



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社·组织整理

程焕文·审订

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130	M101-17	347	R. M. McWade 报告 Wilmoth Alexander Farmer 与 Martha Ada Beeson 于 1904 年 1 月 26 日结婚,并附两人的结婚证书	1904-1-26	355

131	M101-17	348	R. M. McWade 继其第 342 号公文进一步报告粤汉铁路的苦力暴动的情形,称中国政府采取的保护措施失败	1904-1-28	358
132	M101-17		工程师 W. K. Runyon 致 R. M. McWade 的信	1904-1-27	361
133	M101-17	349	R. M. McWade 继其第 344 号公文进一步报广东的局势。附寄发给公使 Conger 的第 102 号公文的副本,以及在广州到处张贴的排外公告	1904-1-30	366
134	M101-17		附件(102);R. M. McWade 致公使 Conger 的公函	1904-1-30	368
135	M101-17		附件:广州民众张贴的布告及其译文		370
136	M101-17	350	R. M. McWade 附寄发给公使的第 104 号公文的副本	1904-2-2	371
137	M101-17		附件(104);R. M. McWade 致公使 Conger 的公文,此公文与排外布告有关	1904-2-2	373
138	M101-17		两广总督 Tsen 发出的公文	1904-2-1	375
139	M101-17	351	R. M. McWade 附寄发给公使的第 106 号公文的副本	1904-2-3	376
140	M101-17		附件(106);R. M. McWade 致公使 Conger 的公文,此公文与 Tam Chow 张贴的排外公告有关	1904-2-3	378
141	M101-17		两广总督 Tsen 致 R. M. McWade 的公文	1904-2-1	379
142	M101-17	352	R. M. McWade 报告,他应广州外商委员会的请求对席子的发货单进行鉴定,商人们声称要削减席子的价格。附寄委员会的报告副本	1904-2-6	380
143	M101-17		Rowe & Co. 等商人致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1904-2-6	382
144	M101-17	353	R. M. McWade 附寄两本关于 SaBang 湾装煤站的带插图的小册子	1904-2-23	383
145	M101-17	354	R. M. McWade 附寄他对 3 次商业咨询的答复	1904-2-23	385
146	M101-17	355	R. M. McWade 报告 Kongmoon 港口开放通商	1904-3-7	387
147	M101-17		R. de Luca 提交的有关西江上航行的汽船及关税处理规定的副本	1904-3-1	391
148	M101-17	356	R. M. McWade 报告 C. B. Perkins 与 Maude Gage 于 1904 年 3 月 9 日结婚,并附两人的结婚证书	1904-3-9	393
149	M101-17		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“广州商会请求我电告你,尽快提取其费用或者延缓新的发货单所规定的 1 月 14 日这一期限,直至书面的解释到达你处为止。”	1904-3-10	396

150	M101-17	357	R. M. McWade 详尽报告了 C. E. Richardson 的欺诈行为,指出中国人组成的企业使用其名字旨在规避征税,并描述了 Richardson 的特征。附寄书面陈述、通信、照片以及 Richardson 的来信	1904-3-17	397
151	M101-17		附件 A:Fung Hung(冯洪)的书面陈述	1903-11-23	406
152	M101-17		附件 B:R. M. McWade 致海关专员 R. de Luca 的信件	1904-3-4	407
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155	M101-17		附件 E(21):R. de Luca 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1904-3-9	412
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163	M101-17		附件 M(532):E. H. Conger 致 Hubbard T. Smith 的信件	1899-12-18	422
164	M101-17		C. E. Richardson 的信件若干	1903-8-31	423
165	M101-17	358	R. M. McWade 表示已经收到 1904 年 1 月 13 日中美贸易条约的副本,并请求附加 24 份副本	1904-3-24	427
166	M101-17	359	R. M. McWade 继其第 357 号公文后进一步报告 C. E. Richardson 欺诈行为的情况,附寄 Richardson 的来信以及他另外的答复。另附描述 Richardson 的生意合伙人 John D. Gillilan 特征的信件	1904-3-25	429
167	M101-17		附件 a:C. E. Richardson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件,信中表明其拒绝为了释放被扣押的货物而按要求签订契约	1904-3-19	432
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172	M101-17	361	R. M. McWade 表示收到不含文件的包裹	1904-3-28	439
173	M101-17	362	R. M. McWade 转送关于广西饥荒的最后报告, 附寄分配基金的账目凭证的报告, 并对余额的处理方式提出建议	1904-4-12	441
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177	M101-17		广西饥荒的救济金捐献者名单及金额登记表		455
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184	M101-17		陈基建代办致 R. M. McWade 的信, 提交第 1 批赈济大米的开支明细表	1903-5-15	471
185	M101-17		陈基建代办致 R. M. McWade 的信, 报告已向广西运出第 2 批赈济大米	1903-6-15	473
186	M101-17		陈基建代办致 R. M. McWade 的信, 提交开行往梧州的第 2 批大米的装载清单	1903-6-17	475
187	M101-17		陈基建代办致 R. M. McWade 的信, 提交第 2 批赈济大米的开支明细表	1903-6-17	477
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196	M101-17		附件: W. D. Shelby 医生致 R. M. McWade 的信件		512
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198	M101-17		附件: Russell Colegrove 致函国务卿请求提交辞呈	1903-11-30	514
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200	M101-17	365	R. M. McWade 附寄发给公使的第 118 号公函的副本, 报告当前的广西叛乱情形	1904-4-14	516
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204	M101-17	366	R. M. McWade 报告广州爆发黑死病	1904-4-15	522
205	M101-17	367	R. M. McWade 报告 Tong Gee 与 Leung Ying 于 1904 年 4 月 23 日结婚, 并附两人的结婚证书	1904-4-23	524
206	M101-18	368	R. M. McWade 报告 Stout 纪念医院开业。附寄 Thomas McCloy 的相关来信	1904-5-3	527
207	M101-18		附件: Thomas McCloy 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1904-1-28	529
208	M101-18	369	R. M. McWade 附寄广州港的港口规章副本的印刷品	1904-5-4	530
209	M101-18	370	R. M. McWade 报告 Rev. Herry Zehr 死于 1904 年 4 月 10 日	1904-5-12	532
210	M101-18		附件(表格 192): 美国公民死亡登记表	1904-5-12	534
211	M101-18	371	R. M. McWade 报告囚犯 George T. Odlum 被控伪造、篡改美国的邮件, 提供 Odlum 案审判的细节, 并称已经将他送往上海的领事监狱	1904-5-18	535

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213	M101-18		(电报) R. M. McWade: “瘟疫流行, 传教士 Rev. Richard Noyes 成了受害者。”	1904-5-26	548
214	M101-18	372	R. M. McWade 附寄 Rev. R. E. Chambers 的来信, 信中请求免除用于向旧金山的华人传教的书籍的关税。附寄上述出版物的副本	1904-6-1	549
215	M101-18		附件: R. E. Chambers 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1904-5-31	551
216	M101-18	373	R. M. McWade 报告 Richard Noyes 死于 1904 年 5 月 6 日, 并提供死者的基本情况	1904-6-2	552
217	M101-18		附件(表格 192): 美国公民死亡登记表	1904-6-2	555
218	M101-18	374	R. M. McWade 报告粤汉铁路的三水段开工, 称因雨损坏了从 SaiNam 至三水的铁轨, 并提供详细情节	1904-6-2	556
219	M101-18	375	R. M. McWade 附寄由广州的企业所发布有关市场价格的信件的副本, 建议将其转送贸易部和劳工部保存, 并发表相关的评论	1904-6-12	559
220	M101-18	376	R. M. McWade 附寄 Kavarana 的书面陈述, 内容关于装船发往美国的货物的发货单。并请求将上述书面陈述和发货单一起提交给财政部, 声称他相信这一任务并未带有欺诈目的	1904-6-17	561
221	M101-18		R. M. McWade 致 Herbert H. D. Pierce 的信件, 详细报告领事馆的建立以及相关的建议。并附广州领事馆辖区的地图	1904-6-19	563



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China,

July 2nd 1903.

Mr. Robert M. Ellwade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Conditions in Kwangsi;

Abstract of Contents.

Information received from
Henry Chen by wire.

No. 294

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 2nd., 1903

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 292 concerning conditions in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report that H. H. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, has just forwarded me the following despatch:

From Viceroy Tsen to Consul General McWade

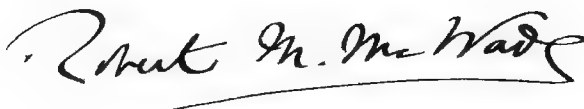
I have not succeeded in having the rebel chiefs arrested, but have sent soldiers in four different places, namely Lao Chao-Hing Yune, Sz Yen Nam Ling, Lung Chow, and Sz Seng Pak Sek, to surround them and have also offered rewards for their capture. By this means I ^{think} I will succeed to exterminate them.

Regarding the famine, the situation still requires attention. An official brought Mr. Chan to see me and I gave him a passport, also instructed all the officials to cooperate in this good work and to give all the necessary protection, and I am glad for your very valuable ^{for} help which I am greatly thankful.

I am the only foreign Consul General to whom H. E. Tsen has sent the foregoing information.

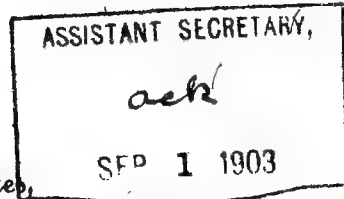
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

51
No. 295.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 1, 1903.

Mrs. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

ack by [unclear]
Sept 2, 1903

Subject:

Conditions in Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing copy of a proclamation
issued by H. C. Nivoy Tsau.



No. 295

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 6th. , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 294 regarding conditions in Kwangsi, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a Proclamation issued by H. E. Tsen Chun Hsuen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, for the guidance and information of the soldiers and people of Kwangsi.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure:

Also, being decorated with Red Ribbon of Third Rank and Yellow Ribbon, entitled to ride on horse's back in the Forbidden City, a President of the Board of War and Acting Viceroy of the two Huguang issued the following proclamation:-

Some time ago when I was in the province of Szechuan I issued a proclamation giving instruction and advice to dispersed soldiers and rebels, I suppose you have already seen that proclamation. Now I have arrived in Kweichow, and I know very much of what is going on in Kweichow. I feel very sorry for the soldiers, who have sacrificed themselves and even sacrificed their lives, but they have gained no benefit, on the contrary their pay has been deducted by their disreputable commanders. It appears to me to be reasonable for the soldiers to disperse and to join with the rebels. I feel again very sorry for the people as their cattle are frequently taken possession of and even their wives and children are sometimes seized by rebels; and as the weather has lately been unfavorable, the people not only have no corn to gather, but also cannot do their agricultural work; soldiers fail to subjugate rebels, and officers fail to relieve the poor people, the consequence is that either be murdered or finished. It appears to me to be reasonable for the people to join in the rebels. I am also a native of Kweichow. In seeing the people of Kweichow suffer such calamity and in such great danger, I cannot express how angry and sorry I feel; I have memorialized the Throne asking to be allowed to proceed personally to the scene of disturbance in Kweichow, to see the rebels and to see how the calamity has spread; I have decided to start from Canton on the last day of this month, and I will perform my journey as quickly as possible; I will at the same time take with me the soldiers, whom I have trained, as preparations to subjugate rebels, and I will raise food as alms to the unfortunate people.

For fear of being unable to raise enough fund, I have memorialised the Throne asking for money; and for fear of being unable to procure enough food for the people in Hunan, I have despatched men to other places to buy rice. As I am held responsible for the protection of all of you, I do not venture to fail to think of plans and to do what I should do for you, but you all have your own duty; and you all should do your duty; perhaps you do not understand what your duty is, let me now distinctly explain to you.

Now you soldiers listen to my words. Henceforth not only your pay will be fully given to you, but promotions will be also given to you who can obtain merits; should any body deduct a little of your pay, or keep your merits unknown in future, you can come to my yamen and report to me; After finding out the true fact, I will certainly inflict severe punishment upon him. The Government maintains you soldiers for the purpose of exterminating robbers; and you cannot obtain promotions unless you kill robbers; so from now and after to-day, you should carefully fulfil your commanders' orders and be brave in exterminating robbers and rebels; and even when you hear that there are robbers in other places, or when some body comes to report to you that there are robbers in so and so place, you should use every endeavour to arrest them; you should not in any way refuse to do so; again you should not join with the rebels, or occasionally desert as you did before. If anybody can kill the rebels or restore peace to the people, even if he is my enemy, I will give him reward or promotions which he deserves; I will excuse those who had fault in time past, but in future if any body commits crime, even if he is my relation or friend, I will beat him if he is to be beaten, and I will kill him if he is to be killed. The above is for the information and guidance of the soldiers.

Now I have something to say to the people. What you people are afraid of are robbers, and what you consider bitter is famine; now I have come here for the purpose of exterminating robbers and relieving the people that suffer famine; so hence-

fortn if any of you be robbed or injured by rebbers, go immediately to report to the local authorities, or to the officers of the Gump which are not far from you; if these authorities or officers refuse to save you as they did before, you can come at once to my Tamen and report to me. I will despatch soldiers to effect the arrest of the rebbers, and at the same time I will punish the authorities or officers most severely. As to the famine, I will personally go and see, and besides I will send men to different places to see where famine exists; I will first relieve you who suffer famine, and then I will think of your agricultural works in future. You need not be sorry about these matters; but if the rebels are not exterminated, you will never be at ease for one day, though you do not suffer famine.

Rebels cannot be terminated unless you all combine together and help to kill them; at present rebels are numerous, while soldiers are scarce. When some rebels are captured in one place, the other rebels in other places will flee, and when peace is restored here, rebels will break out there. I know that you would not help the soldiers to kill rebels, because you fear that the rebels will take revenge by murdering you; but you must know that the number of rebels is becoming larger every day. Although at present it is not you but others that are injured, you will inevitably be injured also in immediate future. When injuries are done to all, it will not be possible for only one family to remain uninjured. Now for the sake of you, I have thought of a plan—henceforth you, who live in different prefectures, districts, villages and towns, can not assemble in one place to drill yourselves; but you can keep communication with each other. In case of seeing soldiers chasing rebbers, you must give assist-
ance to the soldiers, and whenever a family in a certain town is robbed, you must go immediately with the soldiers to arrest the rebbers. After killing rebbers; seizing their munitions of war or destroying their lurking places, you can come and report to

me. I will certainly give you promotions according to the regulations of Military Camps. If you wish to have money instead of promotion, I will give you money, and if you wish to be officers I will recommend you to the Throne. If you cannot afford to maintain guards and buy munitions of war, I will order your local authorities to raise funds for you, to give you munitions of war, and to send men to train your guards for you. If you fear that the rebels will take revenge by killing you, I will order the local authorities to protect you who have killed rebels, and to protect the places in which rebels have been killed. If you are not well protected, I will inflict punishment upon your local authorities. Under the present circumstances, it is very necessary for you to assert yourselves. If I do not send soldiers to help you when you assert yourselves, it is I that am dishonest; but if you fear that the rebels will take revenge by murdering you and so refuse to assert yourselves, if you think thus at present you are at ease, but do not think of what will happen in future, and if you only think of yourselves without thinking of the whole of the people, injuries will be done to you, and then it is you that do not value yourselves. If you will immediately reform yourselves, it is you that save yourselves, otherwise it is you that injure yourselves. Although I have the intention of asserting myself, yet it is necessary for you to have the same intention, otherwise when matters have come to such a point as to be irreparable, I shall be obliged to write the kindness of the Government and to be willing to my own Countrymen. As to the bad people who have previously joined with rebels, I will, in spite of their being my own Countrymen, execute them according to law when they are discovered or arrested. The above is for the guidance and information of the people. Now I have some thing to say to the dispersed soldiers and the people who have become rebels in consequence of their suffering from famine. I know that the reason of your becoming rebels is partly owing to your pay

being deducted by your officers, and partly due to your being relieved from famine by nobody; though crime committed by rebels in the most serious, the reason of your becoming rebels is excusable. Now I have brought soldiers here; it is not late for you to reform yourselves yet if you do so immediately. With the exception of the notorious leaders of the rebels and those who have committed the acts of murder and incendiarism, as they cannot be pardoned, those, who have been soldiers before, being now in good health and can ~~enjoy~~ ^{be} themselves, will ~~be~~ ^{be} allowed to join in the army with pay, and those who can obtain merits in destroying rebels, will be rewarded and promoted; those who have families will receive wages, and will be sent back to their homes with protection, while for those who have no families a proper place will be selected for their comforts and residence, and they will enjoy the same supply as the people who suffer famine will receive. If any body can kill the leaders of the rebels, or can seize their munitions of war, I will at once give him promotion or reward which he deserves in accordance with the regulations of Military Camps. But if you do not immediately reform yourselves, you will be considered as true rebels, — then if I do not exterminate you, I shall waste the kindness of the Government and be wicked to my countrymen. Being a native of Kwangsi, and seeing the Province is disturbed I feel very much hatred towards the bad soldiers and officers, at the same time I feel very sorry for the good soldiers and people. I ~~feel~~ ^{feel} still more sorry for the numerous people who suffer famine and who are injured by soldiers and rebels; and as I am so very uneasy in my mind, I must explain these things to you in details, the reason of my doing so is that I wish you all to be good and to listen to my words, and follow my advice. Those who possess sense of human being must understand the very bitter misery of my heart, and will do according to what is said in my proclamation with-

out waiting for the exercise of my dignity and power.

A necessary proclamation for the information and guidance
of all the people, the dispersed soldiers and the rebels.

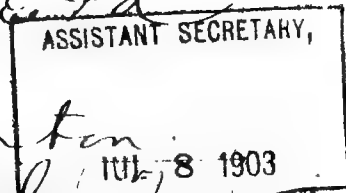
Intercalary 5th moon.

20th Year of Kwang Sui.



FILE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



From

Received

Sec State

Wash. Conf/ July 11/03

Viceroy Shen and fantai

ling desire me express
through you profound
gratitude for todays additional
ten thousand dollars

Christian Herald contribution
relief sufferers Kwangsi
McWade

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

72 Gov ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 10 1903

From Canton

July 8, 1903.

Received

(A.M.)

Sec State

Wash.

(Consequence General Likachev's
fifteen hundred Braves deserting
to rebels with arms Admiral
Ho left here for Kwangsi
with two thousand soldiers.
Victory Tsen telegraphs conditions
Kwangsi now improving owing
American relief.

McWade

1. P.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From *Yunnan*

From

to *Yunnan*

2 York

Sec State

Received

9, 1903.
9:08 A.M.

Washi

Washi
10/03
July 10/03

No more relief funds

needed for Kwangsi

Very glad

McWade

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 9 9 15 AM 1903

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

cc

1.7

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, CHIEF CLERK, JUL 10 1903 JUL 10 1903 Department of State.
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From Canton
July 10, 1903.
Received 11.02 A M.

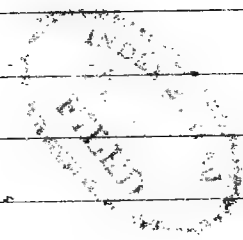
Sec State,

Washn.

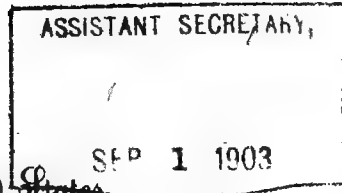
Conf July 27/03

Pantos Ting Kwangtung
appointed Governor Kwanpi
succeeding Wongchihchan
degraded

McWade



520
No. 296.



Consulate of the United States,

Santon, China, July 11, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Juan de Kwangsi.

*to Mr. Klopach
with encs
Sept 3, 1903*

Abstract of Contents.

*Confirming telegrams, and
enclosing Reports received.*

No. 296

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 11th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.293 regarding the famine in Kwangsi I have the honor herewith to confirm my cablegram dated July 7th. and July 8th. 1903, reading as follows:-

Secstate Washington.

Viceroy Tsan and Fantai Ting desire me express through you profound gratitude for today's additional ten thousand dollars Christian Herald contribution relief sufferers Kwangsi.

McWade.

Secstate Washington.

Consequence General Likacheuks fifteen hundred braves deserting to rebels with arms Admiral Ho left here for Kwangsi with two thousand soldiers. Viceroy Tsan telegraphs conditions Kwangsi now improving owing American Relief.

McWade.

The arrival of the above noted generous donation of the Christian Herald and its contributors was exceedingly timely and will enable me through means of the Third American Relief Expedition, to successfully round out the famine relief work in

all of the stricken districts of Kwangsi. When I notified Their Excellencies Viceroy Tsien and Provincial Treasurer Ting they were overjoyed and their expressions of gratitude were both heartfelt and frequent. They said that this was another of the many instances of the sincerity of American friendship for the Chinese Empire and they asked me to say to you, and through your courtesy, to the President of the United States how profoundly appreciative they are of that friendship and to assure President Roosevelt and Your Honor itself that they will hold America's kindness in life-long remembrance. They also asked me to cable to the Christian Herald and its contributors their deep and lasting appreciation of the great charity they had shown. This I did in the following cablegram transmitted today:-

Christian Herald

New York.

Viceroy Tsien asks me express his deep lasting gratitude profound appreciation Christian Herald contributors starving Kwangsi.

McWade.

I also confirm the following despatch:-

Secretate Washington.

No more relief funds needed for Kwangsi. Very glad.

McWade.

I felt it was my duty at that time to our good people at home to thus notify them that we had enough of funds in hand to complete our relief work.

I enclose herewith the official report of the Rev. H. G. T. Darkwall of the British and American Bible Society,

concerning the good work of the Second American Relief Expedition. Enclosure marked "A."

I also enclose copy of the action of the Missionaries of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission of South China, assembled at Washow. I assure you that I am more than pleased with the kindly and appreciative action of these Missionaries, with whom my relations have always been of a more than friendly nature and whose earnest and enthusiastic work in the cause of Christianity is beyond all praise. Enclosure marked B."

In recognition of the splendid charity of the Christian Herald and its contributors, I have the honor to ask you to furnish that excellent Journal with such extracts from this despatch as you may think of public interest and proper for the Christian Herald to publish.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" being the most prominent part.

U. S. Consul General.

A.

Canton, July 10th. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

My Dear Sir:

I beg to submit to you a report of my work in connection with the Second American Relief Expedition sent by Your Honor to Kwang Sai Province, and under my charge.

As per your instructions, and possessed with your written orders and credentials the Expedition left Canton on June 21st. Dr. P. J. Todd and your servant in charge. The Expedition was composed of eight lighters carrying 6000 piculs of rice and 200 bags of American flour. These were towed by eight Government (Chinese) launches and escorted by U. S. Gunboat "Callao" and one Chinese Government Torpedo Boat. We had not been long on our way before we learned that three of the launches were powerless for towing purposes. They could scarcely stem the current without a tow, and with the lighters progress was very slow. It became necessary for the better and faster launches to again and again return to the help of the weaker ones.

About 4.30 P.M. on June 24th. we reached Samshui. Here it was found necessary to let three launches return to Canton, and to leave three lighters to be brought on later. The "Callao" then took the other five launches each towing one lighter, in tow and thus we proceeded to Wuchow. We reached Wuchow on June 28th. early in the forenoon. From there I telegraphed Your Honor that three lighters had been left at Samshui and that no launches were found in readiness to tow us up river. Captain Anderson ordered three best Government launches to return to Samshui to bring on the lighters left in charge of the Imperial Maritime

Customs there.

Mr. Chan who also accompanied the Expedition began at once to look about for launches. He learned that such would be provided, but when? That was the question.

On June 26th. Mr. Chan and I called on the Military Official in charge during the Governor's absence, and were assured launches would be forthcoming. But only by the aid of the Benevolent Societies there, were we able to get them, though the Government promised to defray all expenses or cost of towage. Mr. Chan in conjunction with these societies approached the launch companies on behalf of the Government and at their request, as I understood it, of the Hip-pe -Military Official in charge of affairs. On the same day we succeeded in dispatching one lighter to Ping Nam to relieve immediate need. Dr. Todd accompanied this lighter. Of this I also telegraphed Your Honor, and that the present outlook was that we could not get the 1000 piculs to Wing Shun owing to the difficulties of navigation further up the river.

The arrival of Dr. H. K. Shumaker on June 27th. relieved your humble servant of further responsibility re the Expedition, as per letter from Your Honor to Dr. Shumaker and telegram to myself. I shall therefore leave for him to report further regarding the distribution. I may only add that at Mr. Shumaker's request I remained in Washew to see that all the 1 lighters were sent up river.

The three lighters from Samahui arrived in Washew on June 30th. On the 28th. one lighter had been dispatched for Keng Han at Dr Shumaker's order. On the 30th. the other six lighters left Washew with Mr. Chan on board. If allowed by the passenger launch the next morning reaching Ping Nam in the evening.

Dr. Shumaker consulted with Messrs. Fee, Hess, and Scher as to most needy places and left orders accordingly.

I remained at Ping Nam for a few days to assist in the distribution at that place, and attended to the unloading of two

lighters also giving them -- the Captains -- written statements as to amount of rice on each. Mr. Miller attempted the unloading of one of the lighters and gave receipt for same. The need is great about this centre. The distribution has been going on in a large Examination Hall. On the two last days for general distribution the sights were simply pitiful. What touched me most were the great number of starved babies and children. The sights boggle description. Men and women with greatly swollen feet and hands; their emaciated forms nearly dead with starvation; and the strongly built who because of hunger could scarcely better to get their pound of rice.

Mr. Sumner having sent another lighter to Ping Nam I took one half down some 6 or 8 miles to a very large market on the opposite side of the river from Ping Nam. Here I found nothing had been done to relieve the awful distress. A man of the Gentry class called on us at Ping Nam to ask us to come to his village. Arriving there we learned that thousands of children have been sold from this district. The people have subsisted on mulberry leaves, roots, and grass. Some who attempted to go to Ping Nam fell dead by the way.

I have not in China seen as furnished a lot of coolies as those who came to carry the rice from the boat to the storing rooms. Work has begun in the villages round about. Tickets are given for rice according to the number of mouths to be fed and it is time yet to elapse before they can gather for themselves.

This is, to my mind, the best method by far at this stage of the work. Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Russell are working in this and Ping Nam districts.

An incident --- As rice was carried up from the boat some chickens were running about picking up the ^{rice} ~~straw~~ that old women and children could not carry into their yards and back-etc. Some one remarked about it and the reply came that "it was long since any of the people saw rice, much less the chickens."

so they were not begrudged the few grains they might pick up.

On July 9th. I returned to Wuchow, and am now on my way to Kiang where my family lives and whose care and services recall us from the Famine District at once.

Respectfully submitted

H. C. T. Duffell.

B.

Wuchow, South China, July 4th. 1903.

**Honorable Robert McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.**

Your Honor:

The Missionaries of the Christian and Missionary Alliance in South China, assembled in Conference at Wuchow, beg to express their deep appreciation of Your Honor's prompt response to their appeal for help for the Huangsi famine sufferers, Your Honor's, and local contributions, and the generous gifts called forth from the United States.

Many expressions of gratitude came to us from the lips of those whom, through this philanthropy, we have been enabled to relieve. We feel sure the relief work has done much to win for the foreigner the respect and confidence of the people, by which the work of Missions in this province will be greatly facilitated.

In behalf of the Conference, we beg to remain,

Respectfully,

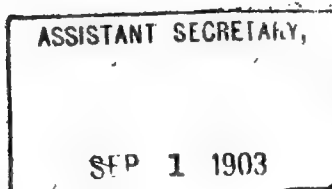
Rev. J. L. Hess

Chairman.

Committee
Rev. Henry Lehr

Mrs. Della G. Fee

51
No. 297.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 22, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. Allred,

To the Department of State.

Act
ack. by form
Sept 4, 1903

Subject:

Famine in Kiangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Report from
Dr. H. K. Shumaker



No. 297

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 22nd, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 296 concerning the famine in Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:-

I have just received the following report from the Rev. Edward K. Shumaker, M.D., of the United Brethern (American) Mission, who has been in charge of the distribution of the flour and rice of the Second and Third American Relief Expeditions:-

Ha Uan, July 16th. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor:

I reached here at noon today and have investigated the degree of need of several hundred families and have ministered to their necessities.

Dr. Todd has failed to send me any word of the work I left him in charge of at Kuy Nam but he has probably finished because when I left there it seemed to me a week would finish that district. The work below Peng Nam is finished. Tomorrow the end will come at Peng Nam city and also at Tai Uan Tong. At the close of this week there will remain, therefore, but two centres unfinished, Kmai Peng and Ha Uan. I was so weak from diarrhoea yesterday that I could hardly keep at work but am stronger today and have

been able to work all day with little distress. If I am granted strength I shall finish Ha Uan by 22nd. and 23rd. The Kwai Peng work is under way but no statement has yet been sent me of the time when it will probably be finished.

Reports may reach you of the crushing to death of 23 unfortunate people at Kwai Peng. This sad event occurred in connection with the closing of the HongKong general distribution and had nothing to do with the village distribution work of our American relief business.

Your Honor's communication of the 9th. inst. reached here this evening. Note the despatch of 6000 piculs rice for Lau Chow and Your Honor's request that I direct the distribution in connection with Rev. Fulton. There is such a thing as driving a willing horse to death and I am failing physically so fast that I doubt my ability to comply with Your Honor's wishes. I am, however, this day informed of the arrival at Kwai Peng of Rev. Cunningham, a missionary of Alliance and a speaker of the Mandarin dialect which is used in the Lau Chow Fu. I am this evening writing Rev. Cunningham to take direction of the expedition. Since the rice must be transhipped to small boats at Kwai Peng Rev. Cunningham can begin at once to prepare for the work. If Your Honor approves my resigning the privilege of directing this third expedition in favor of Rev. Cunningham I wish you would duly commission him. At Kwai Peng there is also Rev. Farmer who speaks Mandarin. It seems quite Providential that these men are here for we who speak Cantonese would have to work at great disadvantage. In writing to Rev. Cunningham I also ask for Rev.

Farmer's assistance.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

H. K. Shumaker."

In accordance with Dr. Shumaker's request I have relieved him and assigned the Revs. Cunningham and Farmer, in conjunction with the Revs. Chas. E. Spere, Clancy M. Lewis, Olin D. Wainmaker, and Dr. J. M. Wright, who accompanied the Third American Relief Expedition from Canton, to supervise the work of distribution. They will, of course, be instructed to present detailed reports.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

71
No. 298.
STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
SEP 1 1903

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, ~~Sept 1, 1903~~

Mr. Robert M. Melvade,
To the Department of State.

Subject: To Dr. K. P. ...
with orig. encs.
To Mr. H. P. ...
with orig. encs.
Sept 2, 1903

Immune in Kwangdi.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Report from
Rev. G. H. ...



No. 298

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 23rd, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Leemis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 297 concerning the famine in Kwangsi, I have the honor to forward herewith the summarized report of the Rev. Henry Zehr, one of the American Missionaries whom I entrusted with the task of distributing relief among the sufferers. His report really covers but one of the stricken districts and is apparently prepared by him for publication in the Christian Herald. I therefore enclose his report, as presented to me, and do not think it necessary to retain the original as part of the records of this Consulate General. It will be noted that Mr. Zehr's figures differ somewhat from those transmitted to me by H. E. Wong Chih Chun, recent Governor of Kwangsi. Mr. Zehr's note referring to his report reads as follows:-

Macao, China, July 22nd. 1903.

Hon. R. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton.

Your Honor:

Am sending today under separate cover an account of the famine work in Kwangsi. I trust I have stated the facts as fully as you desire to have them. I hope it may be of real interest to the readers of

the Christian Herald.

Am also sending a few photos. I have only one at present of some of the famine sufferers. The other two you will readily see are some of the famine workers. I hope to be able to get a few more good ones of the famine sufferers in a few days, which I will forward as soon as I get them.

Respectfully yours,

Henry Baker.

I enclose the three photos referred to in the above note, which, I presume the Christian Herald may likely wish to use.

The other photos of the Third American Relief Expedition will form the subject of future despatches, as soon as the reports and photos come to hand.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.



No. 299

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 23rd 1903.

Honorable **Francis B. Loomis**

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 298 concerning the famine in Kwangsi I have the honor to report that H. E. Tsen has issued a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

U. S. Consul General.

PROCLAMATION

It appears that the reason why such a long lasted rebellion is existing in Kwangsi is owing to the occurrences of famine and robbery during recent years, so that the inhabitants have become destitute. At present the best plan for restoring peace in the famine and disturbed districts is to feed and pacify the people first.

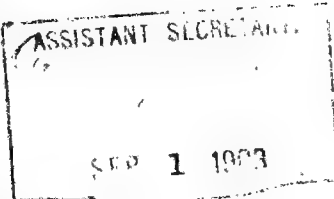
Lately American Charitable persons and native merchants and members of the Shuei Kim and other charitable houses, have sent large quantities of rice for the relief of the distressed places. Such a righteous act is gratifying me very much. But as the rebels appear in every direction of that province, all the charitable houses must carefully send rice there for aid. This distress has lasted for a long time. If the local authorities had adopted prompt measures to help this distress, the inhabitants would neither become destitute nor quit their homes to join the rebellion. This proves that these officials have entirely neglected their duties, and never care for the lives of their people.

How shameful they are if they see the Charitable houses send so much rice to aid the distress!

While the rice is on its way to Kwangsi, it is necessary for both civil and military officers to afford satisfactory protection and give aid to the charity business. Should any one commit theft or robbery the local authorities shall seize the offender and punish him severely. If the distressed places are distant from the cities the charity parties can get soldiers from guard ~~stations~~ stations. If the civil and military officers fail to protect them so as to cause dissatisfaction among the distributors of the charity, I will degrade the civil and military officials concerned either on the report of the Charity parties or on my own hearing. It is my duty to issue this proclamation and all the civil and military officers should obey this order.

No. 800.

Strictly Confidential



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 28, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Make by from
Sept 4, 1903.*

re Situation in Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

That within the past week the situation
was serious if not critical, &c. &c.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 300

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 23rd 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 252 concerning the situation in Kwangtung, I have the honor to report as follows:

Conditions in this Province, especially in Canton and its immediate vicinity, have been unsatisfactory for some time. Within the past week they have reached a serious, if not critical, stage.

When H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, arrived here on June 19th. 1903, there were upwards of 30,000 troops, or as they are usually termed "Imperial Braves," stationed at various posts in and around Canton and its suburbs, Honam, Fati, Fatsan, etc. for the protection of the law abiding people from the predatory attacks of the numerous gangs of robbers, pirates, and malefactors generally, who infest this locality. These troops are also designed to suppress uprisings, on the part of the Triads and the members of other secret societies, as well as of the so-called Reformers. Experience has shown that the 30,000 braves, no matter how vigilant their Commanders, have been, at times, unable to cope in certain districts with the lawless elements or even to repress --- not to speak of "suppress" --- the piracies which are of daily occurrence on the rivers in this locality. When H. E. Tsen left here on June 26th. 1903, for Kwangsi with the purpose in view of suppressing the alleged rebellion there, he took away with him upwards of 3000 picked soldiers from this neighborhood. Today a flying courier has arrived

commanding that one thousand more of such men shall be sent to him at once. They are to leave Canton today, if sufficient steam launches can be found for their transportation, which I very much doubt.

Prior to his departure H. E. Tsou took with him every dollar that was in the Provincial Treasury and every ounce of silver that could be borrowed from the native banks, large or small. Today the Government and private banks, have practically empty coffers and the latter have withdrawn and are withdrawing their loans to Merchants and trades-people generally, the result being that trade is gradually being paralyzed, merchants are on the verge of ruin, discontent is manifest among the upper and middle classes, and a spirit of dangerous unrest is beginning to pervade the entire community. Lee Hing Chuen, one of the Viceroy's Whippers and, indeed, the Whipper for almost all of the Civil Mandarins of this province of Kwantung has confidentially informed me that there is grave danger of an uprising, that the lawless element are daily showing themselves more unruly, and that very many of the leading Mandarins and gentry are hurriedly transferring their jewelry, furniture, and portable articles of value to places of safety at a distance. He says that he himself has sent away everything he had that is of any value. He reminded me that H. E. Tsou had transferred his authority here to the Sun Tei, H. E. Ting, the Provincial Treasurer, who was instructed⁴ to act energetically, to protect the peace, and to represent the Viceroy generally in his absence. (I noted that fact in my No. 596 to the Department). A week ago H. E. Tsou summoned H. E. Ting to Kungsi and the latter left here last Sunday for that place to act as Governor there, under H. E. Tsou's instructions. The Su Chai, Provincial Judge, H. E. Ig Sun a man absolutely without any executive ability was, in turn, deputed by H. E. Ting to act on his behalf and that of H. E. Tsou, the Viceroy. In other words, the Provincial Judge,

now acts as Viceroy, Provincial Treasurer and Provincial Judge, three offices which are declared by some reputable Mandarins to be incompatible, inasmuch as one of those high offices is a check upon each of the others. The Fu Tei, H. K. Li Hing Yin, Governor of Kwangtung is sulking in his yamen because, contrary to all precedent, the Viceroy did not appoint him as locum tenens, his representative. His Honor Lee tells me that H. K. Fu Tei Li, is drinking and that when any officials approach him, attempting to report existing conditions the Fu Tei waves him off saying, "I have been appointed Governor of Szechuen and may leave here in a day or in a week, ~~what~~ ^{that} takes place here doesn't concern me!"

The robber and pirate chiefs have their spies in almost every yamen and, hence, are as intimate or at least as well acquainted with affairs therein as any of the inmates of those yamens. With this knowledge and feeling that there is no apparent responsible head of affairs, they are becoming bolder every day. So audacious are they that within the past week they attacked a small Chinese gunboat, about 3 miles distant from Canton. The circumstances of the attack are briefly: About one o'clock in the afternoon a gunboat (or guard boat) with a Commander and 16 soldiers, stationed at Lai Cau Wai, about 10 li (3 1/3 miles) from Canton, was boarded by a snake boat containing a notorious pirate chief and forty pirates, dressed in soldier's uniform⁹ and carrying rifles, revolvers, etc. The pirate chief, on stepping on the deck of the gunboat asked for the Commander and sent him his card. As soon as the latter appeared the pirate chief grasped him by the throat and his pirates, simultaneously, attacked the soldiers and crew of the gunboat and disarmed them. Then they tied them together by their queues, and securely fastening the Military Mandarin in the same way to his subordinates, the pirates looted the gunboat of all its arms, ammunition, etc. and betook themselves to the snake boat. So far

as I can learn no attempt has, as yet, been made by any local or other authority to pursue the malefactors.

During my daily conferences, this week, with Colonel Yang, the Military Commander of the Legation Guard, and who is specially charged with the protection of Shamson, the foreign quarter, I learned that there has been a noticeable influx lately of strange natives into Canton, and that although, they are residents of river villages at a distance from here they do not land at Canton from any of the passenger junks or launches. At my instance, Colonel Yang set a foot inquiries among the Captains of the native passenger junks, launches, and lorchaes and as a result he has reported to me that many of these Captains have informed him that every day for the past two weeks and upwards they have had amongst their passengers from thirty to forty men who arrive without any baggage whatever and insist on being put ashore within two hours' walk of Canton. These men, the Captains told him, all come from Fengshun and Weichow, the headquarters in the province of Kwangtung of the notorious Triads.

Colonel Yang felt, with myself, that the situation was a grave one, the element of possible danger through an uprising being increased by the fact that the so-called " Reformers " are again becoming more or less active. Colonel Yang's information leads him to the conclusion that they may suddenly precipitate hostile action, either against the Mandarins, or the merchants and gentries or against all together. His sources of information about their proceedings are from their inner ranks, through paid and other spies. Aware that the presence of a gunboat, however small, has a wholesome and deterrent effect upon the lawless generally, I wired on July 22nd. 1903 to Lieutenant Anderson of the U. S. S. " Callao " as follows:

Anderson

Callao

Macao.

Situation here critical.

McWade.

As the wires are likely to be tapped and the Chinese clerks attached to the Telegraph offices are inquisitiveⁱⁿ, as well as talkative, I could not make my wire to Lieutenant Anderson more extended or explicit. Besides the Naval cipher code differs materially from that of our Department and consequently there was no code which could be mutually used and understood. In response to my despatch, Lieutenant Anderson courteously returned here from Macao and his vessel is now anchored in the Canton river off Shamsen, within rifle shot of this Consulate General. I am sorry to add that several of the crew of the U. S. S. "Callao" are on the sick list, and their sojourn here is not at all conducive to speedy convalescence. This is an unhealthy port, never free from either fever, or cholera, or plague, so I have suggested to Mr. Anderson the advisability of his slipping out, now and then, to the nearby salt water, where his crew could have a chance of seabathing and other healthful recreation and where I could reach him quickly, either by wire or by flying courier should an emergency arise.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

P.S.

This despatch is marked "Strictly Confidential" because, in it, I note the sources of my information. A disclosure of the names of my informants would prove dangerous to them and their families, physically and otherwise.

McWade

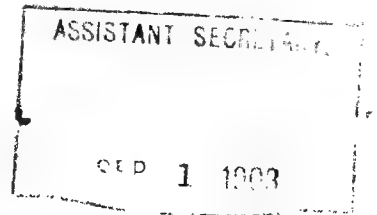
No. 501.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 24th, 1903.

M^r. Robert M. McLeod,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

P.M.
Sept 12/03

re irregularity in transmission of mails.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a reply for the Fourth
and Postmaster General.

No. 301

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 24th, 1903.

Honorable **Francis B. Loomis**

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

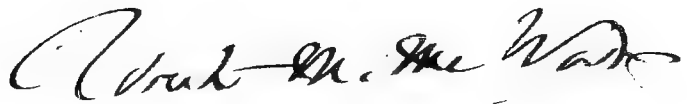
Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to enclose my reply to a communication from the Hon. J. W. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, concerning annoying irregularities in the transmission and delivery of mail addressed by Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson to her husband Lieutenant Edwin A. Anderson, Commanding U. S. S. "Callao" now lying in these waters.

Will you kindly transmit said reply to General Bristow.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Canton, China, July 24th, 1903.

Hon. J. W. Bristou,

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated June 1st, 1903, in re "loss of a large number of ordinary letters mailed regularly by Mrs. E. A. Anderson, addressed to her husband Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Commanding U. S. S. Callao, c/o Consul, Canton, China."

In reply I have to say that I have made a full investigation at the British, French, German and Chinese Post Offices here and am fully satisfied that none of Mrs. Anderson's letters were lost or held at either of those places, although, on account of existing conditions in China, they might possibly have gone astray in transmission through the Chinese Post Office. All letters received at this Consulate General are promptly forwarded to the parties to whom they are addressed; and no delay has occurred at any time in such transmission. After completing my investigations here I went to Macao and had a consultation with Lieut. Anderson whom I acquainted with the fact that at your instance, I was making such investigation. In reply, he said that he
believed

believed the fault lay entirely in Hong Kong and that he had made an official complaint thereon to Rear Admiral Evens, Commanding the Asiatic Squadron. He added that he would make written report at once to me on the subject and as I had to return on an early boat the following morning to Canton that he would forward me his written statement. He also assured me that he would follow me immediately with the U.S.S. Callao to Canton. That was on July 19th.

On July 21st a letter arrived addressed to him and as he had not turned up and had not kept his promise of writing to me, I wired to him as follows:-

\$

Lieutenant Anderson,
U.S.S. Callao, Macao.

Please telegraph where mail can reach you.

Mc Wade.

On that afternoon I received his reply requesting me to send his mail to Macao. I thereupon addressed him as follows:

Canton, China, July 21st, 1903.

Lieutenant E. A. Anderson,
U.S.S. Callao,
Now lying at Macao.

Esteemed Sir:

During my recent visit to Macao I brought to your attention, officially, the matter of the missing mails addressed

dressed to yourself and others, you promised you would send me an official report thereon and also a copy of your despatch, to Rear Admiral Evans concerning your experiences in Hong Kong. Will you please send them to me so that I can embody them in my report?

You informed me that you intended leaving Macao on the morning on Monday 21st inst. In response to my telegram I have received your wire telling me to forward your mail to Macao.

I am, Esteemed Sir,

Your obedient servant

Sd. Robert M. Mc Wade.

U. S. Consul General.

P. S. I enclose a letter addressed to you.

On July 23rd 1903, Lieut Anderson appeared at this Consulate General and handed the following letter:-

U. S. S. Callao.
Macao, China,

July 21, 1903.

Sir:

In answer to your verbal inquiries regarding the non delivery of the mail of this vessel I have the honor to state that on the arrival of this vessel at Hong Kong, China, on June 27th between eight and ten bags of mail, addressed to the Senior Naval Officer in Post" were found in the Office of the U. S. Consul General at Hong Kong.

2. These bags contained a large amount of mail for me

addressed

addressed properly c/o U. S. Consul General Canton. The mail was from the dates of March 1st to May 20th.

3. As far as I know there had been no effort made to forward this mail or over-haul it. The station of the Callao at Canton was perfectly well known to the U.S. Consul General as I had met him at Canton.

Very respectfully,

Sd. E. A. Anderson,

Lieut. U.S.N. Comdg.

In this connection it is my duty to say to you that when I was in Washington upwards of seven months ago, actuated by a desire for the good of the service, I requested the establishment or location of a Postal Agency at this Consulate General and gave my reasons therefor. My letter addressed to the Hon. Robert J. Wynne, First Assistant Postmaster General, is now on file at the Department. General Wynne courteously referred my request to some official in the Department for a report thereon. To my amazement the report stated in effect, that the service out here was so perfect that a Postal Agency was not needed! The writer evidently knew but little of the existing conditions in South China, or else he would surely not have made such a mistake. If it is in order, I herewith renew my request and ask you to kindly place it before General Wynne, who I know will give the matter the consideration which its importance merits.

I am, etc.,

Robert M. Mc Wade.
U.S. Consul.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 302.

Consulate of the United States

SECONDARY SECRETARY

Canton, China, July 31, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. Hallowell,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Conditions in Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

News of an engagement between
the rebels and the Imperial Braves.

No. 302

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 24th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 295 concerning conditions in Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:-

Viceroy Tsen has not, apparently, been as successful in defeating the rebels in his native province as he so confidently anticipated and predicted before leaving here for that ^{so} sorely-stricken portion of the Empire. News comes to hand from native and other sources that during a recent engagement between the rebels and the Imperial braves of the On Yung regiment the latter were defeated and fled, upwards of two hundred of their number being slain. The survivors, despite the threats and entreaties of their commanders, continued their flight to Wuchow, and it is claimed some have returned to Canton. The fugitives declare that the rebels are well-armed, and that all "fresh-arriving troops" are attacked by them from the mountain tops, or steep hills, whence they pour a murderous fire on the bewildered braves who scarcely know which way to flee for safety. Noting the strength and fearful of the further success of the rebels H. E. Tsen commissioned Luk Kiu, recently a lieutenant under Colonel Yang, of the Legation Guards at Shameen, to propose terms of peace to Li Lap, the rebel Chief.

Luk Kiu was at ~~some~~ one time a noted robber chief and I remember well how, when he was arrested with other brigands during the Viceroyalty of the late Li Hung Chang, that the latter, struck with his bold and undaunted bearing and his

audacious forays on the villages and towns adjacent to Canton, said to him when Luk Kin was brought in chains before him: "You are a brave man. If you agree to serve the Government as faithfully as you have been strenuous in breaking its laws I will forgive your past offences and will give you a post in the army, where you will have an opportunity of military advancement and of achieving renown." Luk Kin promptly accepted his offer and was at once enrolled under Colonel (then Captain) Yang, and was later appointed one of the latter's lieutenants. He proved faithful and zealous; so much so, that when H. E. Viceroy Tsen was leaving here for Kwangsi he was selected as one of the Viceroy's ablest and most trusted assistants.

Luk Kin⁴ cheerfully undertook the dangerous commission and, penetrating the rebel ranks, presented himself before Li Lap to whom he, with some eloquence presented Viceroy Tsen's offer of peace, assuring him that the past would be condoned that he and his lieutenants would be given high offices and emoluments in the Imperial Army, and that his followers would also all share in the general pardon and be enlisted in the army with full pay, etc. After some hesitation Li Lap agreed to accept H. E. Tsen's offer and detailed two of his principal officers to return with Luk Kin⁴ and discuss the terms of peace with the Viceroy. Whilst they were passing through Kwai Ping, on their way to the Viceroy, they were arrested by Chan King Wa, the district Magistrate, who despite the energetic remonstrances of Luk Kin⁴ ordered the instant decapitation of Li Lap's emissaries. Luk Kin⁴ vehemently denounced the Magistrate's action whereupon the latter's soldiers riddled him with bullets. As soon as the Viceroy heard this he ordered the immediate imprisonment of the Magistrate with the view to his immediate trial and execution. Li Lap, exasperated over the act and indignant over what he supposed was the treachery of the Viceroy has resumed hostilities with redoubled vigor.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

CO. LANCING BUREAU

5.

No. 503.

FRIDAY

General

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 27th, 1908.

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ask by form
Sept 17, 1908

Subject:

Famine in Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting reports from Rev.

Dr. W. H. Shumaker & Dr. P. J. Todd,

40.

40.

40.

No. 303

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 27th , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Leomin

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.299 concerning the famine in Kwangsi, I have the honor herewith to enclose self-explanatory reports from the Rev. Howard K. Shumaker, M.D. of the United Brethern in Christ Mission, and Paul J. Todd, M.D. of the American Medical Mission. I also enclose specimens of the seeds and leaves on which the starving natives tried to subsist and which are mentioned incidentally in Dr. Shumaker's report. With Dr. Todd's report go the enclosed photographs of groups of suffering natives etc.

I have just received the following telegram from the Rev. Clancy M. Lewis of the Christian College in China:-

McWade, Canton.

Were promptly met here by Cunningham and Chan; reported to Cunningham who has taken over Shumaker's work; have interviewed the Viceroy. He and Chan advise against any attempt to take the rice up to Pay Chan - difficulties are; first no boats, all have been pressed into military service; second personal danger, the troops have met with some recent reverses. Viceroy is willing to send a large escort; with but that we will have practically to fight our way through and success is not assured. Viceroy urges that the rice be handed over to him; he will see first to the transportation when boats are available, which time is uncertain; second to the distri-

bution which he will place in the hands of a special
trusted official ^{who} ~~he~~ understands the situation, and we all
feel that his advise ^c should be followed. He is tele-
graphing you, we await your orders.

Lewis.

Feeling under the circumstances, that it would be
highly injudicious and imprudent to expose our Missionaries
to unnecessary danger I accepted Mr. Lewis' suggestions and
wired him saying:

Lewis, Tamchow.

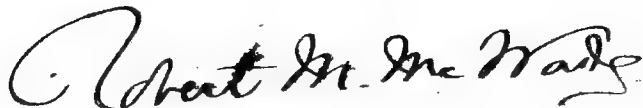
Transfer rice to Viceroy and get full
receipt.

McWads.

As a number of Missionary cases of importance, several
of them involving alleged ^{or} persecution of Christian Converts re-
quire ~~A~~ to be pushed to an immediate and satisfactory conclusion,
I will try to meet the Viceroy in Kwangsi and have a conference
over them, as well as concerning the distribution of rice amongst
the famine-stricken natives.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Report concerning second Kwangsi famine relief expedition despatched by Hon. R. M. McWade, U. S. A. Consul General, Canton, China.

To Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor:

Under date of June 25th. 1903 Your Honor commissioned me to supervise the distribution of 6000 piculs of rice which had been despatched a few days previously for Ng Chow. Accordingly on June 26th. I left Canton for Wuchow arriving on 27th. found ^{some} rice in part on hand and Rev. Burkwall and Mr. Chan actively engaged in preparations to forward the same to famine districts. After conference with Revs. Burkwall, Hess, Fee, Cunningham and McCloy I adopted a provisional plan and on 29th June arrived in Peng Nam, at which town the first expedition rice was in process of distribution. On 30th. went on up river to Kong Hau, thence to Kwai Ping and after conference with the men Revs. Anderson and Cousins, who were in charge of HongKong relief committees work at this place, I returned to Kong Hau. Here we landed 900 piculs of rice and having taken over the responsibility for tickets already issued by the Kwong Yau benevolent society I saw this work well started and then placed it in the hands of Dr. Todd who supervised it to its close. Returning to Peng Nam the work of canvassing the towns was left in hands of Revs. Cunningham and Hamill. For convenience of the people part of the rice was taken by boats to Tseung Tsun from which point Rev. Cunningham distributed it and when through went on to Kwai Ping to assist Revs. Worsnip and Palmer who had taken up the canvass in this district. These arrangements having all been perfected I hastened on to Tai Wan Tong where I immediately began the canvass of towns and villages continuing down the river working both sides to Pak Sha and thence to Ha Wan where I closed my personal work on July 21st. Travelling down river

I came to Kwai Peng and found the work under good headway. Proceeding down stream found work at Kong Hau, Peng Nam and Tseng Tsun closed.

The work has therefore been done from the following centres under the supervision of the men named:

Tseng Tsun.....Rev. Cunningham

Peng Nam.....Rev. Hamail

Kong Hau.....Drs. Shumaker and Todd

Kwai Peng.....Revs. Worsnip, Farmer and Cunningham

Ha Wan.....Dr. Shumaker

Tai Wan Tong.....Dr. Shumaker.

I have not yet received reports from Tseng Tsun; and Peng Nam and Kwai Peng work is not yet finished, hence can report amounts of rice and towns benefited for the work done by Dr. Todd and self only. The other figures I shall send to Your Honor as soon as received.

Kong Hau.....rice - 900 piculs.....31 towns

Ha Wan..... " - 491.....35 "

Tai Wan Tong... " - 874.....43 "

We have opposed the method of general promiscuous distribution as practised by those in charge of your 1st. relief expedition and our approved method has been to make a house to house canvass giving to each according to their need. The labor involved in this method is enormous and in some instances your representative has been reduced to a rice and melon diet - in very poor districts. Those found needy have received tickets upon the presentation of which at the appointed centre of distribution the rice would be given.

It is our belief that by this method very few of the worthy poor have been neglected or overlooked and that the number of imposters who have ^{had} ~~rid~~ help has been small indeed.

Your Honor's instruction to give no help to opium sots, gamblers, and pirates we have obeyed so far as we knew.

Herewith please find a crude map of the famine districts which may aid a little in understanding the scope of the work.

Since lack of rain was in main the cause of this famine and since the plan seems practical, I make bold to suggest that Your Honor mention to H. E. Viceroy the wisdom of inviting some competent engineer to look over this famine stricken valley (which suffers in this way often, though not in [^]some degree) to decide on the practicability of building dams in the West river and constructing irrigating canals and also introducing wind motors. Such a scheme might enormously increase the yield of this valley and best of all prevent a repetition of the horrible sufferings of this year.*

The hearty co-operation and kindly sympathy of Revs. Burkwall, Cunningham, Farmer, Fee, Hamill, Woranip, Dr. Todd and Messrs. Chan and Chan have been deeply appreciated and may I ask Your Honor to note your appreciation of their service under the old flag.

Have only to add my sincere appreciation of Your Honor's kindness and pity for the poor people of Kwangsi and to express my regret that my health quite forbade helping with the Third Expedition.

Personal financial statement please find herewith.

Very Respectfully

Your obedient servant,

H. K. Shumaker.

* See added notes.

Notes added to General Report.

I am much impressed with the thought that great benefit would come to the people of Kwangsi if they were encouraged to plant trees on their barren hills. The forestry idea is well known to Your Honor and may I ask that Your Honor mention these matters to H. E. the Viceroy and perhaps some method might be adopted which in years to come would cause generations to come to rise up and call those officials blessed who caused the waste places to be clothed with trees and thus rendered the water supply more constant. In Kwai Un and other parts trees are regularly planted, but the mistake is made of cultivating the ground about the young trees; it should be left in grass. The attention of the people should be called to this fact.

I present herewith several heads of a variety of carex(?) know to the Chinese as "Duck's foot grain", the seed of which has been very largely used as food by famine sufferers. It grows readily on dry shallow-soiled hillsides and has been very largely planted during these dry times.

(2) Notes

The seed is ground in a hand mill and the coarse flour boiled with water only into a thin gruel. I have seen thousands who had existed on this gruel with melons, for many weeks and I judge the nutritive quality of the seed must be considerable. Perhaps the Department of Agriculture would be pleased to look at the sample I herewith hand Your Honor.

I wish to record my protest against the statements that the Chinese practised cannibalism[#] to a considerable extent during this famine. I find no proof whatever of children having been slain for food and the number of cadavers found mutilated by the cannibal's knife has been less than ten. In view of the fact that many thousands of people starved to death the very

limited resort to human flesh as food is much to the credit of these poor people.

Incidents.

One day the workers at Peng Nam found a starving woman who seemed to have been driven mad by her sorrows. She was naked and an object of sport for a throng of idle men and boys. A large rice sack was speedily made into a dress and bound about the woman and she seemed quite content to leave it on. The worthy example of the foreigner stimulated the Chinese and a woman did up the sufferer's hair, while later others cared for her, supplying her with food, and at last reports she was clothed and in her right mind.

A little east of Ha Wan in a small town the canvasser entered an ordinary house but at the first ordinary stereotyped question as to how many children there were in the household the woman burst into tears. In a little while we made out her story.

Incidents (2)

Being reduced to extreme poverty by the successive failure of crops their water buffalo had been sold, but the fields remained, and, when ploughing time came, a buffalo was rented for a few days to draw their clumsy plow. After one day's toil they had gone to rest, when robbers entered the house and drove away the buffalo. The loss had to be made good to the owner of the ~~family~~ ^{animal & so the child of the} family was sold. How impossible to console and how pitiful seemed our gift of rice in the face of such sorrow!

Toward the close of a long ^{weary} day during which I.

had been tried almost beyond endurance by the efforts of imposters to cheat me into giving them rice, I rode in no very amiable frame of mind into a small village. First noted that the fields were unplanted, grown up in grass in fact. The houses which evidently had been once quite respectable were in a tumble down state and many uninhabitable. Found four families - all starving - only one man with vigor enough to do work. To the usual story of failure of crops was the added account of five visits by robbers who had taken away everything. They had been utterly unable to secure seed grain, hence their fields were untilled. You may be sure these people speedily had rice checks calling for enough food to last until next harvest, and I gave them nearly all my money, which was quite sufficient to buy seed to plant a good part of their fields.

I had just finished canvassing a town called "Great Peace" and with a peaceful heart was resting a little and consoling an empty stomach with a bowl of Chinese corn meal gruel when a man quite out of breath rushed in and begged me to visit his town. Then five o'clock, and being three miles from my appointed lodging place, and the western sky black with clouds. I felt reluctant to go, but the man would not be refused. So was soon in the saddle and away. Found a community of forty odd families. Their poverty was extreme. I discovered that in this village the wives from fifteen homes had been sold and over thirty children. The help we were able to give was thoroughly appreciated and being an honored guest I dined with the leading men of the town on steamed rice and melon. Mention the bill of fare as proof of the great poverty of the people.

At Ha Wan, after I had completed the canvass of the town a man came claiming that he was in great need, but had been away from home at the time we worked in this part of the town. I took him for an imposter, especially since he bore on his back a little child. (To stimulate sympathy men often bring a child

borrowed from some poor family). His case however, turned out to be worthy.

When the famine was at the worst - death by starvation seemed inevitable to this man, his wife and child. Without the husband's knowledge the mother sold herself to a dealer, brought her price some ten odd dollars to her husband, and bade him buy food for the child while she turned away to be shipped to Canton and, may be, to a fate worse than death.

Canton, China, July 24th, 1903.

Hon. Robert M. Mc Wade,
United States Consul General,
Canton.

It was my privilege with the Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall to accompany the second American relief expedition to Kwang sai and to work in cooperation with the missionaries who were ~~on~~ in the field in the distribution of the eight thousand piculs (533 & 1/3 tons) of rice and five hundred sacks of flour which ^{were} ~~was~~ sent at this time to those who were starving in the famine district.

One who has ever worked in a famine district among thousands of people who were actually suffering from the lack of enough food, hundreds of whom were dying from starvation, can never forget it. It is difficult to picture the misery and awful destitution, as bad as it is to those who have never seen it.

On Sunday morning, June 21st. a fleet of eight native boats loaded with rice and flour left Canton. Each rice-boat had floating from her mast a large American flag and was towed by a Chinese gun-boat. The U. S. S. "Callao" of the American navy went up the river three hundred miles to Wu-chow as a protection against bands of robbers. This was the largest relief expedition that has ever been sent to the interior of China, and all American citizens who saw it were made proud of the home country. The Chinese appreciated it very much. Though it was early in the morning when ^{we} ~~he~~ started, a large number of the guild halls (Chinese benevolent societies) with our Consul General Robert M. Mc Wade, accompanied us outside the City.

We made the best time we could against the current of the river, still it took us one week to get to Ping Nam the first point of distribution. From Wu-chow I was sent on ahead with one boat load of rice or could not have been there that soon. Mr. Mc Neur & Mr. Alf who had been stationed there had given all the rice they had and had borrowed all that had been stored in the City and had distributed that also. They were expecting ten thousand women and girls the next day for rice, so you may be sure they were glad to see the relief come.

My first days experience probably made the greatest impression on my mind so I will tell you about it. Mr. Alf had taken sick the night before, and it left the two of us with the help of the native assistants to handle the crowd. At the beginning of the distribution at Ping Nam a large examination hall had been secured. Opening out of this hall was a large door and on either side a small one. In front was a large Court and opening out of this on to the street was another large door. In the morning at eight o'clock the two large doors were opened and the women and girls began to come in. Mr. Mc Neur and I stood at the outer door and tried to separate out all we thought were not in real need. Each one we let in was to get twelve ounces of rice. If she had badly swollen feet or looked very weak she would get twice or three times that much. They came streaming in all forenoon. Mothers who looked as if they could hardly walk came in carrying their babies, often times they would be carrying two, and a third little one would be hanging on. They would bring the little ones, so that they might get that much more rice. By noon the examination hall which would hold ten thousand people was packed full and we closed the doors. The rice

was carried in and put in bins and put in the outer court. At about half past twelve we began giving out tickets at each of the small doors. Behind where we stood, our assistants took up the tickets and gave out twelve ounces of rice for each ticket.

I have seen great herds of thirsty cattle and hungry hogs but I have never seen them crowd and jam and pay less attention to the weaker ones than those starving women did. They seemed to be so hungry that they lost all thought of what others were suffering. The Chinese soldiers and guard could do scarcely anything at controlling them. Many of the women were so weak that when they would get to the threshold of the door they would trip on it and fall. If we did not jump in and hold the crowd back and lift the fallen ones up they would be tramped to death. It seemed almost impossible to keep them from tramping each other to death. Some were so dazed that when they got out of the crowd they would not know enough to take the tickets until they would come to themselves, then they would grab for them and beg for more. Still others would, as soon as they got their tickets, creep over against the wall and lay there until they had rested a little before they could go on and get their rice. All would beg for more. When one knows that many of those women had come several miles and carried one or two babies, and he sees them stop to pick up a few grains of rice, one grain at a time, which the carriers had dropped, then watches her go into that crowd and stand there for several hours, and come out covered with perspiration, her hair hanging loose down her back; may-be her face covered with blood from the fights or scrambling which she did in order to get out before some one else, he feels that they are pushed to their last extremity and that it is just twelve ounces of

rice between life and death with them. This twelve ounces of rice with what roots, worms, leaves &c. that they could gather had to last them for three days, when they would come back and do the same thing over for twelve ounces more of rice.

The women and girls would come one day for rice and the men and boys the next. The third day we would rest.

To show how hard it was to always tell who were really the needy ones I will tell you of one case. One morning there was a young woman came to the door for tickets and one of the distributors recognized her as being a member of a clan who had been well-to-do. They had their fields and a store or two in town and were considered well off. The young woman was naturally round faced and did not show starvation as quickly as a great many others do. The distributor called her by name and said "you are strong, you do not need rice, we must give this rice to those who are badly in need of it". She dropped her head and looked very much disappointed but went off without saying anything. Three weeks later an old woman came to him and asked for milk for a little infant. She came the second time, saying the little one did not have any milk. This time the distributor asked her how it happened that this little one did not have milk, and inquired where it could be found. The old woman told him that the mother did not have anything to eat and so did not have any milk for it. A Bible woman was sent around and it was found out that this was the same woman that had asked for rice and who was thought not to need it. She had scarcely any food in that three weeks and for the last four days had had none. The little one died later, and the mother's life was barely saved. This shows what the famine did for hundreds and thousands of families. Two crops had

been lost by drought and one by flood. They had sold or pawned all they had; a great many of them had even sold their children to keep them from starving and to get money to buy rice for the others.

The new crop of rice is just coming in and where the fields are planted they will have a good harvest, but a great proportion of the fields—I should say one half—are not planted, because they could not get seed rice, and if they would have had the seed, they would not have had the strength to plant it.

It was thought by some who had not been through the famine district that the third relief expedition would not be needed on account of the new rice coming into market; but what can new rice do for those whose fields were not sown, and who have no money to buy.¹ Their things are all sold or pawned^a and they cannot get money to buy with, no matter how cheap the rice is.

While at Kong hau I went out about seven miles to a little village, to give out tickets for rice. I would go through their houses to see if they were really in need, before giving them their tickets. In the forty or fifty houses which I went through I did not find more than three pounds of rice. Their house furniture and farming implements were nearly all sold and most of their cattle had been sold. Those who were able to plant their fields will get along all right now, but no matter how cheap rice is there are many who cannot, and are still suffering. I think that this last shipment which has lately been sent up was needed badly and that those people will, as long as they live, be grateful to America for what she has done for them when they were so badly in need.

I was at Ping Nam eight days and while there worked with Mr. Alf and Mr. Mc Neur in the general distribution. At the end of this

time, the general distribution which had been going on for some months was stopped. They knew that we were going to stop and the last day many more than usual came. We let in about twelve thousand. A great many, who, we felt, were not so needy, we shut out. After the general distribution was stopped Mr. Hammil and Mr. Cunningham came and went out through the country villages and gave out tickets for larger amounts of rice (ten catties) to those who were badly in need. From Ping Nam I was sent to Kong hau and was there in charge of the work nine days by myself. While there I gave out rice to about fifteen thousand people, enough to each one to last them about twelve days. At Kong hau the work was done in connection with the native guild halls. There were no Americans to go out through the country to distribute.

Kong hau and Ping Nam have been two of the hard cities of China to open up to foreigners. Two years ago missionaries were stoned out of there. To day they address the foreigner as Sin Shang (their address of respect) and he is treated with respect.

I returned to Canton July 21st. I have to thank you for the privilege I have enjoyed in aiding this work of relief for suffering humanity.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Sd. Paul J. Todd. M. D.

Canton Hospital.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U.S. A.

Sample of variety of Carex -
known to Chinese as "duck foot"
grain used by starving natives
of Kwangsi as food - referred
to in Dr. Shumaker's report.

Enclosure referred in Dispatch No 507.

Photographs of famine
sufferers in Kwangsi,
referred to in Dr. Todd's report.

Enclosure referred in Dispatch No 507.



No. *804.*

20

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *July 27th* 190*3*.

Mr. ROBERT M. McWADE,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Sold to
Discontinue transmitting
desp. Sept 16/03*

Forwarding Despatch.

Abstract of Contents.

Despatch No. *54925* from the U. S.

Consulate, at Amoy, China.

No. *304.*

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *July 27* 190*3*

HONORABLE FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have honor to forward herewith, Despatches

Nos. *24 and 25,*

from the U. S. Consulate at Amoy, China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Robert M. Fox Wade

U. S. Consul General.

No. 806.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 10th 1903.

Mrs. R. H. Wade,

To the Department of State.

ok by J. M.
Sept 16, 1903.

Subject:

Candidates in Hong Kong.

Abstract of Contents.

in continuation of despatch No 800.

No. 306

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 10th 1903.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 300 re condition in the Province of Kwangtung I am glad to be able to report that owing to the vigorous measures adopted by the Prefect of Kwang Chao Fu, the Nam Hoi and Pun U Magistrates and Colonel Yang, Commander of the Legation Guards and Police, matters have materially changed for the better. All suspected arrivals from Tong Koon and other pirate and rebel-infested districts are compelled to give an account of themselves and are kept under close supervision by the military Mandarins of each district. The native and other banks have obtained, through various sources, a liberal supply of money and are accommodat^{ing} Merchants and Manufacturers alike on fairly liberal terms. Work is being found for the unemployed by the different charitable and trade guilds and the feeling of suppressed excitement, which recently prevailed the population of Canton and vicinity, has almost entirely disappeared. The vigilance of the authorities has apparently frightened the alleged Reformers, and they have again transferred their headquarters to HongKong and the Straits Settlements.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Via Com'l Pac.
Inst. 1 NY. WN. FD: 22 Gov't

From

Canton.

cState,
Washington.

American engineers attacked by armed mobs one mile from Canton and trouble
Anticipated Kwapo near Fatshan Viceroy officials notified.

MoWade.

Received 8 a.m., August 16, 1903.

U. S. STATE

10 9 40 AM 1903

U. S. DEPT. OF STATE

SENT

1

DEPT OF STATE
17
1903
2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

CONSULAR BUREAU
Confirm
File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Coml Pac.
Postal. 1 Z. Q. 10. 9 Govt Via *From*

CANTON.

August 18th, 1903. *Confirmed*
Aug 19, 1903.

CONSULAR BUREAU
AUG
18
1903
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Received 1:03 a.m. M.

ecState,
Washington.

Troubles settled satisfactorily, engineers resumed work.

McWade.



No. 1567.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Peking, Aug 22nd, 1905.

M^r. Robert M. McNamee,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Washburn
Oct 13/05

re Attack on American Engineers.

Abstract of Contents.

Armed attack at Hoi Eye Bridge,
Ta Sh, and at Qua To, Tatsien.



No. 307

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 22nd, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Late on Saturday afternoon, August 15th. 1903, Mr. Justin Burns, Acting First Assistant Engineer of the American Railway, reported that an armed mob of coolies had attacked the American Engineers at work at Five Eye Bridge, Fa Ti, about one mile from Canton. He added that he had also received information that the American Engineers at Qua Po, near Fatsan, nine miles west of Canton, had been attacked by the coolies in the employ of the company and that their leader had threatened to kill Mr. McCormack, the American foreman of the construction gang. I telegraphed at once to the Acting Viceroy, the Governor, and the Nam Hoi Magistrate for additional soldiers to be despatched to both places, with instructions to protect our nationals and to arrest their assailants. Colonel Yang, Commander of the Legation Guards, was also sent for and, at my request, he proceeded at once to the scene of action at Five Eye Bridge, accompanied by one hundred soldiers. H. E. Li Tsun, and the Kwong Hip, sent three hundred soldiers at my request to Qua Po, the Viceroy, at the same time, despatching three hundred braves to Five Eye Bridge. It was late that night when these arrangements were completed, and, owing to the early closing of the telegraph office on Shameen, I was unable to acquaint you with the conditions until the following morning, when I wired you as follows, du-

plicating my message to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington.

American Engineers attacked by armed mobs
one mile from Canton and trouble anticipated Kwapo
near Fatshan. Viceroy Officials notified.

McWade.

Under a false impression that the troubles were ended
Colonel Yang withdrew his soldiers from Five Eye Bridge, early
on Monday morning August 17th. 1903; the other soldiers were
also withdrawn at the same time, leaving only 20 braves to pro-
tect the Engineers. As soon as I learned these facts I at once
requested that the troops should be sent back immediately and
be stationed there until I was perfectly satisfied that there
was no danger of a recurrence of the attacks. My request was
complied with and later in the day, ^{was well} I pleased to be able to wire
you as follows:

Secstate Washington.

Troubles settled satisfactorily. Engineers
resumed work.

McWade.

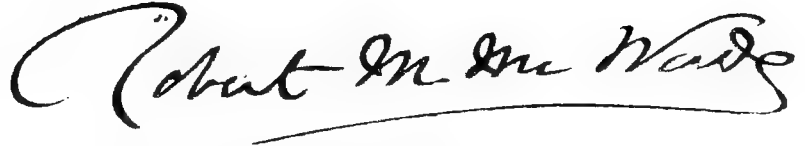
Work has been resumed all along the line and satis-
factory progress is being made in the work of construction, etc.
I have gone over the entire route from Canton to Fatshan and
feel satisfied that the railway between those points will be in
actual operation by the beginning of November of this year.

At my request Mr. Justin Burns has made written reports
of the occurrences --- and their causes --- at the Five Eye
Bridge and Qua Po, copies of which I enclose. I have the honor
to add that the coolies concerned in the troubles have been

arrested and will shortly be tried and punished according to
Chinese law.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed title.

U. S. Consul General.

Two enclosures.

Canton, China, August 21st, 1906.

To the Honorable Robert M. Mc Wade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

Sir:

RIOT AT FIVE EYE BRIDGE VILLAGE ONE MILE WEST OF CANTON.

Kun Hoi District, Kwang Tung Province.

On Saturday morning, August 18th., 1906, about 11 o'clock Benjamin Mackey, foreman on the Construction Department of the Canton-Hankow Railway, threw a small lump of dirt hitting one of the coolies engaged in erecting the embankment of the railway line on the Sun Shui division. The coolie had seated himself upon the bank and had refused to return to work after Mackey had called to him several times to do so. The lump of dirt was thrown according to Mackey's statement, to attract the coolies attention. The coolie was not seriously injured, but immediately began yelling to the remainder of the gang to quit work. Mackey endeavored to pacify the coolie, thinking that he may have seriously injured him, by offering him a dollar to repair the damage but the coolie refused to accept the money and only continued yelling the louder. The remainder of the coolies called to him not to accept the money but to continue to yell and that they would quit work. Mackey thinking that trouble was at hand rushed to the camp of the Construction Department at the Five Eye Bridge village where he obtained the Railway Company's soldiers, whose duty it was to protect the lives of the employees and property of the railway company. There were but few soldiers and they were unable to compel the coolies to return to work; it then being noon time an effort to compel the coolies to work was postponed until after tiffin.

About 12:30 when Mr. Swinson, Superintendent of Construction, was returning to the large bridge which was being built over the stream at the Five Eye Bridge village he found that a large mob

had collected on both sides of the river, and upon approach of some of the engineers and construction foremen these coolies began stoning them. The American called upon the soldiers to quell the disturbance but without avail, and so the Americans seized the guns from the soldiers to defend themselves against the attack of the rioters; about twenty shots were fired by the Construction Department, but generally into the air to scare the rioters. There was no one killed or seriously injured, but one man received a slight flesh wound in the left shoulder, apparently from a pistol shot. After the firing had occurred the mob rapidly dispersed, and in a short time order was restored, a large percentage of the coolies returning to work.

The coolie who was injured was taken to the Railway Company hospital at Wong Sha where the company surgeon, Dr. Shelby, dressed the wound. The coolie was then sent to Dr. Swan's hospital for further treatment, and also to confine the coolie until the trouble could be further investigated.

The existing order of the Railway Company regarding the hitting of native employees or workmen is as follows:

Circular Letter of April 19th., 1903, from the Office of the Chief Engineer:

"It has been reported to this Office that members of the Engineering Corps and inspectors have at various times acted in such a manner as to intimidate the native employees of contractors by language and actions, thus causing them to quit their employers. This has been done by violent language, throwing dirt, chasing the men, and other similar actions.

All employees of this company are hereby warned that these actions are strictly prohibited and that any man found guilty of such conduct in the future will be peremptorily discharged.

In accordance with these instructions Mackey was promptly discharged from the service of the Railway Company. His conduct in this affair was wrong and contrary to repeated instructions which he had received. The Superintendent of Construction informed me that he had repeatedly cautioned the men that they must not under any circumstances hit, kick or throw missiles at any of the coolies employed by the Company.

Saturday afternoon, August 15th., I requested Consul General Mc Wade to ask the Acting Viceroy, the Governor General and the Nam Hoi Magistrate to furnish 300 soldiers to be sent to the Five Eye Bridge village and the number for Qua Po. This request was immediately granted and a reply was obtained from the Viceroy ordering the Chinese officials to protect the lives of the foreigners and property of the Railway Company.

Soldiers were sent to the Five Eye Bridge village and their presence there on the following morning prevented a riot breaking out. The natives were still in a troublesome mood but no rioting occurred on that day, August 16th.

Colonel Yang who was in charge of these Canton soldiers was largely instrumental in pacifying the disturbers.

On Monday morning, August 17th., the Canton soldiers were withdrawn from the Five Eye Bridge village, leaving only the 20 Company soldiers; this number was entirely inadequate in preventing riots, and Col. Yang acted wrongly in withdrawing these troops without conference with the Railway Company officials. Chinese officials were again requested to send soldiers to the Five Eye Bridge village, to remain there until all trouble was removed.

I have to report that there is no disturbance at the Five Eye Bridge village, that the disturbing element is apparently under subjection.

It would seem that this riot was premeditated and that it

had been caused by Chinese agitators who were striving to cause trouble between the coolies and the Railway Company's officers. These agitators were apparently some of the former Chinese contractors former from whom the contract of bridge construction had been taken on account of their inability to finish the work; the coolies themselves seemed to be satisfied with their wages and willing to continue work, and I have no doubt that the arrest and punishment of these agitators would cause peace and quiet to be restored along the entire line.

Yours very truly,

Ed. Justen Barnes.

Acting First Assistant Engineer.

Canton, August 21st. 1908.

To the Honorable

Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

Sir:

**TROUBLE WITH CHINESE COOLIES AT CHAFO
NEAR FATSCHAN.**

Nine miles west of Canton.

A contract for constructing the bridge foundations of the structures at Fatschan of the Canton-Hankow Railway had been let to the Chung Yung Company of HongKong. This company proved itself unable to proceed with the work, and after a small amount of supplies had been delivered the contract was withdrawn from it, and the Railway Company proceeded to construct the bridge foundations. The coolies employed by this company were generally Hai Kah coolies and were of an inferior class to the Canton coolie. The head coolies and foremen of the Chung Yung Company furnished some of their coolies to the Railway Company to assist in the earthwork, but the coolies were lazy, disobedient and troublesome and it was necessary to discharge them.

Chung Yung Company's principal foreman was Tien Yiu Nam and the discharge of his coolies destroyed his opportunities of squeezing money from them. He immediately arranged to cause trouble along the line. His coolies were discharged about Aug. 11th. and on the 14th. he presented himself with his coolies for hire at the borrow pit. Mr. H. E. McCormack was the foreman in charge of this place, and he informed Tien that his men were not wanted and that they must withdraw from the railway property. Tien immediately became troublesome and threatened the lives of the coolies who would continue working for the Railway Company, and also threatened the lives of the foremen.

He collected a large mob of his followers who remained near the borrow pit and by whose presence he hoped to intimidate the working coolies. The coolies reported that this mob had guns and swords to kill them when an opportunity presented itself. Mr. McCormack and some of the other foremen went to interview this mob, the Railway Company soldiers following after. The mob was more peaceful than reported and no trouble was caused by having them retire from the work.

On the morning of August 15th Tien again appeared on the railway embankment near Qua Fe and was first observed swinging his arms in the air and calling upon the working coolies to come out of the borrow pit or he would kill them, and also declaring that he would kill the American foremen. Mr. McCormack advanced to the place where Tien was standing, and from the testimony of those present Tien drew back his arm to hit McCormack; as a consequence, McCormack dealt him a severe blow, and Tien was relieved by the application of water.

On that afternoon this man Tien reported at the Railway Company hospital at Wo-ang Shan, where the surgeon examined him and pronounced him somewhat bruised about the face but otherwise uninjured.

Mr. McCormack being an old employee of the Company and thoroughly familiar with the instructions and orders, presented himself at the Railway Company office. Upon first report of this case I ordered him discharged from the service, but after a thorough examination of the matter I decided that his action was justifiable and so I directed Mr. Paulsen, Superintendent of Construction, to send him back to his work at Qua Fe. The matter was referred to the Railway Company officials at Shanghai, who telegraphed orders to discharge McCormack and to have him arrested and severely punished. When the case was presented to Your Honor, Mr. McCormack was exonerated and recommended to be reinstated.

Yours very truly,

Ed. Justen Burns.

Acting First Assistant Engineer.

No. 303

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 24th. , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 303, concerning the Famine in Kwangsi, I have the honor to enclose herewith reports from the Rev. Dr. Shumaker of the United Brethren in Christ Mission, the Rev. John E. Fee, of the American Christian Missionary Alliance, and Professor Clancy M. Lewis, of the Christian College of Macao. Dr. Shumaker's report is a supplemental one and covers his excellent work during the Second American Relief Expedition. Photographs accompany his report, which, I have no doubt, will be acceptable to the Christian Herald for publication. The Rev. Mr. Fee's report is a summary of the work done by him and his colleagues in Wuchow and its vicinity. Professor Lewis' report tells the story of the Third American Expedition. I send with it 6 large photographs showing the cargo junks loaded with rice and ready to start from Canton on the last American Relief Expedition. This completes my reports on famine conditions in Kwangsi. As soon as I receive the financial statements from H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, I will transmit to you a detailed account of all disbursements, accompanied by proper vouchers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Canton, China, August 20th. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor:

The final returns from Tseung Tsun, Ping Nam, and Kwai Ping are not wholly satisfactory but I am able to state the number of towns benefited by famine relief work from these centres:

Tseung Tsun	towns	15
Ping Nam	"	35
Kwai Ping	"	133
		<u>183</u>

Comparing this with my former reports it will be seen that the 6000 piculs of rice comprising the second relief expedition reached suffering ones in nearly three hundred towns and it must ever remain a source of satisfaction to Your Honor that through your efforts so much human misery has been alleviated.

Being in HongKong on business a few days ago I took occasion to call on Mr. Stewart of the HongKong relief committee to discuss the Weng Shan matter was the object of my call. Mr. Stewart at once admitted that since they had no one to receive the rice Your Honor had promised for Weng Shan it was quite the right and proper course for us to do as we did; i.e. distribute the rice at other needy places. Mr. Stewart spoke very kindly of the pleasant and cordial relations which had existed between Your Honor and the HongKong committee during the progress of the work.

In the absence of Your Honor I consulted with Mr. da Silva re having several photographs taken illustrating the several methods of rice distribution. Since no clear photographs of this kind had been secured we thought well to get them taken here. Accompanied by Dr. Todd I went to a photographer and had

having secured coolies and the various implements used we obtained excellent views which ~~will~~ will show clearly to people at home the methods of handling rice.

Should there be any further information which should be added to the reports I shall be glad to respond with all speed to Your Honor's suggestions.

Very Respectfully

H. K. Sumner

Wuchow August 14th. 1903.

Hon. Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul General
Canton.

Sir:

The Kwangsi Famine is now over and as a part of the rice Your Honor sent to the province came to Kwai Ping, it is due you that we send a brief report of the work.

In the Autumn of 1901, the harvest was lost because of prolonged drought, and the Spring of 1902 was not any better but as early in June rain began to fall every one hoped for a good harvest in the end of the year. It was a great disappointment however when the rain continued to fall until there was the greatest flood that has been in this ~~South~~ province for about sixty years. The greater part of the newly planted fields was drowned out and what escaped the flood was almost a total loss from the severe drought which followed. The people already very much reduced in circumstances suffered much as winter months came on, and nearly all sold their pigs and fowls and later their cattle. Toward Spring of this year as few had seed grain there was no help for them but in disposing of cattle, bedding, clothing household articles and utensils farm implements, and even the tiles of the roofs and then the bricks from the walls. But those who brought would not give much for these things, so little was realized from the sales. Though not first to be sold still the little children and especially girls were soon brought out into the market towns, and to the streets of the cities and offered for sale. Some times whole rows of women and children being seen lined up for inspection, and awaiting the highest bidder. Not only did parents sell children and husbands wives but some women whose husbands could not provide food for them and were not willing to sell them, ran away and offered themselves for sale, or even gave themselves away to save their

own lives. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that the province has been in a disturbed condition and outsiders who know not the real facts should speak of rebellion. Whereas what was needed was not soldiers to slay and butcher but rice and had this been done more generally provided there would have been little or at least much less to say about rebels. The Governor's soldiers were much more feared by the country, took more plunder and slaughtered more innocent people than did the rebels, even this made the famine in this district where we labored, more severe as many who escaped were left without home as whole villages were plundered, the plunder later on being publicly sold in the streets of the cities, and the homes destroyed.

Early in March we began giving relief in a quiet way, but little realizing that the need was so great or the famine so severe. Once a little was given the news soon spread and before long hundreds of starving people some were skeletons, others with limbs and faces swollen from starvation were gathered around us waiting for food. From tens, the numbers increased to hundreds, from hundreds to thousands and even to tens of thousands before the work became heavier and there were so few to help we gave only two days out of three and later only one day in three, allowing about 5 oz. of rice per day for each person but to the more ~~summing~~ needy larger portions were given if we had sufficient rice provided. The distribution was made at first from private funds, but as the people came in larger numbers this could not last long so friends in our own mission and a little latter of other missions and the foreign residents in Wuchow, Tak Hing, Canton, HongKong and Amoy began to send contributions. We thank you for the gifts sent at this time and the interest shown.

When H. E. the Governor of HongKong formed a committee and took such prompt action and sent relief as soon as the matter was brought to his notice, and later Your Honor had a reply

from the homeland sending aid to the perishing people not only was relief given to tens of thousands of people around Kwei - Ping but other relief centres were opened from Ping Nam to Nanning. As a result of these efforts tens of thousands of lives have been saved, many saved from the pangs of hunger, and a more kindly spirit toward the foreigners has been fostered, especially those who have helped them. No doubt missionary interests will be helped and we trust the results may be far reaching. Probably those who had more to do in this distribution of the rice you sent will go more into details, but these are the general facts concerning the beginning of the relief work and what was done in this first centre opened.

We trust these lines may be of use to you as you report to those who gave so generously to the support of the relief work.

Thanking you for your kind interest,

We remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. E. Fee.

R E P O R T
of the
THIRD AMERICAN RELIEF EXPEDITION
to
KWANG SI.

Sir:

The Honorable Robert M. Mc Wade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

Sir:-

We beg to hand you the following report of the work which we did as members of the committee in charge of the "Third American Relief Expedition". The committee wish to express their appreciation of the energy and thoughtfulness that was displayed by your Honor in completing all arrangements for this expedition so that upon receipt of their instructions they were able to proceed at once without delay with the rice to Kwang Si.

After taking over the papers Thursday morning July 16th. we gave orders to get up steam and at 2:30 P.M. we left Canton for Wuchow. There were eight rice boats conveying 6,000 piculs of rice, and each boat was towed by a launch or government gun boat. Each launch and each rice boat carried banners which displayed in Chinese characters something to this effect, "The Great Republic of America sends Relief to the Poor", and besides these banners there were two large United States flags flying from the mast heads of two rice boats.

The Expedition made good time to Wuchow, arriving there the following Monday morning at 9 A.M. We were met at once by an agent of Viceroy Tsen who had secured coal and pilots for us. And we would have proceeded the same day to Kwai Fung but for the fact that the Customs authorities had received word to examine the rice boats for contraband goods. We were also delayed by the launch Tai Fung, which had run onto a sand bar a short distance below Wuchow. Launches were sent down to help her off

but the water had been falling so fast that by the time the boats get there she was in two feet of ebb. The rice boat was brought up and the launch discharged. Upon our return from Kwai Peng we saw her there high and dry on the sand where she will have to remain until the next high water. The customs' examination, which revealed several bags of salt, was completed by Tuesday afternoon, and Wednesday morning, July 22nd, the expedition sailed for Kwai Peng. We were delayed some 12 hours along the route by the launch, Tsui Shang, a large tug that had been rented at Wuchow for the purpose of towing two of the rice boats. The actual running time to Kwai Peng was 35 hours, not including the time lost in waiting upon the Tsui Shang. We arrived at Kwai Peng Saturday noon, July 25th.

The Committee reported at once to Mr. J. P. Cunningham who had taken over Dr. Shumaker's work, the latter having had to leave for the coast on account of sickness. As the quarters of the Christian and Missionary Alliance were full, Mr. Cunningham had secured for us an ancestral temple where we were conveniently housed.

At a meeting called on the afternoon of our arrival, at which Messrs Cunningham and Chan Kei Kin were present, the needs of the different famine districts were discussed. From all that could be gathered it seemed that the district in and about Liuchau-fu was the one in greatest need of assistance. A question arose about the advisability of taking the rice up to that point and it was decided to lay the matter at once before His Excellency Viceroy Tsan Chun Hsuen. The result of the interview with the Viceroy was wired you under date of July 26th. A copy of the telegram is given below,-

"Were promptly met here by Cunningham and Chan. Reported to Cunningham who has taken over Shumaker's work. Have interviewed the Viceroy. He and Chan advise against any attempt to take the rice up to Liuchau. Difficulties in the way are,-

1. No boats. All have been pressed into military service.

2. Personal danger. The troops have met with some reverses recently. Viceroy is willing to send us with a large escort but thinks that we will have practically to fight our way through and success is not assured.

Viceroy urges that the rice be handed over to him. He will see,-

1. To transportation when boats are available, which time is uncertain.

2. To distribution, which he will place in the hands of a special trusted official.

He understands the situation and we all feel that his advice should be followed. He is telegraphing you. We await your orders.

(Sd). Lewis."

On Tuesday, July 28th, there was received from your Honor the following reply,-

"Transfer rice to the Viceroy and get full receipt."

Your instructions to us were laid before the Viceroy Wednesday evening. He agreed to take over the rice. On Monday August 3rd. he sent us a receipt and tendered one of his fast gun boats to convey us back to Canton. We left the same evening, and made the run of about 300 miles to Canton in 22 1/2 hours.

The Committee express considerable disappointment in not being able to see this "Third American Relief Expedition" through to its destination, and in not being able to assist in the distribution of rice. We wish further to say that the greatest credit is due the members of the Christian & Missionary Alliance for the amount of hard and conscientious work they have done in connection with all the American rice that has been sent into Kwang Si for the relief of the famine sufferers.

Thanks should be given to the steam launch companies for the loan of the Fung Sun and the Fuk On; to Capt. Ching Su Ying of the torpedo boat, Liu Chan, for his constant vigilance and for the willingness with which he saw to the prompt execution of all orders; and to the official or officials who stood all the transportation expenses to and from Kwang Si.

At the close of the famine work in Kwang Si a word about the methods employed will not be out of place. There are three ways in which the rice may be distributed; upon the first almost all are agreed, but upon the second and third there are some differences of opinion.

First. There is what is called the "General Distribution" method. This is usually employed at the beginning of the famine when it is generally conceded that all are in need of help. The work of the committee then consists in giving out indiscriminately 5 or 10 catties of rice to all who have secured tickets at the door. This is perhaps the easiest method for the foreigner, but it is always accompanied by great crowds which sometimes become riotous, unruly, and dangerous to themselves. Loafers and other unworthy fellows get in, and like all other such men in a crowd are ready for some fun. They push, jam and crush the weak and starving who are injured and sometimes killed. Women are as much to blame as men. Monday, July 15th. was "Women's Day" at Kwai Fong. It is estimated that 40,000 came in with their babies and children for rice. The crowd could not be controlled and in the jam 23 were killed, of whom 5 were babies crushed to death on their mother's backs. When the immediate has been cared for the second or third method is employed.

Second. This is a general distribution through "The Gentry". In this case the object is to reach the village elders who are either seen in their own villages or called in to the distributing center. They furnish the committee with a list of names which they say includes all the needy in the village. The names are counted and a certain number of catties, say 10, is allowed each person. The elders are then given a ticket for the total amount which they arrange to take delivery of upon the next day of distribution or upon the same day if rice is being distributed. There are several serious objections to this method. (a) The crowds are about the same as in the "General Distribution", and consequently accompanied with fatalities which should be avoided

if possible. (b) It has been found upon investigation that the elders frequently "squeeze" a certain amount of the rice from the poor villagers. (c) The elders usually draw clan lines very closely. In a case that was brought to light they had included their relatives only, and the most needy people in the village had not received a grain of rice. (d) Fictitious names, as well as names from other villages, are often included in the lists. Thus they are again able to make a "squeeze". (e) Many people are thus kept from starving to death, but I fear that the majority of the famine sufferers are not reached.

Third. "House to House Visitation". By this method many of the objections to the distribution through "The Gentry" are met. It is the hardest work but gives the most satisfactory results. An old missionary in China, who has eaten more salt fish and rice and has talked less about it than some others, recently remarked upon his return from several weeks work in the famine districts, that in pursuance of this method he had found his hardest work yet in China. This visitation work consists in hunting out every needy family in a village, asking a few general questions about their condition, taking nothing for granted, and then instituting a search, if help is asked for, ~~from~~ their homes. This search is executed with as much thoroughness as if you were an officer with a warrant; boxes, jars, pots, cooking utensils and whatever one may suspect of containing food ~~stuffs~~ are examined. Yet in spite of all vigilance one is sometimes deceived. The distributors have been met on the road by people who knelt at their feet and begged for help, claiming that they had nothing to eat, and yet upon following them home and examining their houses it was found that they had harvested their rice and provision had been made for the months preceding the next harvest. Sometimes in the search tobacco was found that had been purchased with money that should have gone for food. Although they were severely criticised for this it may have helped them as it did the poor student, who finding himself in need of food wrote to some

one for assistance. His benefactor enclosed a penny in a letter advising him to buy some tobacco which he should smoke and therein find contentment. It is a remarkable fact that in all these famine stricken homes there was no tea to offer the visitor. A Chinese home which cannot afford tea is certainly poor indeed. Many apologies were made for not having tea, and rice water was set out instead.

By "House to House Visitation" one is able not only to sift out the suffering families of a village, but he is able also to determine which sections of the district will need further help. Again by this method the distribution of rice can be carried on simultaneously with the giving out of tickets. To do this the foreigner secures some reliable Christian Chinese, whom he coaches up on the double numerals, to weigh out the rice as the people call for it with their tickets. As the people usually went at once upon receipt of their tickets to the center of distribution for the rice large crowds were avoided. The tickets, made of good quality of colored and white foreign cardboard, were about 3 inches long by 3/4 of an inch wide. They always contained the number of catties of rice stated in figures and words. The attempts to raise the figures were unsuccessful. With the use of a cardboard that could not be obtained in the districts and the foreign characters it was very difficult for the Chinese to produce counterfeits. These fraudulent means of getting rice were all detected. A third point in favor of this method is that a larger number of villages can be reached. The foreigner who is doing the visitation work need not return to the city at the close of his day's work but may stop for the night wherever darkness or fatigue overtake him. Thus he does not have to cover the same ground the next morning, in getting out into the country. He continues his work further and further away from the center of distribution. A fourth point is that the local gentry do not like it, and in some cases have taken active measures against it. In one case they circulated the report that the foreigners were not giving full weight. They

- advised the -

people to bring in their rice to be reweighed. The rice worked,
and the elders took one catty out of every ten for their trouble.
It was fortunate for the poor people that they had received "a
generous measure, pressed tight, shaken down, and running over".

We remain, Sir, obediently yours,

Ed. Clarence E. Lewis

For the Committee in charge of the

Third American Relief Expedition.

Committee, -

Prof. Clarence E. Lewis,

Rev. C. E. Spore,

Dr. W. J. Wright,

Prof. Olin D. Wamsutter.

Christian College,

Shanghai, China, August 22nd., 1903.







Third & Last American Relief Expedition,

Third & Last American Relief Expedition

and call

No. *809.*



[Handwritten signature]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *August 25th 1903.*

Mr. ROBERT M. MCWADE,

To the Department of State.

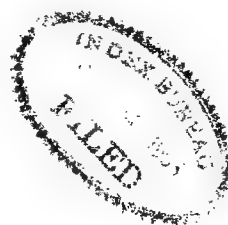
Subject:

Forwarding Despatch.

Abstract of Contents.

Despatch No. *Unnumbered* from the U. S.

Consulate, at Amoy, China.



No. *609.*

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *August 30th* 190*3*

HONORABLE FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have honor to forward herewith, Despatch

Noted, August 30. 1903,

from the U. S. Consulate at Amoy, China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Robert R. McNamee

U. S. Consul General.

Bureau of Appointments.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Canton China Sept 31. 1903.

Part passed in Asst. Bureau
Hon. Francis B. Lewis,

Asst. Secy. of State,

Washington D. C.



*Adm. to Secy.
Oct. 20/03.*

*Perm to begin
taking Oct 21*

Sir, I beg to enclose you herewith, my application as Vice Consul General at Canton, China, also oath, and signature card.

I have forwarded the bond to my sureties, who will immediately qualify, and deliver you the same.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Respectfully.

Russell H. Lyman



No. 810.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, Sept 5th, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Marriage in my presence.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing text of marriage of
Charles Shaw Coy to Mrs. Antoinette
Mayer.

CONFIDENTIAL
NO. 810

ack
Oct 21, 1903.

No. 310

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 5th 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.


Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a Certificate of the Marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 5th. instant of Charles Shaw Coy, of Laconia, New Hampshire, to Mrs. Antoinette Mayer, of New York City, New York, by the Rev. W. F. Knox, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSUL GENERAL
NOTED

Consular Office of the United States of America,
Santon China, September 5th, 1903.
Robert Mc. McWade, Consul General of the United States

"I, Santon China, do hereby certify that, on this day of ,
1903, at the U.S. Consulate General in the city of Santon China,
Charles Shaw (son), aged thirty six years, born in Lancaster, New Hampshire,
and now residing in Wongkong, and Mrs. Antoinette Neayer,
aged thirty eight years, born in New York City, New York, and now residing in
Wongkong, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. W. A. Knox, who is authorized by the laws of Protestant Episcopal Church

to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Santon China, this 5th day
of September, A. D. 1903, and of the Independence of the
United States the 12th



Robert Mc. McWade
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

No. 811.

23
SEP 23 1903
DEPT. OF STATE

Consulate-General of the United States,

London, Sep 20th, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans Oct 24/03

ack imm

Subject:

the Famine in Kouangsi

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing photographs, &c.

No. 311

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 10th 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 308 regarding the famine in Kwangsi, I have the honor to enclose four photographs, showing the American Missionary Distribution Committee at Kwai Ping and scenes during the distribution of rice amongst the hungry natives at that place. I also enclose samples of the American and HongKong Rice. I do not think that any comparison should be made by me or, indeed, by any one out here, or elsewhere, of the quality of the rice distributed by the American and the HongKong (British) representatives.

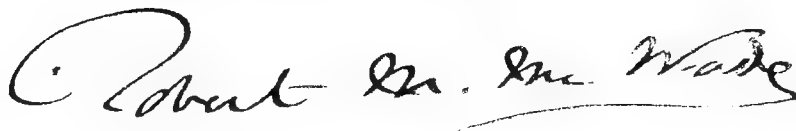
His Excellency, Sir Henry A. Blake, the Governor of HongKong, and the British gentlemen who acted with him in the purchase of rice, bought a cheap quality under a mistaken impression that the gain in quantity would more than make up for the deficiency in quality. That they were mistaken goes without saying, and is no reason why they should undergo invidious and inappreciative criticism. They acted according to the best of their judgement and from the purest of motives. I merely transmit the samples to you, because they have been forwarded to me by Professor Lewis of the Christian College at Macao, who, you may remember, was one of the painstaking members of the Third American Relief Expedition.

Owing to the continuance of the rebellion in Kwangsi,

I am unable to obtain from H. E. Tsen Chun Tsun, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, the memoranda, etc. of expenses for the cargo boats, coolie hire, etc. I am informed that he will not return to Canton for several months. As soon, however, as I can get the requisite data from him, I will close up the account.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. La Monte". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.







No. 812.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, Sept 10th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McVade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

in a case of religious persecution in the foreign
territory the missionary case.

Abstract of Contents.

Congratulating on the satisfactory
conclusion -

No. 512

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 10th, 1903.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to invite your courteous attention to the following extract from a letter which I have just received from Rev. J. W. Carlin, D.D. the head of the American Baptist Missionary Union at Swatow, congratulating me upon the satisfactory conclusion of an exceedingly troublesome case of religious persecution in the Jao Ping District:

UngKung, China, August 29th. 1903.

My dear Mr. McWade:

Yours of - to hand. You may return notice to the Tautai that the indemnities have been paid, 7 men cangued and beaten, and the rewards issued for the rest, 24. So the case may be considered closed.

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

But more especially do I send greetings and thanks, yes, and love, to our most efficient and faithful Consul General; and I trust that he will never leave us but to go up higher. I know not fulsomeness, but it does my soul good to speak a good word to the deserving, and especially to those who have onerously and faithfully

rendered me service, among whom the Consul General is
not near the least.

I strike hands with you over the conclusion
of the case-why didn't I say gratifying conclusion!

Most respectfully and gratefully yours,

J. W. Carlin.

To the

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

The strict enforcement of the Missionary Regulations
--- so kindly approved by the Department December 10. 1903 ---
combined with tact and patient persistence, on the part of the
Consul, invariably wins out, even in the worst cases of reli-
gious persecution.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

No. 512.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, Sept 10th, 1903

Mrs. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ans Oct 24/03
WMA

re ^{the} recent attacks on Railway Engineers.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting supplement of
Report from Mr. Justice Brewer, etc.



No. 313

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 10th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 307 concerning the recent attacks on the American Engineers at Qua Po and Five Eye Bridge, I have the honor to enclose herewith, a supplementary report thereon by Mr. Justin Burns, Acting First Assistant Engineer of the American-Chinese Railway.

Permit me to direct your attention to the closing paragraph of Mr. Burns' report which speaks appreciatively of,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton - Hankow Ry.

----- X -----

American China Development Co.

Canton, September 10th, 1903.

To the Honorable

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON RAILWAY RIOTS

BETWEEN CANTON AND FATSCHAN,

Canton-Hankow Railway.

Reports of the riot at the Five Eye Bridge Village have been forwarded to your office but I beg leave to submit the following report to supplement the statements of the trouble between the Chinese workmen and the engineers:

On the day of the trouble, August 15th, information was brought about noon to this railway office at Wong Sha telling of a serious riot between the coolies and the foreigners at the Five Eye Bridge. I immediately ordered the Railway Guards dispatched to the scene of disorder, but there were only about thirty soldiers available and this number would be inadequate in quelling a serious disturbance; about that time a note was received from Mr. C. N. Paulsen, Superintendent of Construction, stating the case slightly more in detail. He said the coolies were all rioting and stoning the Americans, and some shooting of fire arms had occurred, and that at the time of rioting he was uncertain what further actions the coolies would take in the matter. He wished me to immediately come to the Five Eye Bridge, taking with me a strong guard of soldiers. When this note was

received from Mr. Paulsen the foreman Mackey, who had started the riot, appeared at the Railway office and repeated to me his version of the affair. While the stoning and shooting were in progress he said that he had hurried away to report to me the facts in the case. I immediately started to obtain protection from the proper authorities, both through our Chinese officials and the American Consul General; knowing the usual slowness of action on the part of the Chinese I felt that the most immediate assistance could be obtained from the U. S. Consul. While on my way to the Shameen I met one of the members of the Engineering Corps, Mr. Hann, whose reliability, veracity and judgment are entirely trustworthy, and he stated to me that he was present at the Five Eye Bridge Village when the attack was made, and during the shooting. In order to convey news to headquarters by reliable messenger he concluded to come himself by slipper boat to Wong Sha. Hann said the foremen were being mobbed and stoned, and that the engineers and foremen had to shoot to protect themselves; when he left the mob had surrounded the Americans and extended for several hundred yards along the banks of the small river where the house boats were anchored, and the natives lined the bank and yelled and hooted at him and his boat as they escaped. He told me the Americans was in a bad shape and needed immediate assistance. He wanted to organize a rescuing party from the other engineers at Wong Sha and to immediately proceed to the aid of the besieged men. As I left Mr. Hann I met a reliable coolie who had been in the employ of the Railway Company for a long time and he told me that he had just returned from the Five Eye Bridge Village where he witnessed the riot, and stating that one Chinaman had been shot and was lying on the ground in a dying condition. I then proceeded to the Shameen and presented the state of affairs at the American Consulate.

I give this account of my actions in detail to explain

how grave a condition existed at that hour. The engineers were surrounded by a howling mob of several hundred Chinese who were throwing stones and missiles at the few Americans who were brave enough to stand their ground to protect their lives and the property of the Railway Company and to save the "face" of the Construction Department. My intention in appealing for help was to save the lives of the men imperilled by this riot.

When I called at the American Consulate and reported the condition of affairs letters were dispatched immediately to the Chinese officials of Kwang Tung province and to the Nan Hoi district, requesting that soldiers and protection be given these foreigners. I had already sent messages to the Chinese officials of the Railway Company informing them of the riot and its dangers, and requesting them to send immediate assistance. When I returned to the Railway office at Wang Sha, about 5 p.m., I learned that the mob had been dispersed and that the bold stand taken by the Americans had awed the mob into submission.

On the following morning, August 16th, the riot was commenced but the presence of reinforcements of Chinese soldiers with an efficient officer prevented any outbreak. That evening a report was received from reliable sources that a night attack was planned to destroy the engineers, the Corps prepared for the attack but a drizzling rain came on and no disorder occurred. An ugly feeling on the part of the coolies continued for several days, but by firm handling and the display of soldiers the coolies gradually resumed their work.

As nearly as can be learned this arising was a part of a plot to cause a general disturbance all along the line from Canton to Watsan. The riot had been foretold by a faithful Chinese house boy at the engineering camp, and much evidence was obtained which showed that the hitting of a coolie with a clod of mud thrown by Mackey was only an excuse for starting a riot.

Agitators, antagonistic to the Railway Company, had been incensing the minds of the coolies by telling them they were ill treated and that the foreigners should be punished.

At the same time that I received a report of the riot at the Five Eye Bridge Village I received word that a disturbance was in progress at Quapo, and that a probable uprising was occurring all along the line. In presenting my request for assistance to the American Consul General and to the Chinese officials of the Railway Company I also asked that soldiers be sent to Quapo to anticipate further serious trouble arising at that point.

A complete report has been sent to you concerning this affair at Quapo and I need supplement it by only a few details. In all of these reports there has been no attempt at equivocation or the perversion of the truth or the transferring of blame to other shoulders than where it rightly belongs. That McCormack's actions in the matter at Quapo seemed justifiable is vouched for by many eye witnesses. McCormack knew that it was wrong and contrary to the orders of this Company to strike any Chinese, but when life and person are threatened, a man has the inherent right to protect himself.

Following is a copy of the letter filed in the office of the Railway Company at Canton which should be given much weight in judging the merits of the case:

"Quapo, August 15, 1903.

To Mr. C. N. Paulsen,
Five Eye Bridge.
Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, were eye witnesses to the strike this morning, and all join in approving the action of Mr. H. E. McCormack. This party (Tien Yunnan) has been agitating and creating dissatisfaction here for several days and threatened the lives of the Americans and interpreters on this station. He was the ring leader of the strike this morning and went so far as to personally attempt violence to Mr. McCormack when ordered off the Company's right of way. We might further state that any one placed in his (McCormack's) position could not have done otherwise.

Yours respectfully,

Witnesses:

(Sd.) S. SCHONBERGMAYER,
" J. BENSON
" EMILE BAUER
" A. C. HUNTER,
" WILLIAM KIRK,
" E. KIMMOY,
" LAI KE SUN.

(Sd.)- AH HOYUNG, (Interpreter),
" NG TEN HING,
" VIVIAN SMITH, (Clerk).

I beg leave to repeat that the agitator at Quapo was not an employee of the Railway Company but an obtrusive outsider who had no right to be on the works, especially after he had been ordered off.

That danger exists to the Engineering Corps and the Construction Department of the railway is clearly seen from the accounts of this riot. They are continually treading on thin ice which is liable to break at any moment, as it merely needs a few people to work upon the suspicious minds of the Chinese coolies to arouse him to state of frenzy. When these matters are nipped in the bud and firmly handled no serious consequences result, but once let the mob power obtain control not only would the lives of the foreigners be lost but the success of the enterprise would be imperilled and greatly delayed. The time for prompt action, vigor, firmness and severity is in the beginning, and the greatest of energy must be used in the preventative methods. While doing everything we can to treat the coolies justly there are so many incidents which are exasperating that the temper and patience of the foremen are most severely tried. The Chinese workmen trusting upon their power of numbers refuse to do their work and refuse to carry more than a morsel of earth in their baskets, and endeavor to intimidate the foremen into allowing them to continue in their disobedience. This conduct on the part of the coolies render the progress of the work slow and expensive. Each foreman should have a pride in performing his duties in an acceptable manner, and the man who most successfully finishes his construction is the one who is given promotion. When the coolies insolently refuse to perform their duties and even sit down at the work and refuse to be discharged, and when the remainder of the coolies refuse to continue work if these offenders are discharged it is plain to be seen that the foremen must be endowed with extraordinary patience and forbearance if he would refrain from handling these offenders in a rough manner.

The engineers and those in charge of the Construction Department are doing everything in their power to perform this work harmoniously and with justice to the Chinese workmen; if the Chinese workman would perform his work in a fairly competent manner there would never be the slightest disturbance on this work.

In closing I wish to express my great indebtedness for the services which you have rendered us in connection with this work and I feel that without your energetic assistance, prompt action and true interest in our welfare the most serious consequences would have resulted from this riot, both detrimental to the lives of the Americans and to the success of this American enterprise.

With thorough appreciation, I have the honor of remaining,

Yours very respectfully,

Sd. Justin Burns.

Acting First Assistant Engineer.

No. 514.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Acknowledge with approbation

H. H. D.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 17th 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McElwaine.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ack^{ed} 11/11/03

re Chinese Immigration.

Abstract of Contents.

adopting the Chief of Bureau of
Immigration's decision, requiring
all holders of Certificate to make
inked impressions of thumb and
middle finger -

No. 314

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 17th. 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have learned through several sources that, in order to prevent or avoid the possibility of successful personation, ~~that~~ the present Chief of the Bureau of Immigration has decided that each Chinese Merchant prior to leaving the United States for this country to visit his relatives, etc., shall be required to make ~~inked~~ impressions of the thumb and middle finger of his right hand on his Certificate of Identification. It is an admirable plan and inasmuch as attempts are frequently made by unscrupulous Chinese brokers and others to forge Certificates issued by the Hoppe, and purporting to bear my visa, I have decided to require all Chinese applicants to make similar marks upon the Certificates issued to them. Sometimes it happens --- though exceedingly rarely --- that a Chinese Merchant loses his Certificate or that it is stolen from him. In either case a renewal of that Certificate is refused. The party into whose possession it comes cannot use it, because of the thumb and finger marks. Photographs, as a rule, are of little use, for five out of every ten Chinamen look alike, so far as facial characteristics are concerned. The photograph and inked impressions on each Certificate, however, are a combination impossible to beat. Immediately above the photo, on each Certificate the impressions are marked thus:-



I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McWaters

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 24th 1903.

M^r. R. M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans by form
Oct 31/03*

re Conditions in Kwang Si,

Abstract of Contents.

Concerning Heroy Tsu and
the rebellion, &c. &c.



No. 315

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 24th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.294 concerning conditions in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

Reliable information from official and other sources is to the effect that H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs will return to Canton this week, after his picturesque and unsuccessful campaign against the banded pirates and brigands in Kwangsi.

His Excellency has had upwards of 40,000 troops under his command and they were drawn from at least eight Provinces, namely, from each of the LiangKiang --- Kiangsu, Kwangsi, and Anhui provinces --- the Hukwang or Hunan and Hupeh provinces; the Minche or Fukien and Chekiang provinces, and from Kwangtung province. He had also with him vast sums of money contributed by the Viceroys and Governors of various provinces, in addition to the extraordinarily large sums taken by him from Canton --- all to be used for bribing the rebel or bandit chiefs and for the pay of his soldiery. Proclamations were issued by him offering rewards varying from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for the capture of thirty four ringleaders of the rebellion. The West River, from Wuchow north, has been, for several months, almost literally covered with Imperial Chinese gunboats, war junks, and steam launches. And yet, on, at least, one notable occasion, the rebels swooped down upon and captured a number of those war junks and launches containing large quantities of military supplies, such as modern rifles,

cartridges, etc., with which they disappeared, taking with them some of the braves, who, I learn, have, from time to time, joined their ranks in large numbers. In several engagements the Viceroy's troops gained slight victories, but, for some reason or other, were unable to improve upon them, by following up the enemy. Town after town in the interior and village after village were captured by the rebels and, afterwards, evacuated speedily upon the appearance of the Viceroy's troops, when largely in excess of the rebels, in numerical force. As soon, however, as the Imperial braves left those towns on their onward march, the rebels returned. Frequently the latter were attacked in force by the braves, but as soon as the attacks began they suddenly disappeared, retreating in such a masterly way, that few of them were either captured or killed. When the attacking forces were equal to their own, they fought fiercely and almost invariably victoriously. In some instances, they led the Imperial troops into ambushes and slaughtered them without mercy.

So repeated and signal was their success that Viceroy Tsien memorialized the Throne urgently asking that the noted General Fung Tsai, should be detailed as Commander-in-chief of the Kwangsi territorial forces. His request was granted and General Fung, acting in conjunction with General Cheang, recently the Kwong Hip of Canton, entered upon an apparently active and energetic campaign. Requests were sent to the Viceroy of Kwei Chow and Yunnan to line their frontiers with soldiers, instructed to kill or drive back into Kwangsi any of the rebels who might be driven by the operations of those Generals to seek safety by flight in those provinces. General Fung was almost eighty years of age and consequently unable to take active command in the field. This devolved upon General Cheang. He developed unmistakable bravery and considerable skill. His soldiers were, however, made up of rather incongruous elements, coming as they did from different, and in some cases differing provin-

ces, the inhabitants of which, hold little in common with each other, seemingly imbued with a sentiment, approaching to a conviction, that each province ought to take care of itself. His soldiers were poorly armed, but few regiments having modern rifles and ammunition. And, as a rule, they were poorly drilled. Added to all those disadvantages was the fact that they were utter strangers to Kwangsi and had no knowledge whatever of its mountain passes and great hills, where the rebels, when pressed, found almost in accessible retreats, and where, too frequently, the Imperial troops were lured to defeat and death by treacherous guides.

At no time and in no place did the rebels give battle to the Imperial soldiery unless they had the advantage both in location and in numbers. They always had the advantage in the matter of arms of all kinds, for, from whatever source they were procured, their rifles and revolvers were modern, and of the best and most approved make and they were also amply supplied with ammunition. They have never deviated from this Fabian method of warfare and that tells the story of Viceroy Tsen's inability to crush, what has now approached the magnitude of a rebellion. The rebel leaders, really pirate and robber chieftains, and nearly all their followers, are thoroughly acquainted with Kwangsi. They are natives of that province. Its gorges, defiles and dangerous mountain passes, like its hills and valleys, its plains and rivers, creeks and reaches, are alike an open book to them.

Whilst writing this despatch I have received a telegram from H. E. Tsen, telling me that he expects to be in Canton in two or three days. He is apparently disheartened, and the death of General Fung, which occurred four days ago, has, I feel discouraged him very much.

During his stay in Kwangsi he was both vigorous and rigorous in his treatment of all its officials --- civil and military --- over sixty of whom he has degraded, some of them,

in addition, being punished by decapitation, and others being fined heavily and imprisoned as well. Undoubtedly those officials were corrupt and guilty of the "squeezing" and other crimes with which they were charged. At his request Marshal Su has been sent up to Peking and threatened with decapitation. Ex Governor Wong Chih Chun, has also been sent there for trial and punishment. In one or two cases, he has forwarded memorials to the throne asking for authority to decapitate certain officials. Here is a sample Memorial, reporting on the conduct of the Magistrate Chan King-wa:

Chan King-wa took ^over the seal of the Magistrate of Kwei-Hsien on 16th. January last. Two days after his taking over the appointment, he gave orders to wash the prison completely, i.e., to kill all the prisoners, one hundred and one persons in all, the majority of whom were convicted only of minor crimes. In March last seeing that a good number of robbers were hiding themselves in the two villages named Ngoi Lung Sung and Loi Leung Sung, he sent soldiers to surround the houses and effect the capture of all persons, old and young, therein and further to destroy all the houses, which were not allowed to be rebuilt. Being afraid that his order had not been promptly carried out, he afterwards went in person to the said villages with a good number of soldiers. When he arrived he was obstructed by a leader of the robbers named Chiu Kwen-fook in company with many followers, with whom he had a hot engagement. The numbers of the robbers multiplied largely, for the inhabitants of the villages were forced to join them for fear that they would be killed without mercy. When the robbers retired, he (Chan) ordered the destruction of the two said villages as well as the neighboring villages, numbering twenty-three in all. He moreover allowed the soldiers to seize all the young women and girls, who were either married by force by the soldiers or exported to other places for sale, and to ransack the whole region. Out of the twenty-three villages in question, eleven had not a single house left stand-

ing and the others had only from one to ten per cent of their buildings left. On that day from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy innocent persons were killed, about one hundred kidnapped, some five hundred were rendered homeless and ultimately were starved to death after making good their escape and two hundred and seventy were missing, while from two to three hundred horses and cattle were carried off by the soldiers. Whenever an prisoner was brought before him, Chan put him to the sword at once without trial, and even if the parents went to him to ask mercy for their sons, they would be put to death like wise without a word." The Viceroy asked the Imperial sanction for the execution of this cruel magistrate.

In response to that Memorial, an Imperial Edict was at once issued ordering Chan King-wa's immediate execution. There was no necessity whatever for Viceroy Tsen memorializing the Throne concerning the punishment of this Magistrate, who, by the way, has escaped from Kwangsi and, I understand, is now in hiding in HongKong. H. E. Tsen has been all along clothed with full authority to degrade and execute all such officials. His action in this case was apparently taken, for the purpose of letting the outside world know, through the authorities at Peking, the barbarous iniquities of this official, on the principle of ex uno disce omnes.

In conclusion, I have the honor to add that it has been a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain anything like reliable information of recent events in Kwangsi, because H. E. Tsen, some time ago, issued peremptory orders forbidding under threats of severe punishment any official, civil or military, giving any information about the defeat or success of the Imperial troops in that sadly stricken province. I could always get plenty of information concerning rebel successes, but, as a matter of course, I had to take it with many grains of allowance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

File
No. *316.*

CONSULAR BUREAU.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 28th 1903.

Mr. *R. M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Trade Report.

Abstract of Contents.

*for the quarter ending March 31. 1903,
for the Seven Treaty ports of South
China, &c. &c.*

*File - Report forwarded to
Dept. C. & L. 11/11/03.*

CONSULAR BUREAU



CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

No. *B17.*

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 31st, 1903.

Mr. *Robert H. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Pass by mail
Dec 5/03
21 21 4/04*

Reporting death of Henry A. Kelly. Filed

Abstract of Contents.

*Transmitting Report and Record
of the Deceased.*



No. 317

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept. 27th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

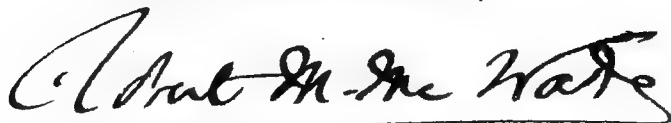
I have the honor to enclose herewith, Report of the death of Henry A. Kelly, a native of Cambridge, Mass. who died at Wongsba, Canton, China, on September 18th. 1903.

I also enclose the Original Record of the Canton Hankow Railway for your information, as the deceased omitted to give the address of his nearest relative, A. W. Kelly. This rendered it impossible for me to notify the latter.

His effects, consisting of old worn out clothing, shoes, etc., have been sold at public auction and brought only \$6.50. As soon as his accounts are all settled I will present my report thereon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Two enclosures.

(FORM 12).

CANTON-HANKOW RY.
RECORD OF EMPLOYEES.

FULL NAME *Henry A. Kelly*
PRESENT ADDRESS *Five Cye*
PERMANENT ADDRESS
NAME OF NEAREST RELATIVE *A. W. Kelly*
ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE
WHERE BORN.. *Cambridge Mass.*
WHEN *26th day of April 1865*
WHERE EDUCATED. *Boston Mass*
DEGREE IF ANY
EXPERIENCE AND RECORD *Went to sea*
in 1882 till 1900 & 1900 to
1903 Bigger and painter

✓

DATE *8/24/03* Signature *H. A. Kelly*

(Form No. 192)

RECEIVED
UNITED AND PUBLISHED

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, Sept 26 1909

Name: Henry A. Kelly

Native or naturalized: Native

Date of death: September 18th. 1909

Place of death: Wong Sha, Canton, China

Cause of death: Abscess of the liver

Disposition of remains: Interred in Foreign Cemetery, Nonam, Canton

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

No objection to removal of remains, except in cases of contagious diseases

Disposition of effects: Furniture and old shoes, clothing, etc. ordered to be sold.

Address of family: Not known } See Mr. Kelly's "Records"

Family notified: No } Report attached

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, page II, page 192.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

Robert M. Wade

Consul General of the United States,
Canton, China

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 818.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Oct. 17th 1903.

Mr. L. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ansby Jones
Nov 23/03

Whangpoo Harbor Regulations for Canton

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing correspondence, &c.

file



No. 318

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 9th 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of my despatch No. 80 to the Honorable Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking, regarding the proposed Harbor Regulations for the port of Canton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

No. 80.

CONSULATE GENERAL, OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, October 9th. 1903.

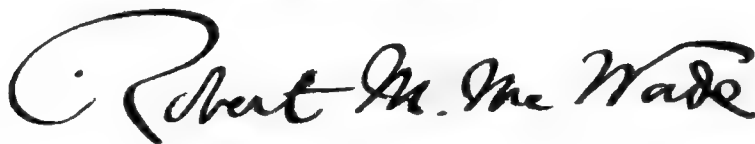
Honorable Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose copies of communications or despatches transmitted at the instance of the Consular Body of this port by James Scott, Esq., H. B. M. Consul General, and Doyen of the Consular Body to Baron M. Czirkann de Wahlborn, the Doyen of your honorable body of Foreign Ministers at Peking. I also enclose copy of the Proposed Harbor Regulations for this port which the Consuls have unanimously agreed upon, acting in cooperation with H. B. Morse, Esq. Commissioner of Customs at Canton. I trust that the Regulations will meet with your approval. They have cost us considerable time and care, and will, I am satisfied, meet all the trade and other requirements.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the sender.

U. S. Consul General.

Canton 2nd. October 1903.

Sir:

For some time past, the Customs Authorities have been desirous of framing Harbour Regulations for the Port of Canton, with a view to meet requirements consequent on the recent extension of the Harbour Limits. On the 13th. of November, 1902, the Commissioner of Customs requested the approval of the Consular Body to certain Regulations which his department had, on their own initiative, drawn up without any prior reference to the Consular Representatives. These regulations were found so impossible that the Consular Body refused to entertain them, even as a basis of discussion.

Subsequently, on the 25th. of May, 1903, Mr. Morse, the newly appointed Commissioner of Customs communicated to the Consuls certain Draft Regulations which, after informal negotiations, he had drawn up on the lines of the Regulations in force in Shanghai. One Rule, namely Rule 22 of the enclosed Draft, was entirely new and stipulated that "No hulks or pontoons may be moored, piles driven, jetties built, or encroachments made on the waters of the Harbour, before plans have been submitted to, and permission in writing obtained from, the Harbour Master." This Rule the Consular Body were unable to accept as it would place in the hands of a subordinate officer of the Customs Outdoor Staff, the final power of decision in matters intimately affecting the rights of their subjects in respect to property along the foreshore. The Consuls also desired that they should be consulted in such matters and have endeavoured to obtain this end by the modifications which they have now introduced, as given in Rule 22 of the enclosed Draft Regulations drawn

up

Baron R. Czirkann de Wahlborn
& & &
Deputy of the Foreign Representatives
Peking.

up by them.

A question also arose as to the use of buoys laid down at the private expense of the various shipping firms in the Port. The Commissioner of Customs claimed that he was free to place vessels at any buoy he chose, how and when he pleased, irrespective of the presence of a vessel in harbour belonging to the Shipping Firm which had incurred the expense of laying down the buoys. After considerable negotiation, a working arrangement was arrived at, which the Commissioner embodied in a Declaration under his signature dated the 23rd. of July, 1903, to be deposited with the Regulations. I beg to enclose copy of this Declaration.

In Rule No.3, the Customs desired that the wording of the Shanghai Regulations should be so altered as to provide that no vessel should go to its berth until after being boarded by the Customs Officers. The Masters of steamers pointed out that to stop and wait until boarded by the Customs in the narrow and difficult waters of the Harbour would be attended by serious danger to their vessels, and would prove practically impossible. Besides, the Customs were able, from their look-out, to observe a vessel's approach more than half an hour before its arrival, and thus had ample time to make full arrangements.

I beg, at the request of the Consular Body, to enclose herewith copy of the Draft Regulations which they have formulated, together with a Despatch to the Commissioner of Customs, dated the 18th. ultimo, for the consideration and sanction of the Foreign Representatives in Peking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. B. M. Consul General
and Senior Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate General

Canton

September 18th. 1903.

Sir,

In accordance with the request of the Consular Body, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of May 23rd. last, enclosing Draft of Proposed Harbour Regulations for this Port.

The Consular Body request me to inform you that they have given these Proposed Regulations their most careful consideration, and desire me to transmit to you herewith a draft of the Regulations in the wording and sequence, etc. conforming to the Regulations now in force in Shanghai, mutatis mutandis, which the Consular Representatives are prepared to submit to their respective Legations for approval. But in proposing these Regulations to the Foreign Ministers in Peking it is understood: 1st that Clause 22 leave it open to decide whether in case of dispute, Chinese territorial jurisdiction is concerned or, besides, also Consular, (2nd) that in the interpretation of Clause 27 it was agreed by the Customs that the berth lying between a pair of buoys which have been laid down at the expense of a private firm or company, will, if vacant, be reserved for a designated vessel of that firm or company for a period of 24 hours, following the production at the Harbour Master's Office of a telegram or letter stating that the vessel has already reached HongKong or is between HongKong and Canton; and further that a vessel not belonging to the firm or company, occupying such berth, shall be ordered to shift its berth within thirty hours following notice given to that effect. In connection herewith the Consular Representatives duly take note of, and record, the

R. Morse Esquire

Commissioner of Customs

Canton.

the declaration under your signature dated 23rd. July last, agreeing to this interpretation of clause 27, which in your Draft was Clause 24.

3rd. that no bye-law or special rule forming part of the Har-
bour Regulations shall have power or come into force unless
daily approved by the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) James Scott

H. B. M. Consul General

& Senior Consul

DRAFT OF PROPOSED HARBOUR REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF CANTON.

1. The Canton Anchorage is within the following boundaries:
On the South:—A line drawn due East and West through the centre of Macao Fort.
On the West:—A line drawn S. 66 W. from the Five Storeyed Pagoda across the river on both sides of Belcher Island.
On the East:—A line drawn due South from Execution Point to Navy Yard, Honam.
Whampoa Anchorage is included between a straight line drawn from the N. W. point of No. Flat Island to a mound on the Eastern end of Louisa Island, for the Eastern or Lower Limit; and a line drawn from Gully Point on the South side of American Reach to a Creek on the North side, and from Sulphur Point E. N. E. to the North Bank of the Main River, for the Western or Upper Limit.
2. Vessels entering the Anchorage will be boarded by the Berthing Officer, who will direct them to proper berths.
3. River and Coast Steamers having determined berths, are allowed, on arrival, to proceed to such berth without stoppage.
4. ~~Any of the~~ regular river and coast steamers having explosive, dangerous or inflammable cargo on board ^{are} to be governed by Clauses 13, 14 and 21 of these Regulations.
5. Vessels are to moor in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master, and not to shift their berths or remove from the anchorage without a special permit except when bound and after having obtained their clearance papers.
6. Applications for berths or for permission to shift must be made at the Harbour Master's office at the Custom House by the Shipmaster, the First Officer or Pilot in charge, when necessary instructions concerning the berth will be given.
7. Vessels are required to exhibit lights as laid down in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.
8. No vessels except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset until sunrise.
9. Vessels are required to keep their chains clear, especially towards the full and change of the moon.
10. Vessels are required not to have lines out to buoys, wharves, or other vessels any longer than necessary when shifting their berths.
11. Lighters and other boats are not to be made fast to vessels in such a manner or in such numbers as to interfere with the safe passage of other boats or vessels through the Harbour.
12. Merchant vessels shall not fire cannon or small arms within the limits of the Port without written permit from the Harbour Master.
13. Vessels arriving at this Port and having on board, as cargo, in whatever quantity, explosive goods, such as nitro-glycerine, dynamite, blasting powder, etc., shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same. Such vessels shall fly a red flag at the fore and shall anchor below Macao Fort at Canton, and at Whampoa at a distance not less than a mile outside the lower limit.

Vessels having to receive on board any such explosives as cargo from the Port shall observe similar precautions in all respects.

14. Vessels arriving at the Port and having on board as cargo any dangerous goods, such as loaded Shell or more than one hundred pounds of Gunpowder, or any quantity of Fixed Ammunition in excess of twenty thousand rounds or the aggregate powder charges of which exceed one hundred pounds, etc., etc., and vessels having to receive on board as cargo any such articles in quantity or number exceeding what is above specified in this Regulation, shall, as regards berthing and other precautions, be governed by Clause 13 of these Regulations.

15. Vessels shall only by special permit be allowed to take on board or discharge explosive, dangerous or inflammable goods between sunset and sunrise.

16. No lighters or other boats, except those which have permanent decks or coverings, shall be allowed to receive any of the articles mentioned in Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations from on board any vessel bringing such articles to this Port; and all such articles when received on board any such lighter or boat must be stowed under deck or within the permanently closed in space.

17. Every craft, of whatever description, conveying explosive, dangerous or inflammable goods through any part of the waters of the Port shall exhibit a red flag, not less than 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, at the foremast head or where it can best be seen and in the case of all boats or lighters thus employed and which are not fitted with masts, the flag must be exhibited at a height of not less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

18. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere in the Harbour nor to delay on the way to its destination.

19. No fires, for cooking or any other purpose, and no smoking shall be allowed on board any lighter or other boat when going alongside a vessel that has explosives on board, nor while there are any explosives on board such lighter or boat.

20. Explosives of any sort shall not be stored anywhere on or near the shores of the Harbour, except with the permission of the Customs Authorities.

21. Vessels arriving at this Port and having on board inflammable goods, such as mineral oil, calcium carbide, etc., shall be berthed in a special anchorage set apart from time to time by the Harbour Authorities, and shall remain there until such goods have been discharged. Until further notice, this special Anchorage will be between Bird's Nest Fort and Macao Fort at Canton, and at Whampoa outside the lower limits. Vessels with inflammable cargo shall hoist "H.Z.F." "Inflammable Cargo" on entering the Harbour and keep it flying during daylight.

A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer than the lower limits of the Harbour, shall fly at the fore a yellow flag, and shall not allow anyone to disembark or come on board without permission of the Harbour Master's Office.

22. No Hulks or Pontoons may be moored, Piles driven, Jetties built or encroachment made on the waters of the Harbour before plans have been submitted to the Customs; and until after due consideration and sanction of the competent Authorities, Chinese and/or Consular, concerned.

23. No ballast, ashes, rubbish, etc., may be thrown overboard.

24. All vessels in Port must keep on board a sufficient number of hands to clear and pay out chain, etc., when required.

25. Vessels on arriving in Port must, as soon as possible, rig in their jibbooms, and must not subsequently rig them out, while within the Harbour Limits, without permission from the Harbour Master.

26. No buoys or fixed moorings may be laid down without the sanction of the Harbour Master, and his approval of the moorings by which they are to be held in position. Unoccupied buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.

27. Buoys that are already laid down are subject to the control of the Harbour Master, and where they are so placed as to obstruct the passage of vessels through the Harbour, or are not moored in such a way as to economise berthing space, the Harbour Master will be at liberty to order them to be shifted. In case of refusal or neglect on the part of the owners of a buoy to shift its position as directed by the Harbour Master, the latter may cause it to be removed at the risk of the owners thereof.

28. In case of fire occurring on board of a vessel in Port the bell must be rung immediately by that vessel and by those above and below her, and the signal "N. M." International Code, ("I am on fire") hoisted by the burning vessel if possible, during the day, or the light lowered and hoisted continually during the night. Notice should be sent immediately to the Custom House.

29. The blowing of steam whistles or sirens, except for the purpose of signalling in accordance with the Regulations for preventing Collisions at sea, or for the purpose of warning vessels of danger, is forbidden.

30. No steamer or steam launch may steam at such a speed as may render its wash dangerous to other craft or other property afloat or ashore.

No boat or other vessel shall, without authority, make fast to a vessel under way.

Cargo boat licenses are issued by the Harbour Master; they are numbered and not transferable. Such licenses are valid for one year only, and must be renewed in April every year. They are issued and renewed without fee.

Cargo boats are not permitted to remain alongside vessels not working.

Cinder boat licenses will be issued by the Harbour Master.

31. Vessels infringing Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulation by coming within the Harbour limits with explosive or dangerous cargo on board in excess of the quantity therein allowed, will be notified by the Harbour Master to proceed to the Anchorages indicated in these clauses, and their entrance, working and clearance will be stopped by the Customs until this notice is complied with. All other vessels not occupying the berth assigned to them as required by the 2nd and 5th Clauses of the above Regulations, are likewise liable to have their entrance, working and clearance stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master reports them as berthed in accordance with his directions.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the other Regulations will be dealt with by Consular or other Authority concerned; and infringements by any lighter or other boat will be dealt with by the Authority to whom the owner of such lighter or boat is amenable.

Draft Harbour Regulations.

In the interpretation of Clause 24 it is understood that the berth lying between a pair of buoys which have been laid down at the expense of a private firm or Company, will, if vacant, be reserved for a designated vessel of that firm or Company for a period of twenty four hours following the production at the Harbour Master's Office of a telegram or letter stating that the vessel has already reached Hongkong or is between Hongkong and Canton; and further that a vessel not belonging to the firm or Company, occupying such berth, shall be required to shift its berth within thirty hours following notice given to that effect.

H. B. Morse

Commissioner of Custom

Custom, House

Canton, 23rd July 1903.

Memo. This Clause 24 appears as Rule 27 in the
Draft Harbour Regulations of the Consular
Representatives in Canton



CONSULAR BUREAU



No. 819.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Oct 9th, 1903.

FW
WKR

Mr. Robert M. McVade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Chinese Minister for Tokyo.

Abstract of Contents.

H. E. Yangshu, appointed Chinese
Minister for Tokyo, Japan, &c. &c.



No. 319

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 9th, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

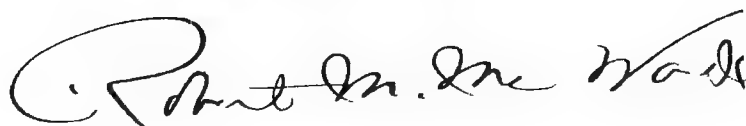
Sir:

I have the honor to report that H. E. Yang Chu, the recently appointed Minister for China at Tokyo, Japan, has left here for HongKong en route for his post. He was accompanied by his wife and family --- five daughters and two sons.

I have known His Excellency intimately for the past eighteen months. He is 59 years of age and is a Manchu, born, however, in Canton, where he received his education in the Tung Wen Kuan College, a somewhat pretentious institution. Early in his official career he was placed at the head of the Department of Police in Canton, subsequently becoming one of the Secretaries at the old Tsung Li Yamen Peking, and later a Secretary of Legation at Tokyo. He also served as Consul at Nagasaki and at Yokohama. In all he served his country for eleven years in Japan. He was also Director of the Chinese Naval and Torpedo School at Whampoa and on his return to Canton was the Chinese Director of the American-Chinese Railway, and also of the Canton Arsenal. He is one of the active and most genial members of the noted Five O'clock Club of China and is widely respected among the foreign element for his liberal and broad-guage views. In addition to the position of Minister to Japan he has also received the appointment of President of the Chinese Education Mission in Japan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

No. 330.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Oct. 12th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State,

ACKNOWLEDGED

NOV 20 1903

Bureau of Trade Relations

Subject:

Promotion of Trade in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Proclamation issued by H. E. Herrick

Jan, 4 04

4 04

4 04

Report forwarded to Dept C. & L. 11/20/03

DEC 9 1903
RECEIVED

CONSULAR BUREAU

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 9 1903

DEC 9 1903

No. 321.

Consulate-General of the United States,
Canton, China, Oct 28th, 1903.

Mr. Robert H. Attache.

To the Department of State.

Subject:



re Western Union Telegraph Code

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Book,

No. 321

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 28th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Western Union Telegraph Code and Cable Directory.

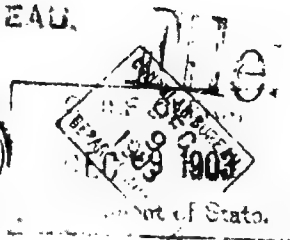
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

CONFIDENTIAL BUREAU



No. 322.

Consulate-General of the United States,
Canton, China, Dec 28th, 1903.

Mr. Robert H. H. Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Dep in Cons. Bu

re Limits of this Consular District.

Abstract of Contents.

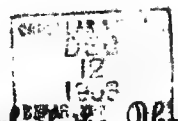
Enclosing map & list of area and
population &c:



CONSULAR BUREAU

Consul.

No. 325.

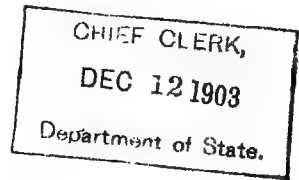


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, No. 2nd, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Ans by form
Dec 2/03
file*

Marriage at the U.S. Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Certificate, re marriage of
Lee Sit Chan & Mak Lee Hing.



No. 323

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 2nd, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations I enclose herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 30th October of Lee Tit Chan of Hek San District, and Mak Lee Ping of Hei Ping District, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers of the Baptist Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Form No. 87.

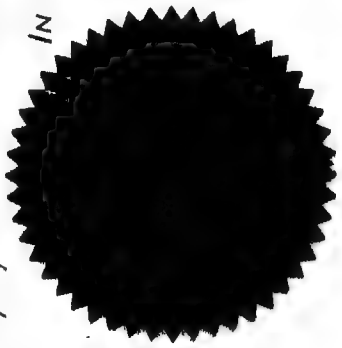
CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

Consular Office of the United States of America,
Quatou, China, October 30th 1908.

I, *Robert C. McWade*, Consul General of the United States
at *Quatou, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *30th* day of *October*,
A. D. 1908, at the U. S. Consulate General in the city of *Quatou, China*,
Lee Sit Chau, aged *43* years, born in *Shan Tung Province*,
and now residing in *Quatou, China*, and *Miss Lee Sang*,
aged *20* years, born in *Shan Tung Province*, and now residing in
Quatou, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. A. C. Chambers, who is authorized by the laws of the *Protestant Church*
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at *Quatou, China*, this *30th* day
of *October*, *A. D. 1908*, and of the Independence of the
United States the one hundred twenty eighth.



Robert M. McWade
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

CONSULAR BUREAU
No. 824.



CONSUL GENERAL
1903

CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 19 1903
Department of State.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov 20th, 1903.

Mrs. Robert M. McNamee.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

~~Chinese Immigration~~
~~Chinese Immigration~~
Chinese Immigration.

Abstract of Contents...

For picture methods pursued in
Canton, & one Enclosure & Translation.

310

No. 324

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 3rd, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 314 dated September 17th. 1903 regarding Chinese Immigration the following accurate pen picture of the methods pursued in Canton, for the scrutiny and investigation of the applications of intending Chinese Immigrants will I think prove both useful and interesting. The U. S. Consulate General, whose headquarters are at Canton, embraces within its Jurisdiction the wealthy, populous and turbulent provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and part of Fokhien, with a population of about 120,000,000 and an area of almost 300,000 square miles of territory. There is a U. S. Consulate at Amoy, which is situated in Fokhien but with it and its methods this article does not and will not deal. For all practical and other purposes it is eliminated from this descriptive narration, which treats solely and entirely of immigration examinations at Canton, the second largest and most populous city in the world and the greatest and wealthiest in the Empire of China.

It is from the Province of Kwantung, frequently erroneously styled Canton, the name of the big city being confounded with that of its province, that ninety nine per cent of the Chinese immigrants to the United States set out to make their fortunes. But exceedingly few of these immigrants go to the Philippine Islands --- the official records show that up to this date only 70 Chinese immigration certificates for those islands were visaed at this Consulate General within the past four years.

According to the provisions of the Exclusion Act only Merchants, travelers, students and teachers are privileged to enter the United States for residential or other purposes. When any member of these privileged classes makes up his mind to emigrate he informs the elders of his village or town and they certify to H. E. the Hoppo, and to their bankers in Canton, with whom they transact their financial affairs, that --- a merchant of their village intends to go to the United States, that he was born in that village on a certain specified date, that his parents are named so - and - so, that they are still alive --- or, if dead, that the father died on --- and the mother on --- and they are both interred at --- that he has been a merchant for at least the last three years, that his particular line of business is silks or general merchandise, etc., that his capital is at least \$5000, that he is married (or unmarried as the case may be) that he is in good health and is not suffering from any contagious or other disease. H. E. the Hoppo sends a Weiyan to verify those statements and then the merchant presents himself at the Hoppo's Yamen. His photograph is taken for purposes of identification, and four copies of it are handed to him 2 being retained. He is then instructed to apply to his banker for certification as to the amount of his capital. When the applicant reaches the banker the latter demands and in all cases receives from the applicant a formal legal instrument signed and sealed with the chop of a well-known responsible merchant of Canton certifying to the truth of the statements made by the village elders on the applicant's behalf. This legal instrument empowers the banker to seal up and confiscate all of the property, land, etc., of the Canton surety should it afterwards be discovered that the village elders' certificate was untruthful, or that the applicant was not exactly as represented by them. After careful scrutiny of the legal instrument and a personal visit to the applicants' surety --- to defeat the possibility

of a forgery --- the banker accompanies the applicant to the U. S. Consulate General, where the applicant is first examined on the following particulars by the U. S. Vice Consul General:

What is your name?

What is your age?

Where is your native place?

In what district?

What is your business?

What is the Capital?

What is your share?

How long have you been in business?

What is the name of the Company?

Where? In what Street?

Where do you intend going to?

For what purpose?

In what business?

What is the name of the Company?

In where? and What street

What is the Capital?

What is your share?

What position are you going to occupy?

Is your name registered in the partnership book?

Are you taking any money with you?

How much money are you taking with you?

What evidence can you show that you have that money and that you are taking with you?

Who is your surety in your native village as to your genuineness of your business qualifications?

Who is your surety in Canton?

What is his business?

In what street?

What property has he?

Where is his statement on your behalf?

Have you ever been in any other country than China - If
so, where?
What have you been doing when you were away?
Are you married? If so, how many wives have you?
Where are they?
Are your parents alive?
Where are they?
Have you ever been afflicted with any contagious disease?

Should the applicant satisfactorily pass the foregoing examination he is then taken before the U. S. Consul General, when he is stripped and subjected to a rigorous physical examination. If he is found to be perfectly healthy and presenting no signs of "the coolie class" he is handed a slip of paper reading as follows:

No-

Name-

Merchant

Age-

Passed by me

U. S. Consul General.

Canton.....1903.

He presents that slip to the Hoppo at whose Yamen he undergoes another examination, the questions now being chiefly directed as to the probable date of his return to China, of his intention to notify the Hoppo and the local Mandarins when about to return, and of his continuing loyal to "the Throne." Then he pays to the Hoppo's treasurer one hundred dollars, or whatever larger sum the latter demands, and receives in return his certi-

ificate or passport made out in Chinese. Armed with this passport he repairs again to the U. S. Consulate General where the U. S. Vice Consul General carefully scrutinizes him, using his photograph and other obvious tests of identification such as birth-marks, scars, etc. His height etc. are noted and, if this ^{and} ~~second~~ examination is also satisfactory, he is again presented to the U. S. Consul General who visas his certificate, receiving therefor the sum of one dollar gold, which is, of course, turned into the U. S. Treasury. Under no circumstances is any larger amount received or paid. In each instance the applicant's banker, as a pledge of good faith gives a bond of \$500, which, in the event of the applicant being proved to have falsified, is to be turned over to one of the Chinese or American Missionary Charitable Institutions. To prevent personation or substitution the U. S. Consul General requires each intending immigrant to mark thus, on his passport in Chinese ink, the impressions of his right thumb and right middle finger:



To seven out of ten white men all Chinese seem alike and present the same apparent facial characteristics. The whole ten, with the certificate or passport visaed by the U. S. Consul General placed before them, will be able to discover, ⁱⁿ ~~err~~ringly and promptly, any and all cases of attempted substitution; for, whilst the photograph on the left hand side of the certificate may be successfully defeated in its object as a self-detector, the thumb and finger imprints can never err or their

evidence be evaded.

So rigid is the examination at this Consulate General that, during the last three years, scarcely 1000 applicants have been successful in passing it --- only 1000 persons out of a population of 120,000,000 of the entire provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kwaichow and Fokhien!

It is reported that upwards of 1000 Chinese enter the United States every month. From where do they come? At what port have they been passed? Surely they cannot all be "returning immigrants?"

All the immigration and other fees, lekin, etc, received by H. E. the Hoppo comprise part of the income of the Empress Dowager, to whom they go direct, and to whose special representative the Hoppo makes periodical certified returns every six months. Taking all of the charges by the Hoppo, the Canton surety, banker, the Chinese Writers, and the village elders into careful consideration I feel satisfied that the Chinese merchant does not in all pay out more than \$200 Mexican, (inclusive of the \$1.00 gold to this Consulate General) for his passport. That amount includes every possible practicable charge or expense. What may be extorted from him by fraud or other pretext after he leaves Canton and reaches HongKong or other sea ports I do not know. That he has been victimized and sadly fleeced by harpies in HongKong there is no doubt.

Enclosed is a copy (and translation) of self-explanatory placards which are posted up on the walls and "Proclamation Boards" at this Consulate-General.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

U. S. Consul General.

I, Robert M. ~~Mc~~Wade, United States Consul General for Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, hereby issue the following notification:

That as rumors are raging outside that for countersigning passports granted by H. E. the Hoppe, Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs to persons going to the United States etc., bribery is reported to have been received by this Consulate General and which I find is a very incredible and unreliable statement, therefore, this notification is issued for the information of those who are bearers of passports:

That as a general rule a fee of \$1.00 American Gold or \$2.50 Mexican is only charged at this Consulate General for countersigning same, including the official seal thereon.

If any person or broker attempts to charge more than the above sum on account of such visa by this Consulate General, you should immediately notify me so that I can proceed against such party for obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant will of course receive a reward for giving such information and the defendant will be severely dealt with.

29th. year of Kwang Su 1st. moon

(February 1903)

大美國欽命駐紮廣東廣州府管理兩廣雲南本國通商事務總領事官默 為銀二圓半凡經紀與及別人助爾等領照者若稍
曉諭領照知悉事現外傳本署藉蓋印簽字於 謂要交多一金與本總領事官亦是虛偽爾等應
粵海關部發給准中國人前往美國之護照私受 即向本總領事官控他不獨有賞並將該欺偽者
財賄其說實為說謬為此特諭爾等領執護照者 照例重辦為此曉諭
知之本署蓋印簽字獨收回官例美金一圓或唐光緒二十九年正月

日

CONSULAR BUREAU
DEC 19 1903
DEPARTMENT

CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 19 1903
Department of State

ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 19 1903

No. 325.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov 28, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Assets Warrent
orig drawings ~ February 23/04
To Navy & Sec. receive
Not recd. Am July 13/04
asking for duplicates
File

Tracing of the Harbor of Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Inclosing in a tin-box one set of
drawings (4 in number) and four
blue print copies (8 in each set)



No. 325

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 3rd, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have at last succeeded after considerable difficulty and the exercise of some tact and patience in obtaining accurate tracings of the soundings etc. of the Harbor of Canton. The tracings have been taken from a map and drawings just completed, and prepared at considerable expense for the Imperial Chinese Customs.

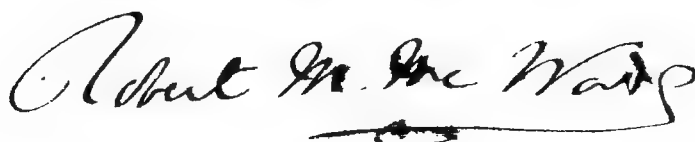
No foreigner is allowed by the Chinese Customs to use them either for commercial or other purposes. They will be of considerable value to the Navy Department and to our Merchant Marine.

I send you in a tin box a complete set of tracings, four in number, with blue-print copies, eight in each set, all wrapped in oiled silk.

No other Consul General, Consul, or other foreign representative can obtain either a tracing or a copy thereof.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

CONSULATE GENERAL
CANTON



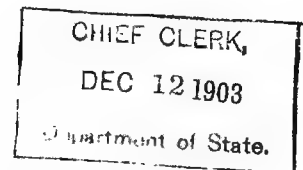
No. 826.

Consulate-General of the United States,

(Canton, China), Nov 4th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Handwritten: Treasury
Dec 16/03
File Treasury for
consideration

re Matthies affected by the Exchange.

Abstract of Contents.

*re interview of foreign merchants of
Canton & enclosing a statement.*

No. 326

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 4th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Messrs. Charles Lafrentz of Rowe & Co., Edwin A. Stanton of Deacon & Co., and L. H. Gilman of Shewan Tomes & Co., a Committee representing all of the foreign merchants in Canton, who transact business with the United States, called upon me today and stated that they had been instructed to place before me the fact that the recent advance in the rate of exchange has so materially affected the high grade mattings, which had been contracted for at over 24¢ mexican per yard, that a consequent high rate of duty had been placed upon the mattings in the United States thereby compelling the cancellation of large contracts and so crippling the matting business as almost to ruin it. A conference, they said, had been held with the Canton Matting Guild, composed of all the matting manufacturers whose products go to the United States, at which it was agreed by the Guild that sooner than have their American contracts cancelled and their trade ruined the Guild would agree to a genuine reduction to 24 cents mexican per yard. The Committee appealed to me, in the interest of American trade, to sign the Matting Invoices at that price. After investigation I agreed to sign the Invoices provided that their firms would certify to me the foregoing facts in a properly signed official statement. To this they cordially assented. I enclose copy of said statement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

Canton, November 4th. 1903.

The Honorable R. M. McWade.

Consul General U. S. A.

Canton.

Sir:

We beg to inform you that as the recent rise in the rate of exchange has necessitated high grade mattings contracted for at over 24 cents Mex: per yard paying the high rate of duty in the United States, the Canton Matting Guild has notified all the exporters of matting, that they are willing to reduce the price of same to 24 cents Mex: per yard, rather than have the goods thrown on their hands by the cancellation of contracts, which would be the case, as the goods would be unsaleable in the United States.

From our conversation with your goodself today, we are glad to note that you are satisfied with the above and are willing to certify our Consular invoices in the regular way.

We have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Shewan Tomes & Co.
L. H. Gilman

Deacon & Co.

Arnhold Karberg & Co.

pp Siemssen & Co.
A. Muller

pp Carlowitz & Co.
A. von Bohuszewicz

p.pro Reuter Brockelmann & CO.
O. Spandow.

CONSULAR BUREAU
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.
From Canton
Nov 12 1903.
3rd ASST. SECRETARY.
NOV 12 1903
Received 9:10 A.M.
State
RECEIVED Wash
Harry George, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,
Shot by pirates Fatshan will
recover.
McWade

John Martin E. Clouston
J.M.C.

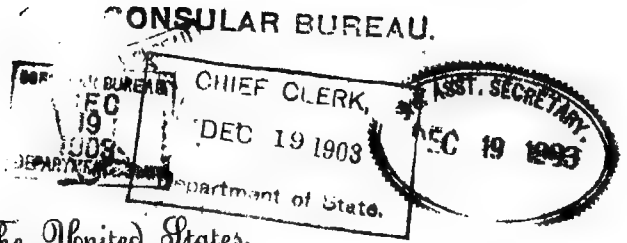
J.M.C. for Harrisburg

le

ad

File

No. *827*



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 13th, 1903.

Mr. *Robert C. C. Wade*

To the Department of State.

opened

Subject:

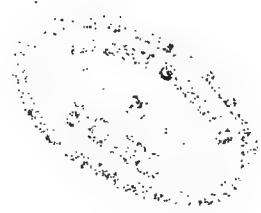
ACKNOWLEDGED
DEC 24 1903
Bureau of Trade Relations.

Trade Report.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing supplementary Trade Report.

Copy to Dept. C. & L. 12/24/1903



No. 327

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 13th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

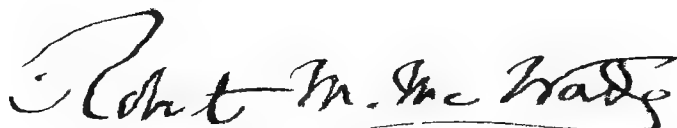
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith Trade Report for Canton and other Treaty Ports during 1902. This report is supplementary to those forwarded to you on September 25th. 1903 and on October 8th. 1903.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the sender.

U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

TRADE REPORT

for

1902.

CANTON.

The statistics appended to this report give no indication of any commercial depression, and the results are more gratifying, considering the adverse circumstances with which business had to contend - Viz; droughts both in spring and autumn which seriously damaged the first rice crop and ruined the second. However a plentiful supply was procured from the Yangtse valley, and prices kept within fairly reasonable figures.

The net value of the year's trade amounted to 79,744,707 Hai Kwan Taels, the highest figure yet recorded, and an advance of over 19,000,000 Taels over 1901.

There has been considerable advance and activity in the building trade in the Foreign concessions, but the house accommodation is yet insufficient for present requirements, the consequence being a big rise in the value of property and rents. There has been considerable talk of acquiring land on the southern side of the river on the Honan Back Reach for a general Foreign Settlement, but the question has not so far taken any definite shape. All things considered there is every indication in favor of a continued expansion in the trade of the port.

The number of foreign firms is steadily increasing and there is a great opportunity for American Manufacturers' agents. Knitting machinery - Small electric light plants - and in fact any modern machine attracts the Chinese.

FOREIGN TRADE - (Imports).

The items shewing the most noticeable advances are cotton yarns, Tin plates, Lead in pigs, Raw cotton, Kerosene oil and White sugar.

Cotton piece goods more or less stationary.

Exports.

The trade in exports continues to expand, the chief articles being Cassia, Matting and Silk.

The export of silk to the United States has been a record one. Of matting there was exported 260,000 rolls of a value of Hai Kwan Tael 1,773,841 and Canton mattings are more than ever in demand.

The export of Cassia has jumped from 4,000 piculs to 49,440 piculs.

Inland Transit.

This trade advances year by year, and shews a gain of Hai Kwan Tael 153,166 over the previous year total.

Large quantities of Cotton yarn, Kerosene Oil, Matches, White Sugar and Window Glass have gone into the interior - large quantities than in former years.

The Canton-Hankow Railway.

Rapid strides are being made by this Company and we expect to have train service between Canton and Samshui within sixty days. Work on the Hankow division will shortly begin and a still greater advance in trade will result.

TRADE IN FOREIGN GOODS.

Description of Goods.	Quantity	Value
Shirtings.		H.K.Tls.
Grey - Plain	115,826	216,779
White	155,984	394,458
T cloths - 32 In.	21,934	35,387
(White Cotton Cloth)		
T cloths - 36 in.	10,262	30,160
American Drills	141	576
Lawns	4,805	3,037
Muslins 12 yds.	1,775	1,213
" 24 "	9,159	34,132
	Doz:	
Cotton Cambric Hdks:	23,639	9,249
Canton Cotton Flannel	20,355	85,573
	Piculs/	
Cotton Thread	184	16,731

Metals.

	Piculs	
Iron Nail Rods.	1,242	4,670
" Bar	2,533	8,819
" Nails	687	3,329
Tin Plates	19,897	12,358
Lead in Pigs	32,364	192,337
Steel Bars	581	7,297

Sundries.

	Pieces	
Bricks and Tiles	136,682	2,831
Cigars and Cigarettes		39,761
Electric Light fittings		6,753
	Catties	
Ginseng - American	2,511	13,308

Goods	Quantity	Value Hai Kwan Tael.
Glass - window	Boxes 13,760	47,897
" Plate		4,007
Glassware		15,817
Rubber shoes	Pairs 42,752	24,950
Looking Glasses	Pieces 128,146	11,253
Machinery		30,468
Sewing machines	344	6,301
Watches	Gross 1094,158	268,265
Medecines	Piculs 15,240	126,492
Milk Condensed		20,672
American Kerosene	Galls 3385,373	471,848
Paper printing	33,739	163,976
Cotton 1/2 hose	Dozens 19,806	12,389
Sugar White	Piculs 117,555	526,745
" Refined	47,637	228,238
Tobacco Prepared	4,520	69,075
Wheat flour	Piculs 239,639	
Silk	Piculs 63,355	

C A N T O N

Exports to the United States for the year 1902.

Goods.	Value in U. S. Gold.
Cassia	\$ 190,546.14
Chinaware	9,306.29
Fans	75,466.36
Crackers	153,328.17
Matting	1,302,350.24
Merchandise	19,824.64
Paper	3,469.35
Preserves	15,193.03
Rattan	27,367.03
Silks	3,373,626.22
Silk piece goods	9,214.39
Sundries	194,169.31
Tea	1,465.59
Woodenwares	20,648.25
Total.	\$ <u>5,405,975.01</u>

PRICES IN CANTON.

Goods.	Quantity.	Measurement.	Value in Mexican Dollars
Grey Shirts	Piece	39yds.X 39In.	From 2:30 to 5:50
White "	"	40 " X 36 "	" 2:70 " 9:50
T Cloths	"	24 " X 36 "	" 3:00 " 4:00
" "	"	24 " X 32 "	" 2:10 " 3:40
American Drills.	"	40 " X 30 "	" 7:50 " 9:00
Lawns.	"	60 " X 42 "	" 4:00 " 5:00
Muslins	"	12 " X 42 "	" :80 " 1:50
"	"	80 " X 30 "	6:40
Cotton Hdkfs.	Dozen		" :30 to 4:00
Canton cotton flannel.	yard.	30 inches	" : :13 " :27
Cotton thread	Gross.	100Yds.to 500Yds."	2:20 " 7:50
Iron nail rods.	Piculs.		4:10
" nails.	Cask of 100 lbs.		" 4:00 to 9:00
Tin plates.	case of 112 sheets.		" 8:00 " 12:00
Lead in pigs.	Piculs.		7:10
Rubber shoes	case of		
Chinese pattern	100 pairs.		" 90:00 to 120:00
Matches, Wood. (Japanese)	case of 50 gross.		" 13:00 " 25:00
Cotton hose	Dozen.		" :90 " 3:30
White sugar	Piculs.		" 6:00 " 9:00
Brown "	"		7:00
Flour.	bag of 50 Lbs.		2:30

W U C H O WImports.

Goods.	Quantity.	Value. H. K. Taels
Shirtings - grey	47,664	142,992
" white	61,193	244,772
T [cotton] cloths	22,767	79,685
Velvets.	1,669	11,683
Cambrics	582	698
Muslins	3,856	3,856
Handkerchiefs (cotton)	Dozen. 12,504	7,502
Towels - foreign	2,946	2,002
Cotton yarn	Piculs. 35,959	719,180
" thread	77	11,892
Woollen blankets	Pairs. 1,436	6,032
Flannel "	363	4,719
Metals		
	Piculs.	
Nail rods	1,938	6,655
Iron Bar	15,632	46,400
Nails	2,272	16,360
Steel bars	923	4,917
Rubber shoes	Pairs. 9,522	6,609
Lamps & burners	Pieces 100,582	7,166
Matches	504,979	134,265
Kerosene American	Balls: 716,520	117,840
Socks 1/2 hose	Dozen Pairs 3,669	2,477
White sugar	Piculs. 6,568	32,484

Celored Handkerchiefs red bordered not hemstiched,
retail here @ 1:30 per Doz:

Foreign half hose cotton retail @ \$3:60 Doz:

There is an opportunity to sell large quantities of lamps -
glassware and chandeliers

Soap also sells well - averaging 15¢ per cake.

W U ' C H O W

Exports.

Goods.	Quantity.	Value. H. K. Tael.
	Piculs.	
Aniseed	10,364	
Indigo - liquid	16,882	
Raw silk	156	
	Pieces.	
Skins	17,685	
	Piculs.	
Tin	638	

S A M S H U IImports.

Goods.	Quantity	Value. Hai Kwan Tael.
	Piculs.	
Shirtings	882	1,820
Grey Plain		
White	3,784	15,143
T (Cotton) clothes	2,827	5,627
Cotton flannel	559	2,232
Metals.		
	Piculs.	
Nail Rods	1,576	5,224
Bar iron	7,689	22,667
Nails	1,084	5,476
Cotton raw	647	8,321
Flour	18,203	61,847
	Pairs.	
Rubber shoes	2,780	1,932
	Boxes	
Matches	201,210	48,290
	Piculs	
Paper	1,824	19,948

Exports.

Indigo liquid	11,315	46,799
Silk Cocoons	114	7,667
Tobaccoleaf	634	4,058
Straw bags	6,197,313	157,254
Mats	22,916	2,292

P A K H O I

Exports.

Goods.	Quantity	value.	Value per Classifier
Star Aniseed	Piculs. 20°		21.90
Ground Nut cake	6,164		3.00
Indigo - liquid	45,521		6.00
Ground nut oil			12.00
Aniseed Oil	145		250.00
Brown Sugar	87,814		2.83
White "	39,601		4.70
Tin			

PAKHOI

Imports.

Goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per Classifier
	Pieces		HK Tls:
Shirtings plain	10,077	27,660	3.38
" white	10,450	41,774	
T cloths	5,440	10,595	2.22
Cambrics red	2,353	3,479	
" plain	1,985	2,078	
Muslins	1,543	5,472	
Handkerchiefs (Cotton)	Dozen. 3,887	7,585	
Cotton yarn	Piculs. 17,040	587,926	22.76
Woolen Blankets	Pairs. 457	2,397	
<u>Metals.</u>			
	Piculs.		
Nail rods	3,260	13,458	
Wire galvanized	671	3,317	
Nails	1,514	7,908	
Cotton raw	2,329	40,685	17.47
Fleur - American	12,438	57,145	
Rubber shoes	Pairs. 1,997	1,568	
Matches	Gross. 198,300	49,305	.25
American Kerosene	108,700	17,257	.15
Paper 1st Qual:	352	9,237	
" 2nd "	442	4,207	
Soap		3,073	
Socks (Cotton)	Dozen prs: 1,773	1,045	

MACAO
District of Lappa.

<u>Imports.</u>			
	Goods.	Quantity.	Value H.K.Tls:
	Shirtings - grey	6,846	16,430
	" white	13,572	46,824
	T (cotton) cloths	12,906	30,325
	American Drills	1,100	3,848
	Chintzes	3,719	8,925
	Cotton Damasks	2,984	13,726
	Cambrics	4,081	5,927
	Cotton yarn	40,754	692,810
	<u>Metals.</u>		
		Piculs.	
	Nail rods	5,203	14,044
	Iron Bar	3,619	10,855
	" wire	1,987	11,925
	Ironware	16,987	32,257
	Cotton raw	6,000	84,010
	Fleur	27,718	124,734
	Matches	Boxes, 217,084	58,612
	Kerosene American	Galls: 1,007,624	221,677
	<u>Exports.</u>		
	Palm leaf fans	36,684,473	
	Tea & Sugar mats	16,160,163	
	Silk-raw white	Piculs. 589	
	" wild	3,621	
	" cocoons	467	
	" refuse	499	
	Hardwood	50,368	

Note:- Portugal has obtained from the Chinese Government a concession to build a railway from Macao to Canton.

The attainment of this object will surely redound to the credit and promote the welfare of the Colony and the neighboring provinces.

H O I H O WImports.

Goods.	Quantity.	Value. H. K. Tls
	Pieces/	
Shirtings grey	4,787	11,615
" white	14,269	51,200
" dyed	6,755	24,318
T cloths	13,517	27,034
Red shirtings	1,776	4,795
Cottons figured	3,104	23,900
Muslins	2,299	12,014
	Piculs.	
Cotton yarn (Indian)	13,066	292,238
Nails and tacks	268	1,991
Fleur	38,511	123,397
	Gross.	
Matches	238,731	63,981
	Galls.	
Kerosene American	631,090	107,134

Exports - & - re - exports.

Gunny bags	486,896	14,501
	Piculs.	
Grass cloth	789	114,010
Indigo liquid	618	1,236
Sugar brown	247,485	778,817
" "	22,893	103,630

SWATOW

Imports.

Goods.	Quantity.	Value. Hai Kwan Tael.
Shirtings grey	88,667	190,628
" white	159,855	551,202
" dyed	10,028	39,816
T cloths - 32 ins.	16,573	27,281
" " 36 "	10,354	22,908
Drills American	306	1,322
Sheetings, "	519	1,470
Red Cottons	8,413	17,446
Muslins	7,311	5,779
Handkerchiefs - Cotton	^{Dozens} 8,586	2,519
Towels	15,966	4,676
" Japanese	29,542	7,122
Cotton Flannels	10,848	30,240
Cotton yarn (Indian)	^{Piculs} 122,188	2,439,160
Yarn and Thread	153	13,949

Metals.

Iron Nail Rods	8,763	26,291
" Bar	2,946	8,958
" Wire	2,739	14,314
" Old	19,957	40,395
" Nails	3,330	15,849
Tin slabs	11,293	519,861
" plates	15,232	79,581
Lead pigs	2,318	12,506

Swatow - Continued

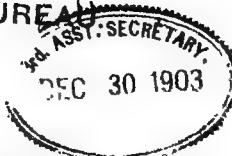
Goods.	Quantity	Value. Hai Kwan Tael.
Cotton raw (Indian)	5,843	88,517
Ginseng American	Carries 4,119	36,957
" " crude	2,183	11,595
Glass window	Boxes 1,475	7,367
Glassware	418	7,084
Glue	Piculs 3,293	41,256
Leather	1,755	30,088
Looking glass	Pieces 379,158	11,144
Matches	Gross 846,908	235,104
Kerosene American	Galls. 331,970	53,265
Paper 1st qual:	1,651	19,093
Sugar - white	14,532	68,334
" "	5,905	19,451
" refined	22,408	114,802

S W A T O W

Exports - & - re - exports.

Goods.	Quantity.	Value. Hai Kwan Tael.
	Piculs	
Gunny Bags	2,683,599	109,037
Bamboo articles	484,005	48,938
	Piculs	
Chinaware Coarse	20,204	100,209
	Pieces	
Fans - gauze	142,384	13,831
	Piculs	
Cloth nankeens	7,745	445,480
Cotten clothing	2,495	123,233
Fans - paper	2,207,208	19,544
Ground nuts	53,912	257,960
Indigo liquid	48,847	139,675
Straw mats	156,285	11,731
Oil ground nuts	28,554	286,183
Paper - 1st Qual:	31,824	435,591
	Piculs	
Sugar - brown	640,264	2,217,921
" "	449,010	2,363,209
" Green	9,060	189,986

CONSULAR BUREAU



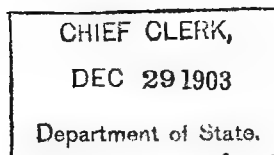
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No. 528.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Panton, China, Nov 19th, 1903.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Chinese Immigration.

Abstract of Contents.

*Transmitting Report & Statements
from Amoy Consulate, etc.*

No. 328

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 19th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 324 dated November 3rd. 1903, regarding Chinese Immigration, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of Report presented to me by Consul Fesler with official statements from Vice Consul Johnson, Interpreter Li Ung Bing, and Taotai Yen Nien.

Promptly on learning that a number of false and sensational statements emanating from Manila, (concerning Chinese immigrants from Amoy) had been spread abroad, and that some official in Manila had maliciously without a proper thorough investigation being made, or this Consulate General, or the Consulate at Amoy being notified thereof, propagated said statements, I addressed U. S. Vice Consul Johnson as per enclosed despatch dated October 2nd. 1903 and marked A.

Some days subsequently I received the enclosed reply from Consul Fesler, which treated the charges lightly and apparently deprecated an investigation.

It was my duty to the Department to see to it that the vile accusations made against the Consulate were thoroughly and promptly investigated. I therefore took a special steamer and proceeded at once to Amoy, where in the presence of Consul Fesler and Vice Consul Johnson, and with their full approval of my ideas, I examined all parties concerned in the Consulate in the issuance of Certificates to Chinese Merchants and others included in the exemption clause of the Exclusion Act.

I learned that all of the immigrants who have left Amoy within the past few years have gone to the Philippine Islands; that from the quarter beginning April 1899 until the quarter ending June 30th. 1901, 9275 Certificates were issued or, visaed by Consul Fesler's predecessor; that from the quarter beginning July 1901 until the quarter ending March 31st. 1903, Mr. Fesler visaed 595 Certificates; and that from the quarter beginning April 1903 until the close of the quarter ending September 1903, Vice Consul Johnson visaed 79 Certificates, all for men purporting to be merchants or otherwise entitled to exemption.

I could procure no evidence, positive or otherwise, in any way incriminating Vice Consul Johnson or Consul Fesler. To a certain extent there had been a little laxity shown by Mr. Johnson, but so far as I could learn in only two cases.

I also examined the Interpreter Li and felt satisfied that if any wrong had been done he was not implicated.

I subsequently held a conference with H. E. Taotai Yen in the presence of Consul Fesler, Vice Consul Johnson, and the Interpreter Li, and there learned for the first time of the attempted illegal use of monies by two Americans named Ballantine and Miller. Ballantine it seems had stated that \$10.00 had been credited to H. E. the Taotai by the parties concerned with him (Ballantine) in this nefarious transaction. Miller had offered to pay money to both Dr. Johnson and Interpreter Li, and both of them solemnly assured me that they never received any payment from him of any kind for Certificates and otherwise.

I also learned, in the course of my investigation, that Chas. E. Richardson, an American Merchant, doing business with Chinese in HongKong, Canton, Amoy and Manila was directly concerned with both Ballantine and Miller, and to a certain extent their principal advisor. He is an unprincipled man, cunning and utterly regardless of the sanctity of an oath. I told Vice Consul Johnson my estimate of Richardson and elicited from Mr. Johnson, the information, that Richardson had endeavored to

corrupt him. ²Then Johnson showed me a number of letters addressed to him by Richardson and with the former's permission I retained the letters, formally stating to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Fessler that I intended entering such proceedings against Richardson on my return to Canton as were legally practicable.

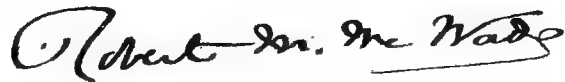
The foregoing is a summary of the situation as I found it in Amoy. The enclosed reports tell their own story.

So far, however, as Chas. E. Richardson is concerned, his wickedness and rascality will form the subject of a later despatch.

I have tried, energetically and with some prudence, to induce him to visit any locality where I could effectually reach him. He heard through some source that I was after him and, becoming frightened, chartered a powerful steam tug and at once went out to sea. He has since returned I learn to HongKong.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, ornate initial 'R'.

U. S. Consul General.

No.16.

Consular Service, U. S. A.

Amoy, China, November 11th, 1903

Honorable Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul-General,
Canton, China.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith the statements of Vice-Consul Johnson, Interpreter Li Ung Bing, and Taotai Yen Nien, regarding the visaing of passports for Chinese going to Manila.

Please excuse the delay in transmitting them as I have been awaiting the report from the Taotai.

The table following shows the number of passports visaed during each quarter since the Americans took charge of the Philippines. The figures certainly show that no frauds have been practised through this office recently.

Visaes by the former Consul:-

For the quarter ending June 30, 1899	2087
For the quarter ending Sept.30, 1899	1745
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1899	524
For the quarter ending March 31, 1900	977
For the quarter ending June 30, 1900	847
For the quarter ending Sept.30, 1900	659
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1900	1313
For the quarter ending March 31, 1901	738
For the quarter ending June 30, 1901	<u>375</u>
Total	9275

Visaes by Consul Fesler:-

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1901	Nil.
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1901	220
For the quarter ending March 31, 1902	156
For the quarter ending June 30, 1902	16
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1902	13
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1902	110
For the quarter ending March 31, 1903	<u>80</u>
Total	595

Visaes by Vice-Consul Johnson:-

For the quarter ending June 30, 1903	57
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1903	<u>22</u>
Total	79

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. John H. Fesler

U. S. Consul.

Consulate of the United States,

Amoy, China, October 19th, 1903.

Honorable John H. Fesler,

U. S. Consul,

Amoy, China.

Sir:-

In view of the articles which have recently appeared in the Manila and Hong Kong papers regarding the visaing of passports in this Consulate, I have the honor to make the following report to you on the subject:-

During the two quarters in which you were absent, I visaed seventy passports. All these applicants were examined as carefully as possible. Fifty-eight were visaed in the quarter ending June 30th, and twenty-two in the quarter ending Sept. 30th. During the latter part of the Sept. quarter, a Mr. Ballantine was here in the interests of Chinese seeking to land in the Philippines. I had absolutely no connection with him or his business and the only fee payable or paid to this Consulate or me, was the official fee of \$1 gold, which is accounted for to the State Department.

The Manila papers have much to say regarding the visit to Amoy of a Secret Service man named Glover. This man came to the Consulate Sept. 18th. He showed me credentials from Mr. Shuster, Collector of Customs for the Philippine archipelago, and informed me that he had been in hiding in the Amoy Hotel for ten days. Also that he had succeeded in getting me to visa a passport on the previous day for a Chinese detective who was not in reality a merchant. As I had

visaed but one passport on that day, I readily remembered the man. He represented that he was a Cantonese who had been engaged in the tea business in Amoy for five years and that he wanted to go to Manila to start a tea business there. His appearance showed him to be far above the average applicant, and I visaed his passport without hesitation.

Mr. Glover informed me that he (the applicant) spoke English fluently although he spoke only Chinese while in my office.

A man named Miller called at the Consulate some time during July. He said he wanted to take a lot of Chinese merchants to Manila, and wanted to pay me extra for giving them an unusually thorough examination. I informed him that we were expressly prohibited from accepting anything for this service by the Consular Regulations, and that all applicants had been and would be examined as thoroughly as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. Carl Johnson

Vice & Deputy Consul.

Consulate of the United States,

Amoy, China, October 19th, 1903.

Honorable John H. Fesler,

U. S. Consul,

Amoy, China.

Sir:-

In consequence of the investigation held at the Consulate this morning by Consul-General McWade concerning the visaing of passports for Chinese going from here to the Philippines Islands, I have the honor to report the following facts:-

I am not interested in this business either directly or indirectly. During the time the Vice-Consul, Dr. Johnson, was in charge, the examination of Chinese applicants for the Consular Visa to passports was conducted through our clerk, who acted as interpreter on such occasions.

Having been absent during the months of January, February, and March, I knew nothing about W. D. Ballantine, or his business until last April, when the Taotai of Amoy made a protest against "a foreigner extorting money from Chinese by means of his passports". I was instructed by the Vice-Consul to present him to the Taotai who had requested him to call. He informed the Taotai that he represented a certain law firm in Manila, that many bona fide Chinese merchants armed with His Excellency's passports had been obliged to pay an enormous sum of money to lawyers in Manila for securing admission, and that as he was rendering exactly the same service, he was entitled to his fee. He further stated that his Chinese partner in this business, Don Engracio Palanca, Tan Kong, Ex-Chinese Consul-General in Manila, had suggested to him that \$10

should be given to the Taotai, for each man landed through him, and that he had already credited him with the amount. The Taotai was much surprised to hear this as he had received no money.

I introduced Chas. E. Richardson to the Taotai last April under instructions from the Vice-Consul. He wanted the Taotai to exempt his flour from Likin. Was with him on two occasions. The subject of Chinese immigration was not touched upon.

John T. Miller of Manila made a visit to Amoy last July. After seeing Dr. Johnson, he called at my residence one Sunday, and stated that he was willing to pay Dr. Johnson as well as myself for the extra amount of work on account of some 200 Chinese merchants he proposed to send down from Amoy, and was afraid Dr. Johnson did not understand him. I refused point blank to consider his proposition and also refused to introduce him to the Taotai, unless instructed to do so by the Consul, remarking to him that it was my private opinion that it would be useless for him to see the Taotai as he wanted to have Ballantine deported the last time he was here. The conversation was reported the next day to Dr. Johnson in full. It seems however, that he finally did see the Taotai with Mr. Yang the present Mixed Court Magistrate of Kulangso.

I submit this report at the request of Consul-General McWade.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ad L. Ung Bing.

Interpreter.

(T r a n s l a t i o n)

Taotai Yen of Amoy to Consul Fesler.

(Received Nov. 9, 1903.)

Sir:-

On the 29th day of the 8th Moon of the present year, (Oct.19, 1903) I was favored with a call from your Honor in company with Vice-Consul Johnson and Consul-General McWade of Canton. Consul - General McWade enquired as to the number of passports issued by my passport Board (to Chinese going to the Philippines) since the beginning of the Chinese calendar year and whether I knew of any American or Americans who had been engaged in the immigration business here. He requested me to prepare an official detailed report on the subject and send the same to you for transmission to him.

In compliance therewith, I have to state that the Passport Board from the beginning of the Chinese Calendar year up to the 10th day of the 9th Moon, (Oct.29) has issued only 149 passports to Chinese emigrants. This passport is issued under the provisions of the Treaty of 1894 between the Empire of China and the United States. The total number is less than 10 per cent as compared with any corresponding period during my predecessor, Taotai Yun's regime.

As to the status of these applicants, the Board always takes pains to satisfy itself whether an applicant comes under the examination clause and then sends him to the American Consulate to ascertain if the required visa would be given, before the passport is issued to him to depart. Although those armed with such passports might not all be first class merchants and wealthy men, yet none

of the laboring class have been permitted to pass through fraudulent representations.

Now as regards Americans interested in this business, I did not know anything about it until the 2nd Moon. on my return from Foochow where I had gone on official business, it was reported to me that a certain foreigner had been in Amoy and engaged in the immigration business in rather a suspicious manner and I at once apprised the Vice-Consul-in-charge, Dr. Johnson, asking him to investigate the truth and deport the foreigner.

I think, this covers all the particulars Consul-General McWade wanted to know and I have the honor to request that after perusal, you forward this communication to the Consul-General for such use as he may see fit to make of the same.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Etc. etc.

Seal.

Kwang Su XXIX year, IX Moon, XXI day. (Nov. 9, 1903).

A.

p.10

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, October 2nd. 1903.

Hon. Carl Johnson,

U. S. Vice Consul in charge,

Amoy.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

I have received information that an Englishman named Glover, pretending to be "a Detective from Manila" has caused considerable trouble and some scandal at Amoy, especially at the U. S. Consulate. As what I have heard is merely a rumor, I have the honor to ask you for the full facts of the case.

If the rumor is true I suggest the advisability of giving full information thereon to the State Department and to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking.

I am, Sir and Dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

No.15.

Consular Service, U. S. A.

Amoy, China, October 8, 1903.

Honorable Robert M. McWade,
United States Consul-General,
CANTON CHINA.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant, addressed to Dr. Johnson, regarding the visit of one Mr. Glover to this port.

From the report made to me by Dr. Johnson, on my return to Amoy, the following appear to be the facts in the case. Mr. Glover appeared at the Consulate on the afternoon of September 18th. and presented a letter from W. Morgan Shuster, Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands, which stated that he (Glover) was a secret service agent and asked all U. S. Officials to assist him in his investigations. He then informed Dr. Johnson that he had been in hiding in the Amoy Hotel for ten days and that he had succeeded in getting a passport visaed by Dr. Johnson, by fraudulent representations, through a Chinese detective he had brought with him. After an interview lasting about half an hour, during which he made various uncomplimentary remarks regarding the management of this Consulate he left and returned to HongKong the following day.

He showed Dr. Johnson a Certificate of Registration signed by the British Consul in Amoy.

As far as can be learned no scandal has arisen from his visit, and the only trouble the Consulate has been put to, has been that undergone by Dr. Johnson in an interview with a blustering individual, such as often invades a Consul's office.

This being the case, it seems hardly necessary to report the matter to either the State Department or to Minister

Conger.

I may say that his principal source of information seems to have been the proprietor of the Hotel in which he stopped, a man who is absolutely unreliable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Fesler

U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU



No. 629.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 14th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Cons by you
Jan 14/04
F. L.*

re shooting of

re ^ Harry C. George, shot by pirates.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 329.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 19th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the morning of November 12th. 1903, I received information that Harry C. George, an employee of the Hankow Canton Railway had been shot by pirates within a short distance of Fat Shan and was lying under medical treatment in a Hospital belonging to the Railway Company at Wongsha.

Immediately, on receipt of the information, I went by boat to Wongsha and there saw George. I examined his wound which was on the calf of the leg and ascertained that the bullet had passed through without touching the bone. As he was under excellent surgical care I saw that there was every possibility of recovery, provided that blood poison does not supervene - a remote contingency. On my return to Canton I wired the Department as follows, duplicating my telegram to Minister Conger at Peking:-

Secstate Washington.

Harry George Harrisburg Pennsylvania shot by
pirates Fatshan will recover.

McWade.

Mr. Justin Burns, Acting First Assistant Engineer of the Railroad, in reply to my questions informed me that on the evening of November 10th. George accompanied by Mr. Kam Chun

Yang, an American Citizen, was proceeding from Fa Ti to Fat Shan in a slipper boat; that whilst between Quapo and Fat Shan, the boat was attacked by river pirates who shot George, beat Mr. Kam Chun Yang and the boatman badly and robbed Mr. Kam Chun Yang and the boatman of their money and clothing. George was afterwards conveyed to Fatshan where he was attended to by Dr. Anderson. Wrapped up in blankets George was carried on the following morning to Quapo and from thence to the Wongscha Hospital where he now lies.

Mr. Burns promised to report to me, later on, with a detailed statement of the circumstance of the case. I did not hear from him until today, November 19th, when I received by special runner the enclosed statements signed by Mr. Burns, and by Mr. Kam Chun Yang.

Mr. Kam Chun Yang bears date November 12th 1903 and that of Mr. Burns' November 18th. 1903.

I have placed the matter in the hands of the local authorities who are endeavoring to procure such information as will lead to the arrest of the pirates. Malefactors will be surely punished when caught.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton - Hankow RY.

Canton, November 18th, 1903.

The Honorable

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Shameen, Canton.

Dear Sir:

I herewith send you detail statement of the attack on November 10th by pirates made upon Mr. H. C. George, an employee of the Railway Company. This affair took place within one mile of the City of Fatshan, that is, about ten miles west of Canton. The locality where the attack was made is along the main stream between Canton, and Fatshan, and where a great number of steam launches, passenger and cargo boats pass daily. Although from Chinese statements this neighborhood adjacent to Quapo has the reputation of being dangerous for travelers in the night time, yet no trouble had been previously experienced in this locality. West of Fatshan an attack was attempted upon some of the Engineering Corps about two weeks previous to the attack upon Mr. George. In this case, west of Fatshan, the pirates attempted to stop the slipper boat by shouting and running across a raft of logs with guns in their hands, but no shots were fired, and the speed of the slipper boat seen carried the men out of danger from an attack. This second incident is mentioned in connection with the attack on Mr. George to show that some danger from river thieves exist in the streams adjacent to Fatshan.

The following is the substance of the statement given by Mr. George to the surgeon of the American China Development Co., Dr. W. D. Shelby:

Mr. George left Shiu Tin Hu (a place about six miles west of Canton) at 7:30 p.m. November 10th in a slipper boat accompanied by a Chinese interpreter named Kam Chun Yang. The boat was of the usual pattern of slipper boats where the passengers recline upon the floor and where no seats are provided. Mr. George was sitting on the floor with his left leg slightly elevated, when two shots were fired adjacent to the boat and followed by a third shot, apparently from a revolver thrust through the window of the boat. Mr. George was wounded in the calf of the left leg, the bullet passing through the fleshy portion without striking a bone. The robbers entered the boat and took money and clothes from the interpreter and robbed the boatmen of nearly all they possessed.

A more complete statement was given by the interpreter Yeng, who states that he is an American Citizen born in California. Appended to this letter is the witnessed statement of this interpreter Yeng.

I most respectfully submit this case to you for action in the matter.

Yours very truly,

Signed. Justin Burns.

Acting First Assistant Engineer.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton - Hankow Ry.

Canton, November 12th, 1903.

Statement of Mr. Kam Chun Yang, a Chinese interpreter for sub-contractor Lee Leung who was furnishing sand at Station 445 on the Railway. He states he is an American Citizen, born in 1882 in California and that his Mother is now living at Shun Woy near Kong Mun. He was with Mr. George in a slipper boat at the time of an attack by pirate in which Mr. George was shot through the left leg. He states as follows:-

"I, with Mr. George left station 445 at 7-30 p.m. Nov. 10th in a slipper boat (do not know name of owner of slipper boat) for Fat Shan, and after rowing about three-quarters of an hour, while passing the small Island between Quapo and Fat Shan was attacked by a boat full (Nine men in boat attacking) pirates, rowing up to the slipper boat in which Mr. George and myself were and fire two shots calling to the rowers of the slipper boat to stop, who were frightened and did not stop: the pirates then fired from ten feet (10') away passing through the side of the boat, breaking the lamp chimney in the boat and passing through Mr. George's left leg. After firing the third shot they caught the boat entering it and caught me, and the boat men, tying us up, beating me severely for resisting them, taking all my clothing and valuables which I had on my person which consisted of - Twenty dollars (\$20:00) mex. one silk coat (over) one quilt coat (cotton), three flannel coats, two trousers, and one silk half trousers and one pair shoes; also rob-

bing the boatmen of their possession. After trying, beating and robbing the men they threw me in the after part of the slipper boat from which place I could not see what they did, but heard them demand Mr. George to give over his valuables and also heard them threaten him. When the pirates attempted to rob Mr. George he struck at them but was prevented from so doing by one of the pirates catching hold of him. They immediately left the boat after robbing the same. Mr. George then called to me to get a handkerchief and bind up his leg as he said he was shot through the leg, and asked if he could get a Doctor in Fat Shan. I told him yes and had the boat row us there without delay and took him to the doctor where Mr. George's leg was bandaged. We arrived at the Doctor's house about ten o'clock staying at the Doctor's house until about four o'clock next morning and then left for Quapo arriving there at about daylight (About 5-30 a.m.). On arriving at Quapo Mr. George requested me to go to Mr. Manter and tell him of the case: Mr. Manter immediately went to see Mr. George bringing two blankets and a cup of coffee which latter Mr. George could not drink. Mr. Manter then had Mr. Sullivan take Mr. George to one of the steam ferries running between Quapo and Canton to bring him to the Wong Sha Hospital,. On arriving at the Doctor's house in Fat Shan I had no clothing whatever on my body but managed to secure some from a friend of the Doctor. This is a true statement of the events of that night while with Mr. George to the best of my knowledge.

Witness.

Sd. Wm. M. Pinkston.

Sd. K. C. Yang.

Interpreter for Lee Leung.

STATE CONSULAR BUREAU.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

RECEIVED.

11 U.S.G. Via Pac From

CANTON.

Nov 20/03

Secy. State.
Washington.

General 15th

Conf. Nov 22/03

Willa Torrance Robb missionary Denison Kansas died Tubing.

McWade.

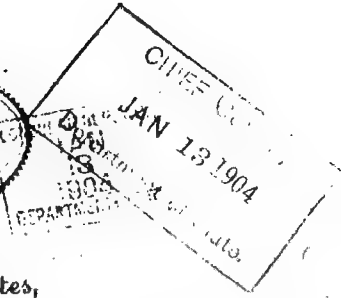
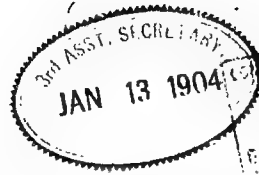
(Received 12:28 a.m., November 20, 1903.)

Free



CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 280.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov 20th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Opening of Canton-Szechwan Railway.

Abstract of Contents.

*Ans by you
Jan 14/04
Zur*

No. 330

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 20th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At half past ten o'clock on Sunday morning, November 15th. 1903, the Canton Fatshan branch of the American Railway Line, known as the Canton-Hankow Railway, was formally opened in the presence of an immense throng of foreigners and high Manchu and Chinese dignitaries. The event was a notable success, not alone on account of the large number of foreigners from HongKong and other places at a distance, very many of them ladies, who graced the occasion, but also of the perfection of the work of construction of the permanent way. The distance from Canton to Fat Shan was 10 1/2 miles and the line will tap a number of large and prosperous villages. It is expected that the entire line from Canton to Samshui a distance of 30 miles will be ready for the formal opening on 15th. January 1904.

On the return to Fa Ti of the heavily laden trains of passenger cars from Fatshan the entire party sat down to tiffin, at the conclusion of which congratulatory addresses were made by Willis E. Gray, General Manager of the Railway, Mr. Bryce its Secretary, U. S. Consul General McWade, Portuguese Consul General Moraes, German Consul Dr. Eiswaldt, French Consul Alfonse Doire, Commodore Robinson of the British Navy, Hon. F. H. May, British Colonial Secretary of HongKong, H. E. Chang, Land Director of the Railway, Commander Anderson of the U. S. S. Callao and others.

On the following day the leading officials of Kwang Tung headed by H. E. the Fu Toi, participated in a trip over the line and a subsequent tiffin, at which addresses were made by Mr. Gray, Mr. Bryce, H. E. Chang, and others.

As this was the most important event of recent years in this locality the opening of the first line of railway in South China, the crowning result of American enterprise, I briefly cabled the Department on Sunday, November 15th. 1903, as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate

Washington.

American Railway line Canton Fatshan formally opened today presence foreigners high dignitaries.

McWade.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAT F.
CONSULAR BUREAU
JAN 13 1904

3RD ASST. SECRETARY
JAN 13 1904

File

No. 351.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 2nd, 1903.

CONSULAR RECORDS
RECEIVED

Mrs. Robert M. Mowbray,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Auth by [unclear]
Jany 15, 1904.*

Marriage of Dr. J. F. Kelly & Miss Clark.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 331

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 2nd , 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a Certificate of the Marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 2nd. instant of John Franklin Kelly, M. D. of Omaha, Nebraska, to Miss Lilian Ethel Marks, of San Francisco, Cal. by the Rev. A. J. Fisher, of the American Presbyterian Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Form No. 87.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Sananton, China, December 10th, 1903

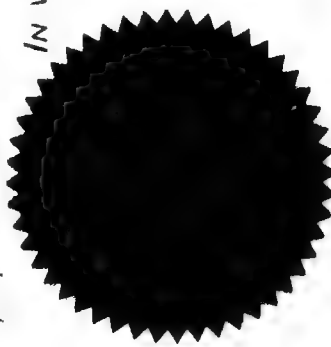
I, Robert McWade, Consul General of the United States,

Sananton, China, do hereby certify that, on this second day of December, 1903, at this Consulate General in the city of Sananton, China

John Franklin Kelly, aged thirty-five years, born in Omaha, Nebraska, and now residing in Hainan, China, and Miss Lilian Ethel Banks, aged thirty-four years, born in San Francisco, Cal., and now residing in Hainan, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. A. J. Fisher, who is authorized by the laws of the American, Protestant Church to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Sananton, China, this second day of December, A. D. 1903, and of the Independence of the United States the 10th.



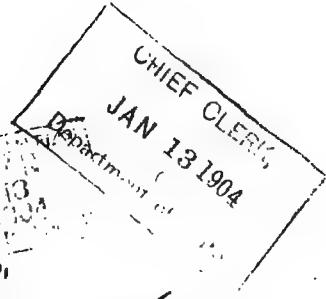
Robert McWade

Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

CONSULAR BUREAU

No. 332.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 5th, 1903.

Mr. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

In celebration of the
Empress Dowager's 68th birthday.

*Recd by [unclear]
Jan 14/04 [unclear]*

Abstract of Contents.

Tiffin given by A. C. Vicary, New,

to:

to:



No. 332

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 5th , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On Saturday afternoon, November 28th. 1903, H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, gave a tiffin to the Consular Body, Officers of the Imperial Chinese Customs, and all of the high Mandarins, civil and military, in honor of the Empress Dowager's 68th anniversary birth-day. It took place in Pat Kee Guild Hall, the meeting place and ceremonial Yamen of the Banner men of the Province of Kwangtung, which was tastefully and profusely decorated with evergreens, plants, flowers and fruit trees bearing a wealth of lichees, oranges, pomeloes etc. Unfortunately the state of Viceroy Tsen's health did not permit of his presence; he is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. The chair was taken by H. E. the Tartar General, Sau Yam who is a member of the Imperial family. At the end of the tiffin, which was elaborately served in the characteristic Chinese style H.E. the Prefect Sam Chin Ngui on behalf of Their Excellencies, the Viceroy Tsen, the Tartar General, Sau Yam and the Governor of Kwangtung, Cheong Yen Chun, read an address to the Empress Dowager, in the course of which he stated that the Empire of China was at peace and in harmony with all of the Nations represented at the tiffin. The nations represented were: The United States of America, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Japan, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Norway and Sweden, ^{and} Denmark. United States Consul-General McWade, at the request of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Tartar General, spoke at some length

on the commercial and other relations of China with America and other nations, and concluded, amid loud applause in toasting the Empress-Dowager. To the toast of "The Guests," proposed by H.E. Wen, Superintendent of the Board of Foreign Affairs, responses were made by Herr Eiswaldt, German Consul, and Monsieur Doire, French Consul. Shortly after the tiffin the entire party, sixty eight in number, were photographed, in group, in the ceremonial Yamen of the Guild Hall.

I am, Sir,

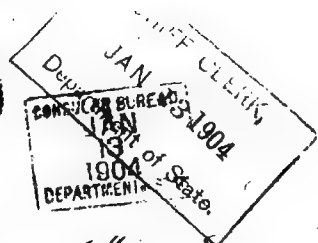
Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU

No. 888.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 6th, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Over by per
Jany 14/04
File*

Conditions in Kwangtung & Kwangsi

Abstract of Contents.

No. 333

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 6th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 306 regarding conditions in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:-

The crops of rice in both provinces have been so plentiful that merchants and general dealers alike have reduced its price so materially as to bring back a large measure of prosperity to districts that have, for years, been in an impoverished condition. This prosperity has done more than anything else to bring almost to an end the brigandage and piracies in Kwangsi that cost His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, millions of taels and the lives of many Chinese braves. So long as this condition exists we will be largely free from rebellions in Kwangsi uprisings in Kwangtung and murderous piracies on the East, West and Canton Rivers. H. E. Tsen has, I am informed, notified the Throne by telegraph that Kwangsi has been almost entirely pacified, that he requires no more troops for that turbulent section and that "the only rebels in the field are bands of robbers."

There are, however, bands of pirates, whose haunts on the West River, and in the vicinity of Heung Shan, Shun Tak and Tung Kung, require vigilant and constant watchfulness. These malefactors do not and will not work at honest labor for a livelihood. They are fearless and daring in their raids on junks, steam launches or tugs, and sampans, and do not hesitate to take

the lives of their terrified victims, if they suspect an intention on their part to enter complaint with the authorities. I am now pressing Viceroy Tsen for a settlement in the case of a large cargo junk, carrying 400 cases of Kerosene oil, belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New York which was recently attacked by pirates at Mak Long Chai on the Canton River and the entire cargo looted. Of course I am also pressing vigorously for the arrest and severe punishment of the pirates.

The worst and most dreaded pirate chief on the West River is Ao Sun. He has several hundred followers who obey his commands implicitly. Their depredations have been so bold and frequent of late that H. E. Tsen, having received numerous petitions and complaints concerning them, has detailed H. E. Li Tsun, next in command to Admiral Ho Cheung Ching, with a considerable force of soldiers to effect Ao Sun's arrest and to disperse or utterly wipe out his lawless followers. Li Tsun will be remembered as the brave official who, in conjunction with Lieutenant Commander E. A. Anderson, of the U. S. S. Callao, effected the rescue of the American citizen Lum Chun Wah and six wealthy Chinese who had been attacked by pirates, near the Shun Tak District, kidnapped and held for ransom. Viceroy Tsen has instructed Sun Kwok Kin, a noted military Mandarin, to cooperate with H. E. Li.

The Viceroy has also commanded Admiral Ho " to clear the Heung Shan, Shun Tak, and Tung Kung Districts of all pirates, robbers and bad characters within three months." He has also given orders to the Kwong Hip, General Mek, to clear the Pun U, the Nam Hoi and the Sam Shui Districts of all such objectionable characters within the same period.

The foreign men-of-war now at this port are: U. S. S. Monterey, Commander Osterhaus; U. S. S. Callao, Ensign Frank Sterling. French -- " Argus," and "Vigilante" German " Shamien."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU



RECEIVED
JAN 13 1904
Department of State

No. 854.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 7th, 1903

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Certificate of Marriage.

Abstract of Contents.

Lew King Qu and Ho See.

No. 334

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 7th 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Leomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a Certificate of the Marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 7th. instant of Lew Bing Qun, of San Francisco, Cal. to He See, of China by the Rev. G. W. Greene, of the American Southern Baptist Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

Form No. 87.

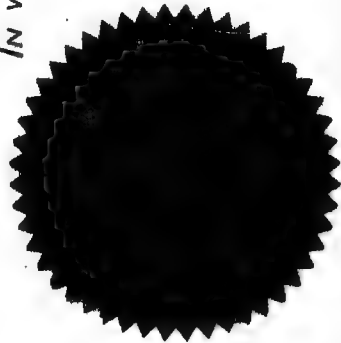
CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Robert Mc Wallace, Consular General, *Sananton China*, *December 1st, 1903.*

I, Robert Mc Wallace, Consular General of the United States
of *Sananton China*, do hereby certify that, on this *seventh* day of *December*,
A. D. 1903, at this Consulate General in the city of *Sananton China*,
Leo Bing Sun, aged *twenty-nine* years, born in *San Francisco Cal.*,
and now residing in *Hoonam Sananton* and *Ho Chi*
aged *twenty-two* years, born in *China*, and now residing in
Hoonam Sananton, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. G. W. Greene, who is authorized by the laws of *American Southern Baptist Church*
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at *Sananton China*, this *seventh* day
of *December*, *A. D. 1903*, and of the Independence of the
United States the *12th*.



Robert Mc Wallace
Consular General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

(R)
K
10

STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

NOV 18 1903

From Canton

Dec 9

1903.

Received

9 15

(A)

Washington

Conf 10/9/03
Dec 10/03

Mr. Morrison info
not to allow this
telegram in settlement
from Gull's agents
Dec 11-1903

Kwangsi Rebels ambuscaded

defeated Imperial troops Komhu

We made

in

CONSULAR BEAU
DEC
12
1903
DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

DEC 11 1903

DEPT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

9 9 08 AM 1903

2 CD. RT. FD. 10 U.S.G. Via Coml Pac *From*

CANTON.

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
Washington.

Am mailing affidavits establishing my absolute innocence.

McWade.

Received 6:05 a.m., December 9, 1903.



RECEIVED
STATE
DEC 9 1903

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

9 9 AM 1903

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DEC 11 1903

Mr. McWade, U.S.C. Via Coml Pao *From*

CANTON.

RECEIVED

McWade,
Washington.

Learn that charges have been made against me. I ask exhaustive examination
of my office and of charges preferred.

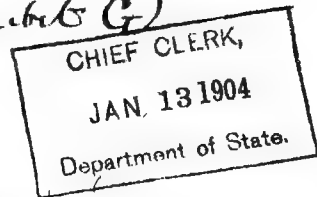
McWade.

Dec 13/03
Conf file

Received 1:30 a.m., December 9, 1903.



Canton (Exhibit G)



No. 555.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 9th, 1903.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade*

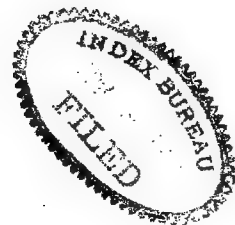
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Chinese Immigration

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing affidavits, official
statements, & photographs.*



No. 335

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 9th 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.328 dated November 19th. 1903 regarding Chinese Immigration I have the honor herewith to enclose affidavits from

Russell Colegrove, U. S. Vice Consul General & U.S. Marshal
A. M. Place da Silva, Chief Clerk, U. S. Consulate General,
His Honor Lee Chee, the Deputy & Interpreter of H.E. the
Hoppe,
J. D. Gillilan, an American Merchant, resident in Canton,
Lam Chune Sam, Banker of Canton,
Jay Kan, Silk Merchant, of Canton,
Fung Hung, Compradore of Chas. E. Richardson, Canton, and
from myself.

I also enclose official statements from H. E. Hoppe
Shung, Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs of Canton,
Colonel Yang, of the Shameen Legation Guards and Mr. Jay Kan,
Silk Merchant of Canton.

These affidavits and official statements are the outcome of certain charges which, I have learned from the newspapers, have been made against me, by Charles E. Richardson, an agent and pretended merchant doing business in Canton, HongKong, Amoy and Manila, and which were handed by him to W. Morgan Shuster, recently Collector of Customs at Manila. I am informed that Richardson with two men named Miller and Ballantine entered into

an illegal conspiracy to land Chinese coolies at Manila, and that the trio forged Chinese Immigration Certificates and were guilty of other criminal acts against the laws of our country. Two of them, Miller and Ballantine, were arrested and held for trial in Manila. Richardson, becoming frightened and fearful of arrest and just punishment for his crimes, consulted with Johnson, Stokes and Master, a firm of British lawyers in HongKong, over the possibility of his arrest by me or of his extradition to Manila, etc. Apparently he made a clean breast of his crimes to these lawyers, for, according to the enclosed copy of a Bill of Costs forwarded to him by them, he feared arrest at my hands. At another consultation with them he besought them to ascertain if I or Governor Taft could extradite him from Macao, a Portuguese Colony, which, by the way, is under my jurisdiction. Hearing through some source that I had issued a warrant for his arrest, he chartered a powerful steamlaunch and put out to sea. He returned later on to HongKong, still keeping clear of Canton and other Treaty ports in South China. He entered into correspondence with W. Mergan Shuster, then at Manila, on or about October 22nd. On the 5th. of November 1903, he again visited the HongKong lawyers, Johnson, Stokes and Master, and as will be seen on reference to their Bill of Costs, he informed them that Shuster was in HongKong and had arranged with Governor Taft, for all charges against(him) Richardson to be withdrawn and not proceeded with on his (Richardson's) signing a Statutory Declaration shewing in what way the American Consuls at Amoy and Canton were implicated in the immigration frauds. According to that Bill of Costs, Richardson handed to the British lawyers a draft statement of what Shuster proposed Richardson should swear to. After they had perused it carefully, they assured him that it practically gave him immunity for his crimes. Later on, he perjured himself by swearing to and signing that Statutory Declaration.

I am informed that in that Declaration he says that I demanded \$250 from him for passing or visaeing the Certificates of Chinese immigrants to the Philippine Islands and that he paid me \$45 for passing or visaeing each of said certificates. I enclose my affidavits, three in number, solemnly declaring that I never received from him any money or other valuable consideration either directly or indirectly for passing Chinese immigrants or visaeing their certificates to the Philippine Islands; that I never at any time "passed" for him any Chinese immigrants of any class for the Philippine Islands; that I never visaed for him, any passport or certificates for Chinese immigrants to the Philippine Islands; that I never knowingly passed or visaed a certificate of a coolie to the Philippine Islands; that Richardson had never had any immigration agent at Canton, who brought to this Consulate at any time, any Chinese for immigration to the Philippine Islands or elsewhere; and that I have never at any time received any money or other valuable consideration for passing or visaeing the certificates or passports of any Chinese immigrants whatever to the Philippine Islands or the United States of America, or any of our territories or possessions.

The official statement of H. E. the Hoppe declares that Chas. E. Richardson or his compradore have never applied at his (the Hoppe's) Yamen for passports for any Chinese immigrants and that Richardson or his compradore have no immigration broker or representative in Canton and never had one. All Chinese Certificates or passports for all classes of Chinese immigrants are issued only at the Hoppe's Yamen. He is responsible to the Empress Dowager for the receipts for all such passports and he makes periodical returns thereof to her or her representative, this money being part of Her Majesty's personal perquisites.

The official statement of Colonel Yang, who has been Commander of the Shameen Legation Guards for the last five years declares that no Chinese have ever been engaged or sent by Ri-

Richardson or his comrades from here to the Philippines; that he (Colonel Yang) would certainly have known if such had been the case; that Richardson had never had any immigration broker here; and if he had that he (Colonel Yang) would have known it, as his official position requires him to have knowledge of all strangers and their business in Canton.

The affidavit of our Chief Clerk Mr. Silva, declares that at all business or other conferences in this Consulate General either he or the Vice Consul is invariably present; that he was present when Richardson informed me of his intention to become a Chinese Immigration broker; that I disapproved of the idea of any American engaging in such a business; that I desired Richardson to go to the outside office of the Consulate General for information as to the fee; and that no further talk concerning Chinese immigration between Richardson and myself took place since that date. Mr. Silva's affidavit tells in detail the conversation between Richardson and himself and adds that Richardson never paid me any money whatever for either visasing the certificate of or passing any Chinese immigrants for the Philippine Islands or elsewhere; that Richardson lied deliberately and wilfully in his statements that he paid me any money for passing or visasing certificates and that I demanded any money for such purposes. Mr. Silva finally declares that Richardson never had a conference with me, at which he (Mr. Silva) was not present.

The affidavit of Mr. Russell Colegreve, U. S. Marshal and U. S. Vice Consul General, notes a conversation between him and Richardson on the night previous to the day on which Richardson informed me of his intention to become a Chinese immigration broker in Canton --- an intention by the way, which he never carried out. Mr. Colegreve relates the incidents of the morning on which Richardson called on me, tells of my ordering Richardson to leave the Consulate, says that it is the invariable custom of either Mr. Silva or himself to participate with me in all

business and other conferences (except with Missionaries and Consular Officers), that no Chinese have ever been passed by this Consulate General for Richardson and concludes with the statement that all of the correspondence that Richardson had with this office is on file here.

The affidavit of Fung Hang, Richardson's compradore, state that Richardson told him he had an office in Amoy where Chinese merchants could procure papers to enter Manila; that Richardson never sent any Chinese from Canton to Manila; that Fung Hang's firm never engaged in any such business and never paid me any money for this purpose or any bribe of any kind.

Incidentally, I may mention the fact, that Richardson perjured himself at this Consulate General upwards of five months ago when he swore before me that he was the absolute owner and proprietor of the Flour shop in Hang'Loog Street, Canton, of which according to Mr. Fung Hang Richardson was only the agent. Richardson received \$1000 a year from this firm for the use of his name, the intention on his part being to deceive me and the Chinese authorities. For that perjury he will answer to me later on.

The affidavit of Mr. Lum Chune Sam --- his thumb mark being affixed alongside his signature in Chinese --- states that he is a Banker in Canton that since 1898 he has been the financial guaranter to the U. S. Consulate at Canton for his clansmen and the constituents of his bank who are intending applicants for immigration to the United States or the Philippine Islands; that he has never paid Vice Consuls Williams Jr. White, Hubbard T. Smith or Consul General McWade or any one else connected with this Consulate any money or other valuable consideration outside of the usual \$1.00 gold for the visaeing of a Chinese certificate; that he obtained a passport for Richardson compradore's son to go to America; that that was the only time he had dealings with this man or his compradore; that he ~~knows~~ knows that Richardson and his compradore have not at any time

obtained certificates or passports from the Heppo; that he had learned that Richardson had extorted large sums of money from Chinese immigrants in HongKong; and that Richardson or his compadore never had any agent here in Canton. To Mr. Lum's affidavit I attach my certificate that he is the only man for whom I ever visaed the certificate or passport of a Chinese immigrant to the Philippine Islands.

The affidavit and accompanying letter of Mr. Jay Kan --- his affidavit also bears his thumb mark --- testifies that he has introduced and guaranteed to this Consulate a number of his clansmen, Chinese immigrants to the United States; that he never paid any money or valuable consideration either to me, my predecessor, or any one connected with the Consulate; that he knows all the immigration brokers in Canton; that Chas/ E. Richardson has never done any immigration business in Canton himself.

It is proper that I should state at this point that during the past year Mr. Lum Chune Sam and Mr. Jay Kan, are the only men whose guarantees have been received at this Consulate General, or who have succeeded in obtaining visas for the certificates of Chinese immigrants at this Consulate General, Mr. Jay Kan has never brought here any applicants for immigration to the Philippine Islands, Mr. Lum's constituents on the contrary going to the Philippine Islands and Honolulu. It should be remembered that only 70 Chinese immigrants have been passed by me during the past four years to the Philippine Islands. None of them were passed for Chas. E. Richardson or his compadore.

The affidavit of His Honor Lee Chee, the Interpreter and also the Deputy to H. E. the Heppo, details an attempt by Richardson to corrupt him, declares that neither Richardson nor any agent for him, has ever received from the Heppo or his Yamen any certificate or passport either for the Philippine Is-

lands or the United States except one certificate for a boy, a student, for the United States the son of Richardson's com-pradore, and that that certificate was procured by Mr. Lum the Banker and not even by Richardson; that Richardson had never had an immigration agent in Canton and has never had passed by the Hoppe or any one else in Canton any Chinese immigrants for the Philippine or elsewhere, except the young boy.

The affidavit of Mr. J. D. Gillelan of Denver, Colo-rado narrates the plausible way in which Richardson attempted to induce Mr. Gillilan to approach me in the matter of passing Chinese women for the Philippines, Richardson's object being to send these poor creatures there for vile purposes.

I also enclose photographs of letters sent by Richardson to Dr. Carl Johnson, U. S. Vice Consul at Amey, and which are referred to in my despatch No.328 dated November 19th. 1903 They are all characteristic of the plausible and insinuating rogue. One of them, especially, dated June 24th. 1903, shows his personal animus towards me, in the paragraph reading as follows:-

"I agree with you care is necessary but I find that there is some thing wrong re the Canton end. Even when the certificates are not made out properly they are landed and even when cases are not true cases. I have made trials and now am proceeding to investigate. I will cause some one trouble."

In his letter dated HongKong August 31st. 1903 and marked " Private and Confidential" he shows the inwardness of his rascality and, in his attempt to tempt Dr. Johnson he lies deliberately when he quotes me as having discussed with him at any time, the visaeing of passports or refusal to visa passports by Dr. Carl Johnson or any one else. A coward is ever a liar, and he lies wickedly in his dastardly efforts to bring Dr. Johnson into a horrible situation. His reference to W. Morgan Shuster is of the same vile nature. I never discussed W. Morgan Shuster with Chas. E. Richardson at any time in my

life and I never at any time used to him, or in his presence, my personal or other sentiments concerning Mr. Shuster or any other man or men in the Philippine Islands. So far as Dr. Johnson is concerned I do not think, for a moment, that Richardson was successful in corrupting him and I frankly reiterate my belief in his innocence, as expressed in my despatch No. 328 dated November 19th. 1903.

The Manila newspapers, just to hand, indicate that the trial of Richardson's fellow conspirators is in progress at that place and that Richardson is giving his perjured testimony. In order that the interests of justice may be subserved and that the perjuries of Richardson may be clearly disclosed I cabled this morning, at my expense, to Governor General Taft as follows:

Governor General Taft

Manila.

If Charles E. Richardson makes any charges against me, whatever, I ask you interests justice to cite me immediately to Manila, my expense, that I may refute them.

Censul General McWade.

At the same time I cabled to the State Department as follows:

Secstate Washington

Learn that charges have been made against me. I ask exhaustive examination of my office and of charges preferred.

McWade.

I also wired to Minister Cenger at Peking as follows:

Cenger Peking

Learning that charges have been made against me have

have asked Governor Taft to cite me Manila defend myself
asked Washington exhaustive examination of my office.
I entreat you direct exhaustive examination.
McWade?

In conclusion, I have the honor to say to you that I
thank God my hands are clean. I think it is unnecessary to say
to you again that I am entirely innocent of the charges made
by Richardson.

I have the honor to suggest to you that it is very
strange that Mr. W. Morgan Shuster whilst he was in HongKong
--- which is about five hours sail from here --- did not ne-
tify me of his presence or come to Canton and investigate mat-
ters for himself. He was personally aware of the fact that I
had notified Governor General Taft of my earnest desire to
cooperate with him in a thorough and exhaustive examination of
Chinese Immigration to the Philippines. I learn that he was in
HongKong for at least five days. He had, therefore, ample time,
and abundant opportunity to follow a proper and honorable offi-
cial course.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

P.S.

After writing the above despatch I cabled to the De-
partment as follows duplicating my cablegram to Minister Conger

Secstate Washington

Am mailing affidavits establishing my absolute
innocence.

McWade.

I, Russell Colegrove, Vice Consul General of the United States at Canton, China, under oath declare as follows:-

About four or five months ago I was a passenger on a vessel coming from Hong Kong to Canton, and during the trip I was approached by a man who introduced himself as Chas E. Richardson, and who asked me if I was the Vice Consul General at Canton.

I replied that I was, and he seated himself near me on deck and began conversing on general topics, which conversation lasted two or three hours.

This was in the evening, and before going to bed that night he asked me how I liked Canton, and if I found the living here expensive etc. I replied that I thought the Hotel charges somewhat excessive, when he remarked "the Consular job at Amoy is worth \$80,000 a year".

I replied that his statement was incredible - as I did not think any post in Asia was worth as much - He said it was true and that the Canton position could be made to pay nearly as well, and added that he was going up to see the "old man" (Col. McWade) about it now.

I had not been long in the Consulate and the following morning upon arriving at the office, I enquired of Col. McWade the Consul General, what the man meant. He answered that he was either crazy or most likely in fun.

The same morning this man Richardson called at the Consulate and enquired of the Chief Clerk Mr. da Silva if he could see the Consul General, and with Mr. da Silva entered Col. McWade's room.

They remained a very few moments and came out together Richardson stopped long enough to ask Mr. da Silva something which I could not hear, but I heard Mr. da Silva laugh and say "why that is utterly impossible."

Richardson left the office, and being very curious as to the matter. I immediately went to Mr. da Silva's desk and asked him what Richardson wanted. He replied, "He wanted to make an arrangement so that all Chinese going into Manila from here would have to pass through his hands, and of course I told him such a thing was impossible".

Richardson has only visited this Consulate once since that time and on this occasion remained an very few moments. I understood that on this occasion the Consul General had ordered him to leave.

I will add that it is the invariable custom in this Consulate that when any one calls to see the Consul General on business, either Mr. da Silva or myself are asked to come into the room. This does not apply to the visits of Consular officers or Missionaries.

No Chinaman has ever been passed through this Consulate for Manila for Chas E. Richardson.

All correspondence he may have had with this office is on file here.

Canton, China,

December 3rd, 1903.

Robert M. Wade
U.S. Consul General

Sworn & signed before me

L. A. Mackinnon

H.B.M. Vice-Consul

Canton 4th Decr 1903.

I hereby certify that L. A. Mackinnon
is H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Canton, China.

Robert M. Wade

U.S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

I am the Chief Clerk of the U. S. Consulate General, a position which I have occupied for over five years consecutively. During this time I served under Vice Consuls-in-charge Hon. R. Williams Jr., C. A. Nelson, A. H. White and Hubbard T. Smith, and later Consul General Robert M. McWade and can and do swear, that no money or valuable consideration was ever received by me or to my knowledge received by anybody connected with this office for any work in connection with the "passing" or "visasing" of Chinese immigrants for the Philippine Islands or the United States of America, outside of the \$1.⁰⁰ Gold prescribed in the U. S. Tariff of Official Fees. Since Consul General McWade took charge of this office wither myself or Vice Consul General is invariably present at all the interviews on business or other matters excepting interviews with Foreign Officials or Missionaries. Many attempts were made on several occasions by various irresponsible Chinese immigration brokers and foreigners to "pass" Chinese at the Consulate for the United States and the Philippines, but their attempts were always unsuccessful, and in many instances were ordered out of the Consulate and warned if another attempt was made severe punishment will be meted to them. Some five or six months ago I recollect an American by the name of Chas E. Richardson interviewed the Consul General and in my presence spoke about his intention to do a Chinese immigration business in Canton, to which Consul General expressed his surprise that he should think of such a business, and when Richardson asked for some information concerning the fee, the Consul General referred him to me and we came out to the general office, as the Consul General was then busy with his despatches, and no further conversation regarding this or any other matter took place since the date between the Consul General and Chas E. Richardson. I informed Richardson

that no other charge besides Gold \$1.⁰⁰ was the official fee of this office. He then informed me that what he wanted to obtain was the monopoly for "passing" Chinese immigrants, i. e. to have the sole control of the business in Canton. I laughed at the idea and told him "it was utterly impossible," and Richardson left the office, appearing to be dissatisfied with my reply. Mr. Colegrove who overheard the remark made by me asked me what was the matter and I related to him Richardson's request. Since I joined the Consulate up to the present time (over five years) Richardson never presented or succeeded in "passing" any Chinese immigrants from this office to the Philippines, or the United States, excepting the son of his comrade - a Student - for San Francisco, when the sum of \$1.⁰⁰ Gold only was paid over to me and accounted for as official fee. Richardson never had an Agent or representative at Canton whereby he could carry on the immigration business, and he is not a very frequent visitor to this port either. A few days afterwards Mr. Lee Chee, the Deputy and Interpreter to His Excellency the Hoppe, called at the Consulate and related to me the interview Richardson had with him and asked me if I knew anything about the affair, to which I replied "I knew nothing about Richardson's arrangement and did not think anybody could have a monopoly of the kind as all applicants have to undergo very strict examinations by the Vice Consul General as well as the Consul General besides proofs and guaranty must be produced before their certificates are visaed." I met Richardson again on his subsequent visit to Canton and he told me that he had control of the Amoy and regarding Chinese immigration and would like to know if it was not possible to make a similar arrangement here. I told him that he may succeed in doing such business in small ports like Amoy, where the Taotai can do as he pleases, but in Canton, where

there is a Heppo or Superintendent of Chinese Customs, it is not only impossible but cannot be done. He then told me that as to the Manila end he has a lawyer and somebody in the Customs who will look after their landing, and assured me that unless Chinese immigrants are notified by him to his people in the Customs there, they will all be turned back, and he tried very hard to impress^{me} with that idea, and my only reply was that the Superintendent of Customs is the party who issues the passport and not the Consulate. I know that Richardson never paid a cent either to this Consulate General or to Consul General McWade, as I keep all the official as well as the private account of Consul General, and receive and make all payments personally. I keep Consul General McWade's bank account and pay all his bills private and otherwise. Every letter that Richardson has written to this Consulate General on any subject together with copy of the replies made thereto is on file at this Consulate General and can be produced at any time. I have no hesitation in solemnly swearing that Chas E. Richardson lied deliberately in his statements that he has paid Consul General McWade any money for passing or visasing the certificates of Chinese immigrants to Manila and that Consul General McWade demanded from Richardson the sum of \$250 for each immigrant. I know that these statements are wilful and wicked lies and am at a loss to account for Richardson's reason for making them. He never had a conference or interview with Consul General McWade in which I was not present.

Alfred S. Sibley

*Sworn and subscribed
before me this 5th day
of Dec. 1903.*

*Charles H. Sibley
Notary Consul General
Canton, China.*

Statement of Mr. Lee Cheo.

I am the Interpreter and also the Deputy to H. E. Hoppe Sheung, the Superintendent of the Imperial Maritime Customs of Kwangtung, about six months ago an American called Chas E. Richardson came to see me and said he desired to have an interview with the Hoppe on some business matters, and before doing so he wished to explain it to me. I told him that H. E. the Hoppe will certainly not see him. He then said "I hold the monopoly in Amoy of sending Chinese immigrants to Manila, and no Chinese can go to the Philippines unless they come to me. I pay the Taotai there his fee, for each certificate issued by him and he (Taotai) agreeing not to issue any certificate to anybody else, but myself. I have a resident partner in Amoy who looks after the business. Now, what I want is to have a similar arrangement made here with the Hoppe, if possible, so that nobody can obtain certificate from Canton but myself. I am ready to pay the Hoppe's fee, and besides a certain sum to you and others for each certificate issued by the Hoppe." I then asked Richardson "what about the visa? Do you think the Consul General and the officials in Manila will agree to this?" Richardson replied that I will take care of that. I then promised to give Richardson a reply in a few days, and he told me that he was going back to Hong Kong that evening, and will probably return in a week's time.

Two or three days afterwards I went to the American Consulate and spoke to Mr. da Silva, the Chief Clerk, on the subject, and he replied that he knew nothing about Richardson's arrangement and that he did not think that anybody could make such arrangement, as all applicants have to undergo a very strict examination before the Vice Consul General, and then submit proof and guaranty to the Consul General and go through another examin

ation before their certificates are visased at the Consulate. I then informed Mr. da Silva that I wished to see the Consul General. Mr. da Silva immediately notified the Consul General, remarking that - "if you are going to speak to the Consul General about Richardson he will surely not listen to you!" After exchanging the usual greeting with the Consul General, I asked him if he knew a man by the name of Chas E. Richardson? The Consul General stared at me and said "Richardson is an unprincipled rascal!" I immediately kept quiet and did not continue to speak on that subject.

Richardson called upon me once afterwards saying that he was very busy and would call again, but never did so.

Owing to my position as Deputy to H. E. the Hoppe and my intimate relation with his yamen, I knew nearly all transactions that go on there. I knew that the Chinese emigrants who succeeded in passing Hoppe's office and obtaining Hoppe's certificate which they must have before they go to the American Consulate for visa, only one certificate was ever procured by Richardson, and that was for a boy as Student for the United States, the son of his Compadore. It was procured by Lun, the Banker, and not even by Richardson himself. Neither Richardson nor any agent for him, has ever received any other certificate or passport from the Hoppe or his yamen, either for the Philippine Islands, or any other part of the United States or its territories. Neither he or any one else could obtain a certificate for a coolie. Richardson has never had an Agent in Canton for securing or passing Chinese emigrants for the Philippine Islands or elsewhere. If he had, I would know it, because I know nearly all that goes on in Canton relating to the Hoppe's office. Richardson has never had passed by the Hoppe or by any one else in Canton, any Chinese servants, Travellers, Students, Teachers, or others going to the Philippines or elsewhere except the young boy of whom I have spoken.

As far as paying the Consul General is concerned I never offered him any bribe for everybody knows how stern and strict he is.

I make this statement on oath, and am prepared to substantiate it at any time.

Lee che

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其



I read and subscribed
before me this 7th day
Dec. 1903.

M. H. H. H. H. H.
M. H. H. H. H. H.
Canton - China

I, J. D. Gillilan of Denver, Colorado, at present temporarily residing at Canton, China, under oath declare as follows:-

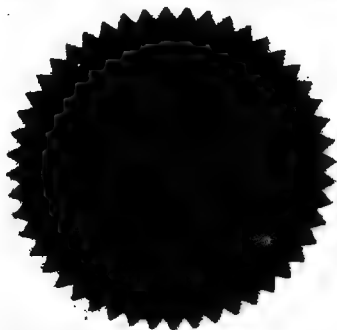
During my stay at the Victoria Hotel at Canton, a man by the name of Chas. E. Richardson made himself acquainted to me by mentioning that he had seen me at the American Consulate and asking me if I was connected with the Consulate in any way. I replied that I had no connection whatever there, but simply called for my mail and to obtain some needed information relative to my business - this was all he asked me on that occasion. One or two days afterwards, I again met him and he asked me what "graft" I had up here? I told him that I had no "graft" but had a legitimate business. I in turn asked him what his "graft" was? when he informed me that he was in the Fleur business. The following night, if I am not mistaken, Richardson came to my room No. 4 at the Victoria Hotel, (which the Register of the Hotel will show) sat down, and talked sociably for perhaps an hour, before asking me whether I had a "pull" with the Consul General or with any body connected with the Consulate. I replied that I had not. He then asked me if I had noticed the Vice Consul General examining and passing coolies the morning he and I were waiting in the general office to see Consul General McWade? I told him that I had noticed them measuring Chinese and examining them for some purpose. He then asked me how many I have seen inspected and measured before? I told him five or six. He asked me how often I went to the Consulate? and I said every morning, for my mail. I informed him that I anticipated sending some ~~coolies~~ down to Bernice for my timber business, whereupon he informed me that he could furnish me with all the coolies I wanted whether it was one or a thousand. I told him that I could get ~~coolies~~ through the head Chinaman in Hong Keng or Swatow, and

have them contracted in Singapore. Richardson then said that there was a good deal of money to be made by sending Chinese to the Philippine Islands and I replied that I knew nothing about it. He also said perhaps you are aware that a good deal of money could be made if the Chinese women could be sent to the Philippines. By this time he got quite acquainted in as much as he asked me if I could approach Consul General McWade on a proposition in which there was a good deal of money for every one concerned, in case I could do the business with the Consulate. I told him I knew Consul General McWade socially, but did not care to ruin my own business here in Canton by approaching him on an illegitimate proposition. Upon telling him that I did not care to take any proposition to the Consulate that was not open and above board nothing more was said on the matter. I assured him that Consul General McWade was a nice man to meet socially and would assist any Americans in this Country if he could, but it was my confirmed opinion that he would enter into no nefarious transactions as I knew of him prosecuting several parties who had not acted squarely in Canton and other places within his jurisdiction. While he did not under these circumstances confide to me exactly what his business was, he gave me to understand that he was interested in shipping coolies from China, in which business I was not interested whatever. When next I met Richardson this topic was never resumed.

Received and subscribed
me this 31 day
1905.
Richardson
US Consul General
J. H. Sullivan

I am a Silk Merchant of Canton for upwards of five years. I have been in United States for over fifteen years doing business in San Francisco, California. I have since my return to China, introduced and guaranteed to the U. S. Consulate, some of my own clausmen, who are Merchants of good standing in Canton to go to the United States. I have never paid any money or valuable consideration either to Consul General McWade, or his predecessors or any body connected with the Consulate. I was informed by my friend in HengKeng about certain American by the name of Chas. E. Richardson, who passes himself as Fleur Merchant, that he has been inducing Merchants and others who are going to Manila to pay him a certain sum of money that he (Richardson) would guaranty their landing. As this is certainly a squeeze on the ignorant Chinese who are not families with the purchasing of tickets or passage to Manila from HengKeng, so that I informed the Consul General of this by letter sometime ago. I have never guaranteed any merchant for Manila as my own clausmen never went that way. Of my own knowledge I knew all the immigration brokers in Canton, and I can and do swear that Chas. E. Richardson has never had any immigration broker in Canton and never did the immigration business in Canton himself.

Application at the Heppes Yamen will easily establish that fact.



Jay Han

Signed and Sworn before me
this 2nd day of December, 1903.

W. S. McWade
U. S. Vice Consul General,
Canton, China, C

I am a Banker and a resident of Canton. All the constituents of my bank since 1898 I have been guaranteeing to the U. S. Consulate whenever they leave here for America, regarding their financial standing, &c: and have never paid either Mr. Williams, Mr. White, Mr. H. T. Smith or Consul General McVade, or any body else connected with the Consulate, any money or valuable consideration, besides the \$1.** Gold, or Mexican \$2.50 charged for the visa of each certificate, and have never had any trouble regarding any business. Sometime during this year I obtained for Chas E. Richardson a passport for his comrade Chiu Heng On's son to go to America. Since that only time I have never had any more dealings with this man or his comrade and I knew that they have not at any time obtained certificates or passports from the Heye, and I have never more met them either. I have learned from my friend in Hong Kong that Richardson, with the assistance of some Chinese have succeeded in inducing some reputable merchants of Canton, who are bearers of Heye's passports for Manila, to pay him between \$200 to \$250, and Richardson guaranteeing their landing in Manila, including passage money, lawyer's fee &c: Richardson also said that he had certain party in Manila Customs who will look after the men in that end. To impress the Chinese in Hong Kong, Richardson had some Chinese sent down purposely from Amoy with certificates issued from that place to the Philippines, and had them shipped from Hong Kong instead of going direct from Amoy to the Philippines.

Richardson or his comrade never had any agent or representative here in Canton. If they had one I would know it.

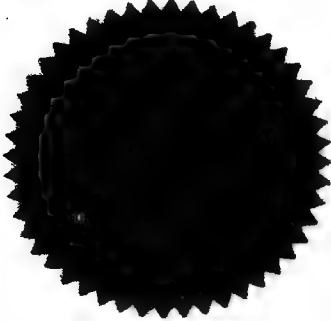
林俊三

Lane Chun Lam

and sworn before me
this 2nd day of November, 1903.

[Signature]
United States Vice Consul

I hereby certify that Mr. Lum, the Banker, who has made the foregoing affidavit, is the only man who ever presented for inspection or had "passed" at this Consulate General Chinese immigrants for the Philippine Islands. He is the only man for whom I ever visased the certificate or passport of a Chinese immigrant to the Philippine Islands.



Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

Statement of Mr. Fung Hung.

Fung Hung, 33 years of age, of the Pun U District, manager of the shop known as Charles E. Richardson & Co. dealers in flour, sugar and yarn in King Loong Street Canton, appeared before me this 23rd day of November (6th day of the 10th moon) and stated under oath as follows:-

The capital of the concern is \$16,000 divided between eight partners - all of whom are Chinese - and Mr. Richardson is paid to represent us as our agent, receiving One thousand dollars per year, and has no interest whatever in our business.

I do not know of any other business of Richardson. He told me he had an office in Amoy, where Chinese merchants could procure the necessary papers to enable them to enter Manila.

He never sent any Chinese from Canton to Manila, to my knowledge he never spoke to me of sending anyone from here, and if he had done so, I would have known it.

Mr. Richardson is not a resident of Canton. Whenever there is any business connected with the firm he is sent for, and he generally stops at the hotel for a day or so.

Richardson never told me that he was paying any money or bribe of any kind to the U. S. Consul General, or anyone connected with the U. S. Consulate, and our firm never paid any money for this purpose.

Signed and Sworn to
before me, Russell Cole-
grove, Vice Consul
General of the United
States, this 23rd day of
November, 1903.

Sd. Fung Hung (馮洪)

" Ip Lai (葉麗)

True Copy.

Russell Colegrove
U. S. Vice Consul General
Canton, China.

Fung Hung's Statement.

I am Fung Hung, Manager of the shop known as Richardson's Flour shop. I have been ordered by His Honor the U. S. Consul General to proceed to Hong Kong and to ask Chew Hang On to come up to Canton; but as he is sick so he is unable to come. He asked me "What does the Consul General want me for?" I answered "The Consul General said you are Mr. Richardson's Compradore. Do you know if Mr. Richardson has ever sent any Chinese from Canton to Manila? He said "I knew nothing of his business, and I am not Richardson's Compradore. I have never engaged any Chinese to Manila. I am a richman and I don't want to make such kind of money."

Dated the 19th day 10th moon.

(7th December, 1903.)

Sworn and Subscribed before
me this 7th day of December 1903,

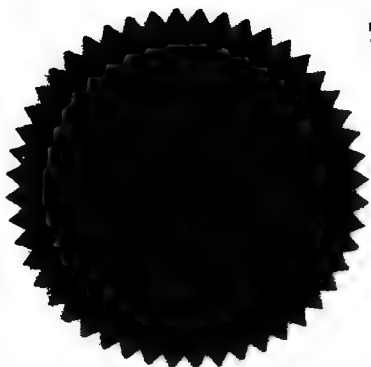
Russell Colegreve,

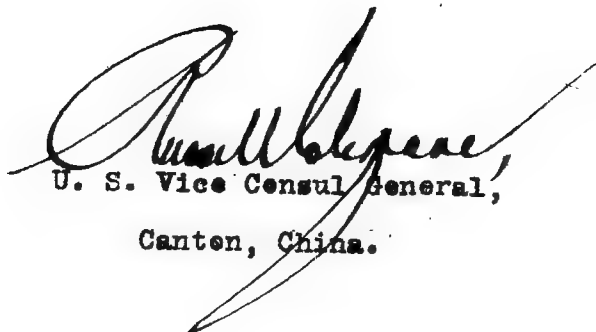
U. S. Vice Consul General,
Canton, China.

馮洪

(Signed). Fung Hung.

True Copy.




U. S. Vice Consul General,
Canton, China.

I solemnly swear before God, the Searcher of all hearts, to Whom I shall answer on the Last Great Day that I have never received any money, or other valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, from Charles E. Richardson for "passing" Chinese immigrants, or visaeing the certificates of Chinese immigrants to the Philippine Islands.

I solemnly swear that I never, at any time, on any occasion or in any place passed for the said Charles E. Richardson any Chinese immigrants, Merchants, travelers, or others, for the Philippine Islands.

I solemnly swear that I have never, anywhere or at any time, visaed for the said Charles E. Richardson any certificates or passports for Chinese immigrants, merchants, travelers or others, whose intended destination was the Philippine Islands.

I solemnly swear that I have never knowingly "passed" or visaed the certificate of a coolie immigrant whose destination was the Philippine Islands or the United States.

I solemnly swear that I have never "passed" or visaed the certificate for Charles E. Richardson of any Chinese immigrant whose destination was the United States, except the young son (Quan King) of the said Charles E. Richardson's Compadere (Quan Kok) who went to the United States as a student and landed at San Francisco. The said Charles E. Richardson did not pay me any money or give me any valuable consideration therefor. He paid to our Chief Clerk, Mr. Silva, the usual fee of one dollar gold --- and no more.

I solemnly swear that the said Charles E. Richardson has had no immigration agent in Canton who brought to this Consulate-General, at any time, any Chinese applicants for immigration to the Philippine Islands or elsewhere.

I solemnly swear that I have never seen any of the forged certificates alleged to have been concocted by Charles E. Richardson and his fellow conspirators and malefactors, and that I never heard of the existence of said forged certificates until within the past few days. If I had ever seen one of them or even heard of their existence I would have promptly notified the State Department and the U. S. Authorities in the Philippine Islands.

I also solemnly swear that I never saw any returned laborer's certificates from the Philippine Islands or any other returned certificates of merchants or others from the Philippine Islands.

Robert M. Mc Wade
U. S. Consul-General

*I sworn and subscribed
before me this 2nd day
of December 1903.*

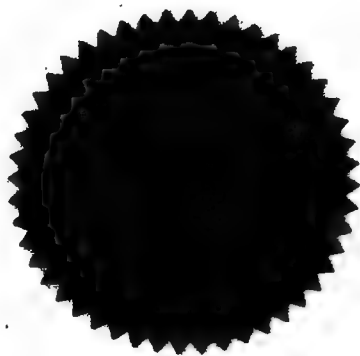
*Wm. H. H. H. H. H.
U. S. Consul-General
Canton, China.*

I solemnly swear before God, the Searcher of all hearts and before Whom I shall answer at the Last Great Day that I have never at any time, on any occasion, or in any place, received money or any other valuable consideration for "passing" or visasing the certificates or passports of Chinese immigrants of any class whatever to the Philippine Islands or the United States of America or any of our territories or possessions.

Robert M. Mc Wade.
U. S. Consul-General

*I sworn and subscribed
before me this 2nd day
of December 1903.*

*Shuall Shiguan,
U. S. Vice Consul Gen.
Canton, China.*



I solemnly swear before God that I have never held any conversation or conference with Charles E. Richardson respecting Chinese immigration to the Philippine Islands or elsewhere except on two occasions. The first was about five months ago when he informed me that it was his intention to become an immigrant broker. I told him bluntly that I was sorry to hear it and that I did not think it was a proper business for an American Citizen. He said there was money in it and he proposed to get his share of it. He then asked for information concerning the fees to be paid. I referred him to our Chief Clerk, Mr. A. M. Place da Silva who was standing beside him and, as I was busy, I requested them to go to the outer office where Richardson could get all the information he needed. The second occasion was when Richardson called on me and asked me to "pass" and visa the passport and certificate of the young son of his comrade, who wished to go to the United States to study either medicine or law. I do not now remember which. The young lad underwent the usual examination and, later on, went to San Francisco. On this occasion our Chief Clerk was also present and the conversation did not touch on Chinese immigrants to the Philippines or anywhere else, except as regarded the young student. The fee of \$1.00 gold was paid as usual to the Chief Clerk Mr. da Silva, by whom all payments are received and made. I have never, at any time, received any fee or fees for Chinese immigrants from any person or persons whatever. I am informed that Charles E. Richardson has made an affidavit to the effect that I demanded \$250 from him for each Chinese immigrant to the Philippine Islands, and that he has paid me \$45 each for such immigrants. I never made any such demand. I never spoke of or hinted at such a matter. I never held any conversation with him on the subject. I never received any money or other valuable consideration from

him for passing or visasing the certificates or passports of Chinese immigrants to any part of the world. He never dared to approach me on such a subject.

I also swear that at all conferences or interviews on business or other matters either Mr. Russell Celagrove or our Chief Clerk, Mr. da Silva is invariably present. This is the case at all times and with all persons, except Missionaries or Consular Colleagues.

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General

*Known and subscribed
before me this 2nd day
of December, 1903.*

*Paul H. H. H. H.
U. S. Consul General.
Canton China*

Letter from His Excellency Hoppo Sheung, Superintendent
of Imperial Customs Canton to Hon. U. S. Consul General McWade.

Your Honor:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enquiring if one Chas E. Richardson and his Compradore Chew Hang On have on behalf of Chinese applied for passports for them to the Philippines or the United States.

I have accordingly issued instructions to my subordinates to make strict inquiries and they have reported to me that no such individuals have ever been to this yamen for passports.

I have to add that no coolies have ever appeared at my office for passports and I have never issued any passports unless for Merchants, Students, Travelers and Teachers, after proper enquiries have been made and reliable Merchants or Bankers of good standing appear at my office and sign a guaranty bond.

I have further to add that Richardson or his Compradore have no agent or representative here and never had one, for I would certainly have been notified by my subordinates if such had been the case.

Dated 17th day of the 10th moon. 29th yr: K. S.

(December 5th, 1903.)

True Copy.

Paul Legrand,
U. S. Vice Consul General,
Canton, China.

Letter from Colonel Yang of the Shameen Legation
Guards to His Honor U. S. Consul General McWade.

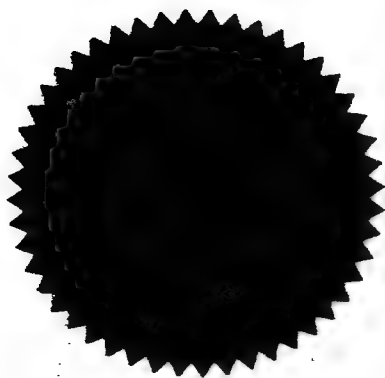
Your Honor:

I have the honor to inform you that under your instructions I have made inquiries regarding Chas E. Richardson and his Comrades and found that no Chinese have ever been engaged or sent by them from here to the Philippines, and I would certainly know if such had been the case. Chas E. Richardson had never had any immigration broker at any time in Canton. If he had I would have known it, as my official position requires me to have knowledge of all strangers and their business in Canton.

8th day of the 10th moon, 29th year K. S.

(November 26th, 1903.)

True Copy,



W. B. McWade
U. S. Consul General
Canton, China

Letter from Mr. Che Fun Sang (Jay Kan) to His Honor U. S.
Consul General McWade.

Your Honor:

The undersigned begs respectfully to report that Mr. Richardson, an American Citizen, trading in Flour business, has in company with his Compradore Chew Hang On or with Chew Shing Kit been frequenting some Chinese shops and exerting the people that if any Chinese intends to proceed to Manila, they should apply to him for assistance as he will undertake to put them on board steamers in a most satisfactory manner and upon arrival he will enable them to land in safety. He further said that he got some comrades acting as lawyers in Manila who have been always in communication with the Customs officials there. He also said those who were proceeding to Manila through his care would certainly land into the town in safety but those who were not going through his care, even though they were really business men of standing would be driven back to China and so forth.

Therefore many Chinese Merchants have been fooled by his Compradore and those who unfortunately fall into his hands, would certainly be ruined by them.

Dated the 29th day of the 8th moon


in the 29th year of Kwang Su.

(10th. October, 1903.)

(Signed). Che Fun Sang.

True Copy,




U. S. Vice Consul General,
Canton, China.

~~Bill of Exchange - James Stokes and Master.~~

03

C. E. Richardson.

Sept.

21

Attending you on your calling with your partner in regard to your business in Amoy and it appeared that you and another gentleman, one in Amoy and one in Manila had entered into a partnership in order to procure certificates from the Chinese Government to pass Chinese into the Philippine as merchants Scholars and so forth and that in order to obtain these Certificates you had bribed or feed the Chinese officials and the American Consul in Amoy that the Manila Government has got wind of the whole matter had sent a detective to Amoy who had broken up a desk in which were kept your Articles of partnership were mentioned the fees or bribes to the Chinese officials and to the U. S. Consul and you wished to be advised as to your position in the matter. Conferring with you at length and advising that we thought that as what you had done consisted only of a breach of the Philippine laws we did not think that the Philippine Government could obtain your rendition from the Chinese Government, but it might be possible for the U. S. Consul to arrest you in any Treaty Port of China and send you down to the Philippine for trial and that we were quite sure the HongKong Government would not deliver you up to the Philippine Government for the alleged offence and we were to write Messrs. Stokes and Prat to enquire.

Oct. 13 Attending you in calling as to whether the Philippine Government could extradite you for the offences done by you and your co-partner in Amoy carefully considering correspondence from your partner in Manila and engaged considerable time looking up law on the point and we come to the conclusion that what you had done partook of the nature of a forgery and that you could be extradited for the offence and advising you and engaged 4 hours looking up law.

Oct. 17 Attending you again in regard to this matter and you deci-

ded to leave the Colony for a short time.

Attending the Portuguese Consul to know whether there was any Extradition treaty between Portugal and America.

Attending U. S. Consul, engaged considerable time with him in looking up law and found there was no Treaty but what Portugal would upon request extradite a criminal.

Oct. 21 Attending Mr. Moore on his calling in long conference on your matter and his shewing us a charge which had been prepared against your partner in Manila discussing with him at length as to your various offences which could be put forward before the Magistrate which was that according to American law no forgery was committed unless the registered to the forged document was forged also that the offence did not take place in Manila but in China..

22 Attending Mr. Moore and you further in reference on your case.

Nov. 5 Attending you on your calling and you informed us that Mr. Shuster of Manila was now present in the Colony and had arranged with Governor Taft for all charges against you in connexion with this matter to be withdrawn and not proceeded with on your signing a statutory Declaration shewing in what way the American Consuls at Amoy and Canton were implicated in the fraud and you handed us a draft statement of what Mr. Shuster proposed you should make.

Perusing same etc.

SEATTLE,

Chas. E. RICHARDSON,
Agent.

HONGKONG, June 5th 1903.

LYGLOTT

11

50

Dear Mr. Richardson:

I wrote you yesterday, but fearing that same might go astray write again & cover the main facts of the letter.

Mr. Ballantine & my agent Mr. being secured as a Merchant to go to Manila, & the passport made out & then when he came to you you would not see it.

This was quite a blow as it was the initial one & I greatly regret that you could not extend the favor as there are other applicants & Mr. Chang writes me that they will not issue more passports until either Mr. Page or myself go to Hong Kong. It would be most inconvenient for me to go ^{there} now.

However as you undoubtedly had some good reason for not issuing same I wish you would tell Mr. Li so that he may tell Mr. Chang who will

FRANK MILLIN, of SEATTLE,

M - 4 - 100
HONGKONG, N.T.
LRA

"OLYGLOT."

10 - 1 - 100 4th Ed.
L.A. E. S. STANDARD.

Chas. E. RICHARDSON,
Agent.

HONGKONG,

1906

advise me.

I have also written Mr. Chang if he can get a hold of the applicant again to have him go to you again if you will kindly write Mr. B. myself. He will be grateful.

I am anxious to get the business started again & your stand has hurt it for the moment. All I ask is for you to do the best you can for us.

Yours very truly

Chas. E. Richardson

How much appreciate what a blow it is to have your first applicant turned down.

Yours very truly

Dear Dr. Johnson

Your kind letter of June 11

at hand.

I was somewhat sure that you had
excellent cause to refuse a visa.

If you wish you can do the following:
It is done in Canton. The applicant is brought
before the Consul who examines him & if
satisfied gives him a small slip with his
name on same & then he gets his
passport & it is visaed.

I agree with you case it necessary
but I find that there is something wrong
in the Canton end. Even when the certificates
are not made out properly they are landed
and even when cases are not true cases.

I have more trials now am proceeding to
investigate. I will cause some one to visit...

Just returned this morning from
a 12 days trip to interior to some marble

FEIN & Co.
MERCHANTS
& AMOY,
AND ORE.
STEFEL

Chas. E. RICHARDSON.
Agent.

HONGKONG

Aug 31st

My dear Doctor:

I wish to have a few talk with you which no one else knows of. When I do these things I do not tell other people but sink it into oblivion.

Mr Miller who is here tells me you have refused to visit as many as you pass and that some of the parties were truly entitled to pass. He also explained to me your new reference system which I approve of and a somewhat similar one exists at Canton.

Now I cannot say I like all these turn backs. I have discussed this question of visit thoroughly with Mr McWade & you are quite too particular and without cause. You cannot set up an arbitrary ruling from your own judgment. The law says you must investigate but the only investigation you can do is to have a set of questions to ask the man & if his testimony is correct you are bound to visit.

& CO.,
Merchants,
& AMOY,
AND, ORE.

COM. RICHARDSON,
Agent.

STEFEL."

4th EDITION.
CAPD
MFER

In fact the Canton C^y. told me that if
the Hopp sent him a despatch with a certificate
the man answered the questions set forth in the passport
that he would always rise. He said it was a matter of
treaty right and for trade & other interest he would
not refuse.

Of course I know the object of our
refusal and I am content with what has been
done but it is almost enough except one where
the facts stick all over like a glass. Then act.

Perhaps it keeps up all the time then.
I will do something like this, mind you, always
in a friendly spirit too. I will have the Tartar
write you an official despatch covering each
certificate and if the party is turned down will
have the Tartar ask for a reason. On your
advice I will have him protest & armed with
the protest & data I will appeal to the
British Consul at Canton. It will be my relief and

Chas. E. RICHARDSON,
Agent

HONGKONG,

I am sure I would win.

Now Doctor - the idea is to make money, and during the coming year or two you make as much as you can. I expect at this time I may be able to do you a political favor of great importance to you.

Surely you do not need to be more careful than Canton does. I want you to be careful & it is reasonable. I have no tobacco there. If the man says answers every question who is there & can be his. Decides this, this is the authority the Manila custom House. If they see fit to and then will report. If not they also cannot be arbitrary. They must observe the treaty and live by it. The Manila authorities would crush lawyers if they could but they could not.

In discussing trouble with detection
Canton Cl. told me that it was nonsense.
Say else I will only tell him these names

RICHARDSON

Genl.

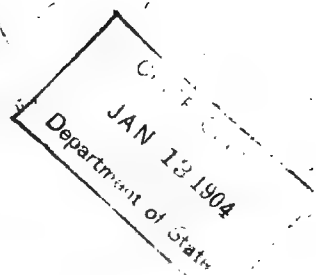
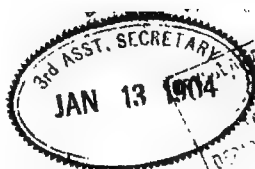
Sept 6

Dear Sir
Chong
Kong

When I wrote you they said it was under
mistaken impression to me by another party and
that the Atlantic has explained the matter
to which I am not but I see things are much
different. Therefore I enclose herewith letter
to arrange and trust you will assist me to
do so as gracefully as possible. I have also
I enclose note the rebate which is a copy of
which will not interfere in any way.

Yours very sincerely
L. Richardson

CONSULAR BUREAU



No. 226.

Consulate-General of the United States,
(Canton, China), Dec 10th 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Conditions in Kwangtung Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

*Copy from
Jany 14/04
Arch
Zir*

No. 336

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 10th 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 333 dated December 6th. 1903 regarding conditions in Kwangtung and Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:-

Information has just reached here through Chinese sources that the Kwangsi rebels, under Wong Wo Shun, a noted pirate chief, have defeated 600 Imperial soldiers, under the command of a military Mandarin named Lau, at Kem Hu, a wild and mountainous place in the Leong On district. Lau and his braves were enticed into an ambushade and would have suffered a disastrous rout but for the timely arrival of Colonel Wo Ting Wo with large reinforcements.

The robber chiefs, whose haunts are in villages near the banks of the Pearl River, continue their bold predatory attacks on silk and other shops in Canton and its vicinity, although General Mek, the Kwong Hip, is apparently doing his utmost to capture them and their followers. So audacious have they become that they send threatening letters to wealthy men in Canton, demanding large sums of money and declaring that unless it is paid to them within a stipulated period they will take the lives of their victims. A case in point is the Wong Ka Kuen drug store, the owner of which has just received a letter demanding \$20,000 within five days from the receipt of the

letter, and threatening that if the money is not paid promptly the writers will blow up the shop with dynamite. The letter is signed by Sher, Wat, and Liu, of the "Hop Wo Tong," of Nam Chong, Honam, who pretend that they are revolutionists and need the money "to buy guns and ammunition in HongKong for the capture of Canton and the destruction of all the officials of the Ching dynasty."

H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, is about to make an energetic effort to bring the porcelain potteries of Fat Shan and Shek Wan, in the province of Kwangtung, up to the same high standard of workmanlike efficiency and excellence as the noted porcelain ware made by the King Tak Chau, of the province of Kiangsi.

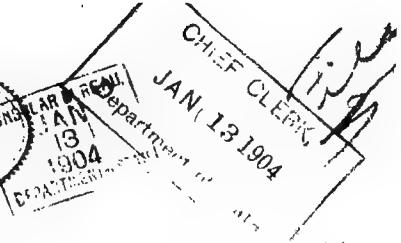
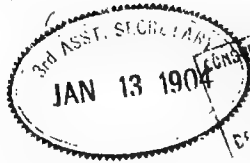
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the signatory.

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU



No. 337.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 10th, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*sub by [unclear]
Jan 15, 1904.*

Marriage at the Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

*Between Wou Ah Lue of San Francisco
and Miss Chie He of Canton.*

No. 337

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 10th 1903.

Honorable

Francis B. Leemis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

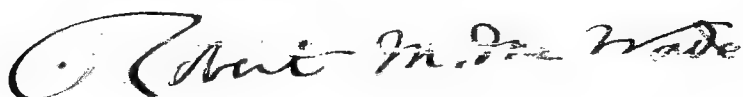
Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a Certificate of the Marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 10th. instant of Wen Ah Lim, of San Francisco, Cal. to Miss Chin He, of Canton, China, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers, of the American Southern Baptist Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

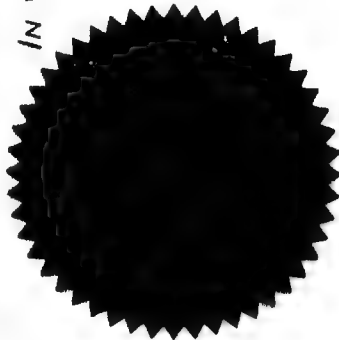
Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULAR OFFICE

Consular Office of the United States of America,
Canton, China, December, 10th, 1903.
I, Robert M. McWade, Consul General of the United States
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 10th day of December,
1903, at this Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,
Wong Ah Lim, aged thirty-six years, born in San Francisco, Cal.,
and now residing in Canton, China, and Miss Chin Yee,
aged thirty-one years, born in Canton, China, and now residing in
Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. R. E. Chambers, who is authorized by the laws of the American Protestant Church,
to perform such a ceremony.

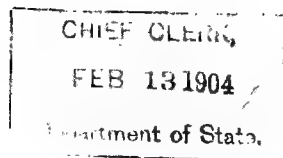
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Canton, China, this 10th day
of December, A. D. 1903, and of the Independence of the
United States the 12th.



Robert M. McWade
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 338



Consulate-General of the United States,

Peking, China Jan. 5th, 1904

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Certificate of Marriage

Recd by [unclear]
Feb 16/04
[unclear]

Abstract of Contents.

Marriage of Sur Pooi Chuan,
and Huang Shi, of Hunan
District.

No. 338

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 5th , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

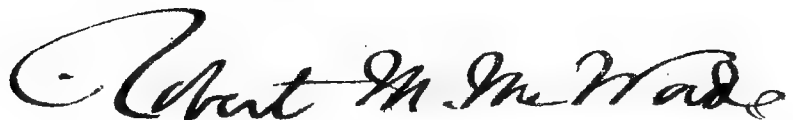
Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations I enclose herewith, a Certificate of the Marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 5th. January of Im Pooi Cheung, of Heungshan, and Chang Shi of Heungshan district, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers of the Baptist Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting party.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

Form No. 67.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1904

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

I, Robert Mc Wade, Consul General of the United States
at Swanton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 5th day of January,
A. D. 1904, at this Consulate General in the city of Swanton, China
Chia Jooi Chennq, aged forty-eight years, born in Henngshan
and now residing in Swanton, China, and Chang Shi
aged thirty-six years, born in Henngshan, and now residing in
Swanton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. R. E. Chambers, who is authorized by the laws of the Republic of China
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Swanton, China, this 5th day
of January, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the
United States the 12th.

[L. S.]

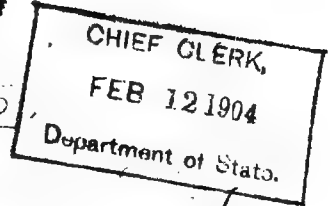
Robert Mc Wade
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be inserted in duplicate.

No. 339.



Canton



Consulate-General of the United States,

January 6, 1904.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Country from
July 14 1904
File*

re

Ports near Haibai

Abstract of Contents.

*Pursuing plotting the Company's
Stores, shops and harbors.*



No. 339.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton China, January 8th. 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: In further continuation of my No. 330, dated Nov. 20th. 1903/ concerning the American Canton- Hankow Railway, I have the honor to report as follows.

During my temporary and authorized absence in Manila, a riot occurred among the coolies working on the railroad embankment at Chai Bin, through the persistent "squeezing" of the coolies by the soldiers, or Railway Guard, which was made possible by the want of tools and also of baskets to carry the sand or mud from the excavations to the site of the proposed railroad track.

The Military force, detailed by the local authorities to maintain order and protect the lives and property of the American employes as well as the property of the Railroad Company, was insufficient in number to cope with the rioters, who, by the way, showed no animus whatever against the American or other foreign employes. Their hostility was directed against the soldiers who, I learn, demanded and received bribes of from ten to twenty cents from each Head Coolie, every morning, before the latter was permitted to receive the working tools, such as spades, shovels, tampers ect. from the Railroad Store or Supply House for the use of his gang of ten or more coolies.

The coolies are paid nightly, each of them receiving forty cents Mexican for his day's work. They are well satisfied with their wages, and several thousand more of them would be glad to work at that rate, but through a scarcity of tools, all of them cannot be employed.

Through this scarcity, the soldiers were able to make their "squeeze". Hence the trouble, which culminated in over two thousand coolies attacking, burning and looting the Company's property and that of the foreign employees. Ten of the ringleaders have been arrested, and more arrests will follow.

I am in communication with His Excellency Tsien, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and with the local authorities, civil and military, and will see that the ends of Justice are served, and that proper compensation will be made for the losses sustained by looting and otherwise.

I enclose reports from Mr. C. H. Farnham, Division Engineer, and from the American foreman, telling the story of the riot and its course in detail, and noting at length the property destroyed and looted.

I desire especially to call your attention to Mr. Farnham's warning and suggestions, which are precisely the same as those which I made to Mr. Willis E. Grey, Genl. Manager of the Rail road, and which I also forwarded to the State Department over one year ago. Mr. Justin Burns, then as now, First Assistant Engineer, took exactly the same ground at that time.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Robert M. Wade.

United States Consul Genl.

Enclosures

Justin Burns-First Asst. Engineer
C. H. Farnham, Division Engineer
C. N. Paulsen, Supt. Bridges.
S. Schondelmayer, Foreman.
A. R. White do
J. Carney do
T. H. Williams, do
H. Schreiber do
Geo. Bardsley, do
J. Kief do
W. York, do
J. Craft, do
C. H. Winsor, Foreman Bridge Constn.
C. J. Bray, Blacksmith
Chas. Bailey, Foreman
Chas. H. Pearsall do
F. M. Key, do
B. Richmond do
E. A. Burpee, do
W. Burwell do

J. L. Langdon, Foreman.
J. Kraft, do.

Poscriptum/

Chai Bin is twelve and one half miles west from Canton and is located ~~in~~ a direct line from the American Branch, from Canton to Fatshan, and Samshui. Chai Bin and Lo Chun which is almost adjacent, are fairly large and prosperous towns.

McWade

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

American China Development Co.

OFFICE OF DIVISION ENGINEER.

Chaibin, December 24th, 1903.

Captain C. W. Mead,

Acting Chief Engineer,

American China Development Co.,

Wong Sha.

Dear Sir:-

I beg leave to submit the following report of the riot which occurred on the work near Chaibin on Sunday morning Dec. 13th, 1903.

Between 8:30 A.M. and 9:00 A.M. Mr. Schondelmayer, Foreman in Charge of the Grading work at Chaibin, came to my houseboat and informed me that there was serious trouble on the grade and that the coolies had struck and were burning and looting the Company's storerooms, shops and houseboats, and that he was afraid that there might be worse to come, stating that there were a number of thousand coolies moving in a large body toward the camp on the main river where the offices of the Division Engineer and Resident Engineer are located. I immediately ordered him to direct all the foreman under his charge to report to the office boat of the Division Engineer and to turn the matter of protecting property entirely over to the Chinese Authorities as represented by the officers and mandarins in charge of the soldiers at this station, also to the local authorities in the towns of Chaibin and Lo Chun. I at once telephoned a brief report of the affair to Shih Wei Tong to be sent immediately to the Chief Engineer, also requesting him to forward as soon as possible additional troops in charge of a competent officer or

mandarin and if possible foreign troops. By the time that I had sent this Message a greater part of the foremen had arrived at the office boat and a large crowd of coolies were assembling about 100 yards from the shore where the boat is located and making a disturbance. The foremen reported to me that there had been a serious fight at the carpenter shop and that two or three carpenters were killed and that the shop with its entire contents and the property adjoining had been burned, and that the tool house near Station 885 was being looted and was liable to be burned. I ordered all these foremen to stay on the Company's houseboats which are located on the main river near Chaibin and not to under any condition leave the boats without permission. At that time there was every indication that the rioters would try to take the remaining boats which are located on the river near Chaibin as the soldiers seemed to be practically powerless to quell the disturbance, but fortunately for some reason or other, whether from lack of courage or from fear of the consequence or by being held back by the local authorities, the rioters proceeded no further and the boats located here were not molested. Until about 11:00 A.M. nothing was done and all the foreign foremen remained upon the houseboats, and the few who had not come in at first came in during this period and reported that nearly everything had either been burned or stolen. About 11:00 A.M. or a little afterward a large force of railway guard under command of Captain Chedollar from Five Eye and Shak Wei Tong together with a large number of foreign employees of the Railway arrived at Chaibin, but by this time the mob had nearly all disappeared and there was no more disturbance. On examining the work I found that the carpenter shop and storehouse located near the bridge site at Station 867, had been burned to the ground, destroying a large quantity of material which was stored therein together with a large amount of lumber and two pile

drivers which had been stacked on the outside of the shed. All tools, baskets, &c, which had been used by the grading gangs had been dropped indiscriminately along the line and the greater part of them had been stolen. Two or three native carpenters employed by the Company were seriously injured and although it was reported some had been killed in the fight no bodies were discovered. It is probable that no one had been killed although there might have been and the bodies removed.

It is very hard to ascertain the exact cause of this disturbance but from reports and from information that I have been able to obtain from the Chinese, both those employed by the Company and also from the residents of the locality where the disturbance took place it would seem that the disturbance primarily started through a grievance which a number of the coolies had against the railway guards especially against certain soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 4th Company under command of Captain Chung. These stories which are given credit by a number of employees both foreign and Chinese and which are freely talked about by the residents of the villages in and around Chaibin, are to the effect that the soldiers who have guarding the Company's property such as tools, &c, have been in the habit of charging the head coolies from ten to twenty cents each for the privilege of getting tools out of the storehouse early in the morning before work commenced. They were able to extort this sum owing to the fact that there were only a limited amount of tools but almost an unlimited number of coolies which wished to work that is in comparison with the tools on hand. I know that very nearly all the time that we have been employing a large force at Chaibin there has always been a great number more coolies than we could use with the tools that we had to work with. Mr. Schendelmayer, Foreman in Charge, had been having a considerable amount of trouble for the week previous to the riot in regard

to this same matter of the distribution of tools. Although he had instructed the soldiers at the storehouse not to let any tools out until the foremen arrived at the work in the morning, and had spoken to the Captain of the soldiers in regard to same matter, but he always found that the tools were all not of the storehouse and in the hands of the coolies long before the work was commenced.

On the Sunday morning in question it would seem that some of the coolies were unable to obtain tools and in consequence became very much incensed with the soldiers and determined that if they could not work they would not allow anyone else to work either and so they started in somewhere near station 900 and began throwing rocks, clods of clay, &c, and compelling the coolies who were working to quit and thus came down the line until they reached the carpenter shop near Station 867. During all this time the soldiers were powerless to stop the disturbance and the mob increased as they came nearer to the river. When they arrived at the carpentershop they pursued the same tactic in regard to the carpenters and blacksmiths but these employees refused to stop work and through their refusal a fight ensued between rioters, carpenters and blacksmiths. The foreign foremen located near this point were naturally drawn into the disturbance, especially those who were in charge of the carpenter and blacksmith shops, and as at other points the soldiers were powerless. It was but a short time before the shed was set on fire and the carpenters, blacksmiths and other foremen were driven in to the houseboats lying near this point and the rioters proceeded to stone the boats and becoming bolder eventually drove every one from the boats into the river, and the foreign foremen in order to escape with their lives were obliged to jump into the water making their way in the rice paddy on the opposite side of the river to the town of Chaibin, from thence to the Company's

houseboats located on the main river and where they reported to the office of the Division Engineer. After everyone was driven from these boats they were looted of all valuables and whatever was not taken was want only destroyed, even the furniture belonging to the houseboat itself was broken up. From all indications and from your own personal observations it would seem to me that primarily the whole riot started in anger against the squeezing methods pursued by the railway guards and when the rioters once found that they were powerful enough to drive every guard and foreign foreman from the work, they proceeded to loot everything that they could obtain that was of value. From the numerous personal experiences which the foremen had and which have been reported to me, I am of the opinion that the riot was never at any time directed against the foreigners, in fact in many cases the coolies even brought in their foremen protecting them against any violence. Of course these foreigners who happened to be caught in the fight near the carpentershop and who naturally assisted the employees who were under their charge such as carpenters and blacksmiths in the defense of Company property and of their shops, were treated roughly and violence was offered to them but none were seriously injured and only a few of them were offered personal violence. I believe if we had a competent guard well armed and well disciplined, that they could immediately have stopped this disturbance and that we would not have lost one hour's time on the work. The whole thing started with but a few men and when they found that they were successful in their tactics of course there were plenty others who were willing to join them in future depredations and so on down the line until the mob had reached such proportion that the force here was not competent to cope with it and were necessarily driven before the rioters. The soldiers have arrested up to date, I believe about eight coolies whom they claim were concerned as leaders in this disturbance;

they are being dealt with entirely by the Chinese Authorities and so far I have not been requested to furnish any evidence or information in regard to these suspects. As directed by you I sent a brief report of the disturbance to the Sub-prefect at Fat Shan but I never received any answer from him nor do I know whether he sent any officer or soldiers to this place although on Sunday afternoon as I was going to Fat Shan to take the train to Canton I did notice about twenty soldiers coming up the left bank of the river and I was informed by Li Taotai, who was with me, that they were the soldiers of the Sub-prefect at Fat Shan.

I enclose for your information, reports of all foremen who were personally concerned and eye-witnesses of this disturbance together with their statement of the amount of property which they had lost which was undoubtedly taken by the rioters from their houseboats. I have no doubt that these accounts are substantially correct for I do know that nearly all the foremen living in the houseboats near the carpenter shop lost practically all they had and only got away with what they were wearing at that time which was naturally their roughest clothes. The prices which they have placed opposite the articles lost are undoubtedly as it should be, the amount which would be necessary to replace the same article either in Canton or Hongkong. In regard to the loss of money I cannot say personally but I believe that some of the men stand ready to prove if necessary that they did have money in their effects, while others could not prove it as they had no reason to show the money, but I see no other way than to take their sworn statement in regard to the property lost, and I most respectfully recommend that the strongest endeavors be made to obtain some compensation for these losses, for it seems to me that these men have a just claim and that it should be settled if possible; they were working for the Company and the disturbance was entirely caused by others than them

selves and the authorities whose duty it is to protect the employees have failed absolutely to give this protection upon this occasion and in consequence of this lack of protection the Company has lost a great deal of property and these several foremen have lost in most cases all they possessed in the world with the exception of that in which they went to work. I have no doubt that the foremen who were employed upon the grade and in and around the carpenter's shop at the time the riot took place could have, if they had been armed, immediately dispersed the rioters and protected all the property of the Company and their own besides, in fact there is no doubt in my mind that four or five determined cool men armed with revolvers or rifles with plenty of ammunition could have driven the whole mob into the paddy fields, in fact if they had been there with arms and had started to use them there would have been no riot at all but as under the rules of the Company which these men have signed when they became employees of this Company at that time none carried arms. Most of them did not even have any in their possession or upon their boats and in consequence there was nothing for them to do but to retreat and leave not only Company property but their own personal belongings in order to save their lives.

I wish strongly to bring your attention and through you to the attention of the management of this Company, the fact that unless some better protection can be afforded in the future for these employees we are bound to have serious trouble. I cannot in my position and having under my charge over a hundred foreign employees, be responsible for what may happen in such another occurrence as this unless the Company can furnish here a competent set of officers and guard who when these disturbances commence shall be able to take over the direction of affairs and protect the property of the Company and the property and lives of its employees. I say this and I am putting it strongly not that I wish to cast any reflection upon the present scheme of

guarding Company property or Company employees, but I simply wish to have it distinctly understood that I am on record as saying that in case of such another occurrence as this I cannot be and must refuse to be responsible for the direction of those foreigners who are under my charge. What I fear and wish to bring to your attention and to the attention of the management is the fact that in case of another occurrence of this kind when foreign employees find that neither their lives nor their property is liable to be protected by the Chinese Authorities, they will then take matters of protection into their own hands and I am sure that if they do this there will be a very serious affair involving a considerable loss of life. I do not think that anyone and I certainly would not myself blame our foreign employees for taking such a course as this in the case of another occurrence like we had on the 18th of the month. I wish to state that personally I shall certainly protect to the best of my ability not only my wife but also my personal property. In regard to the protecting of the Company property I have issued strict orders to every foreman in charge and to every engineer who is under my supervision that in no case are they to use personal violence or to enter any fight or in any way become embroiled with the Chinese for the sake of protecting any Company property. Such I believe as far as I can understand, are my instructions and in case of any disturbance the foreman in charge where the disturbance occurs, is to immediately report to the nearest soldiers or officer of the railway guard or mandarin in charge of same, then report the matter to his superior. I have also instructed all foremen and engineers to immediately turn over the direction of affairs in such cases to the Chinese Authorities who are with us and that they shall return to their quarters whenever any disturbance occurs and it becomes of so serious a nature that work cannot proceed or that there is immediate danger of their becoming involved in a fight with the natives. This

I believe is the best way to deal with the conditions that we have to contend with on the work here but as has been shown in this disturbance there is one very requisite and essential point which must always be borne in mind and that is that if we are to turn over the direction of affairs to the railway guard or other Chinese Authorities in case of disturbance, we must have a competent and efficient corps of guards commanded by intelligent officers, and unless we have such we are simply turning over the direction of affairs not to the Chinese authorities but to the rioters themselves.

I have written at length and as far as I know how straight to the point in regard to this affair and the policy which we are to pursue in the future in similar disturbances, but I believe that it is best that I should be on record as straight as possible on this question for if I am not mistaken there is coming a time when someone will have to be held accountable for an occurrence of this nature but beside which this will be but a very small matter, and in such a contingency I wish it to be remembered that I brought the matter straightly and strongly to the attention of this Company so that I can never be called upon to explain the reason why I have not reported in regard to this matter.

I enclose foremen reports also a statement of loss through the riot. I enclose also a statement of the amount of property lost by the fire and loot which belonged to the Company such property will be dropped from the property return as lost in this disturbance. I have already requisitioned for additional material and tools to replace that lost. As soon as action has been taken in regard to compensation for these foremen I would respectfully request that I be informed so that I may let them know at as early a date as possible what prospects there may be for their obtaining some recompense for their loss.

Yours respectfully,
Ed. C. H. FARNHAM,
DIVISION ENGINEER.

Chaibin, Dec. 24th., 1903.

Mr. C. H. Farnham,

Division Engineer, Samshui Division,

Chaibin.

Dear Sir:-

I beg leave to submit the following report of Company property stolen or burned, which was store in the Carpenter and Blacksmith Shops near Station 267, during the riot which occurred at this place Sunday, Dec.13th, 1903.-

20 Augers, Ship

3 Sets of Jinniges Wood Bits

2 Wood Braces

3 American Steel Squares

4 Three-man Piledrivers

27 Sledge Hammers

6 Snatch Blocks

7 Double "

19 Single "

6 Triple "

60 Spades, Chinese

19 Gals Cylinder Oil

19 Wrenches, Flat

18 " Monkey

6 " "g"

2 Vises, Common

2 Plumb Bobs

30 feet 4 1/2" Leather Belting

2 Grindstones

2 Sets of Blacksmith tools including 6 sledges, 16 fullers

39 Punches, 3 sets of Hollows, 3 of round, 14

cutters cold and hot, 9 small hammers, 34 tongs,

3 doz. files, 24 Cold chisels.

1 1/2 doz. files, flat 12"

3 1/2 " " " 18"

3	1/2	Des. Files, half round, 10"	8"
4	"	"	8"
4	"	" taper,	7"
4	"	"	6"
4	"	" Flat	8"
9		Gross Screws 2 1/2"	
15	"	" 2"	
12	"	" 1 1/2"	
8		lbs packing Twine	
52	"	Steam Pipe 3/4"	
460	"	Iron, Square 3/4"	
590	"	Iron, Flat 1 1/2"	
285	"	" Square 5/8"	
5225	"	" 1"	
35	"	" 3/8"	
12	"	" 1/4"	
460	"	" 3/4"	
75	"	" 5/8"	
500	"	" 1"	
450	"	Flat 3/8 x 1/2"	
1200	"	" 3/8 x 3"	
200	"	" 3/8 x 1 1/2"	
590	"	" 1 1/2 x 3"	
280	"	" 5/8 x 3"	
1600	"	Second hand Iron taken from Gefferdams	
15	"	Copper Wire	
2		Winches	
		Extra Gear for Steam File Driver (\$57.00)	
40		Wheel Barrows	
36		Tampers, Concrete (20¢)	
4		Trowels, masons	
6		Fadlocks	
116		Tarshes	
4		Screw Jacks	
		Oil Cans	
19		Pinch Bars	
1/2		Ton Blacksmith Coal	
5		Buckets, Galv.	
4		Levels	
200		lbs Nuts, assorted	
1		Mat Shed 40' x 70'	
2		File Drivers 40' completed (\$250.00)	
2000		feet Lumber 3 x 12 x 24'	
3400	"	" 3 x 12 x 20'	
2000	"	" 3 x 12 x 18'	
3000	"	" 3 x 12 x 16'	
1000	"	" 3 x 12 x 14'	
8000	"	" 3 x 12 x 10'	
4000	"	" 3 x 12 x 8'	
1000	"	" 2 x 12 x 24'	
6000	"	" 2 x 12 x 20'	
8500	"	" 2 x 12 x 16'	
14000	"	" 2 x 12 x 12'	
3000	"	" 2 x 12 x 8 & 10'	
6		Pes. 12 x 12 x 40'	
4	"	" 14 x 14 x 40'	
18	"	" 6 x 12 x 40'	
5	"	" 6 x 12 x 30'	
17	"	" 6 x 12 x 20'	
21	"	" 4 x 12 x 30'	
9000		feet " 6 x 6 x 8 to 24'	
10000	"	" 1 x 12 x 6 to 24'	
6500		lbs Nails	
8		Chinese Pumps, 24' long - 4 men with stands (\$55.00 each)	
6		do 20' do	

6 Chinese Pumps, Hand from 10' to 15' long \$24.00 each
21 Cases Coaloil
4 Teel Boxes 4' x 108 x 3' \$15.00 each
250 Shovels, American
320 Picks
20 American Axes, 4 1/2 lbs.
12 Claw Hammers
8 Taps Lines, steel
6 do Metalic
6000 feet Cotton Line, 41 lbs
5000 Bolts and Nuts
12 Two Man saws
1 Rip Saw
9 Pinch Bars
20 Crowbars
1 Barrel, 34 gals, Machine Oil
1 Drum Linseed Oil, 5 gals.
100 lbs Red Lead.
4 Racks for Bolts 108 x 12'
1 " " Iron
1 Pair Scales, Fairbanks, capacity 1000 lbs.
4500 Pairs Baskets, ropes and poles
1 New Office Desk \$45.00
3 Paper File Cases \$30.00 each

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) C. M. PAULSEN,

Supt. of Bridge Const.

(A TRUE COPY)

Chaibin, Dec. 29th, 1903.

Sir:-

The following is a list of baskets, spades, picks, etc., lost during the riot which occurred here at Chaibin Dec. 13th, which please attach to my report sent you a few days ago.

Baskets, Sand	2500 Pairs
Spades, Native	781
Picks (complete)	310
Shovels, American	154
Tampers	213
Pumps, Native	6
Wheelbarrows	35
Axes	1
Ropes, extra for baskets	200
Bamboo strips	66 bds.
One matched 40x70' destroyed (at Station 885).	

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) C. H. FARNHAM,

Division Engineer.

Captain C. W. Mead,

Acting Chief Engineer,

American China Development Co.,

Weng Sha.

(A TRUE COPY)

Chaibin, Dec. 15th, 1903.

Mr. T. S. Yen,
Assistant Div. Engr.,
Chaibin.

Sir:-

In accordance with a request from the office of the Division Engineer, I have the honor to submit the following report:-

On the morning of the 13th inst., at about 7 A.M. trouble occurred at the Tool House at Station No. 885, caused by the soldiers stationed there, demanding money of Head coolies for the privilege of allowing their gangs tools to work with. Orders had previously been issued to allow nothing to leave the Tool House unless issued by a Foreman, but as on several occasions recently, tools had been issued before the arrival of the foreman; I naturally surmised that there was a squeeze and I regret to say that my report substantiating same was anticipated by the outbreak of the 13th inst.

Of the burning and looting of the Company's property you are already conversant and consequently, in conclusion I wish to state that the Native Guards is to blame for the whole disturbance by levying a most exorbitant and unjust tax.

Throughout the entire affair the mob showed their animosity toward the Native Guard and not only were the foreign employees unmolested but in a few instances were escorted from danger by the coolies.

This I consider a most conclusive demonstration of the cause of the outbreak.

To the best of my present knowledge and belief I accuse the Guard (or a portion thereof) of demanding and accepting bribes for the use of the Company's tools and am in a position to produce evidence substantiating same.

Yours respectfully,
Ed. S. Schendelmayer,
Foreman in Charge.

(A TRUE COPY)

Chaibin, Dec. 14th, 1903.

Mr. E. E. Yen,
Asst. Division Engineer,
Chaibin.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report the following concerning the riot which took place at Chaibin on the 13th inst.-

"The trouble began at tool house at upper end of Grade. I have been informed since, by several head coolies, that the Rail way guard on duty at the tool house demanded ten cents per gang, before they would let them have any tools; the coolies refused to comply with the demand and began pelting the guard with stones and sticks, which compelled them to seek refuge in a house close by. The coolies after trying in vain to force an entrance into the house, started on down the grade and forced those gangs who had already commenced work into quitting, by throwing stones and nut at them, and finally forced them to join the mob, which now surged toward the carpenter and blacksmith shops, where they demanded of the men employed there to quit work and join them which they refused to do, but finally had to stop work on account of the coolies throwing brickbats into the shops. All this time about twelve white men and six R.R. Guards kept the mob from getting into the shops, but the stones came flying so thick, we eventually had to give away and were crowded to the edge of the river bank. During all the stone throwing it was evident that the missiles were directed principally at the soldiers, several of them being severely bruised and cut. Several soldiers took refuge on a couple of houseboats that lay close to the carpenter shop, and the mob which was now armed with tools taken from the shops, followed them and threw a shower of brickbats into the boats. The white men being crowded to the river bank had to jump into the water and make for the opposite side, then the rioters

tool house some American and European foremen came up to where we were, who had been forced through the river. Behind them came the ever increasing mob and we finally went down to the office boat where all foremen began to assemble.

For a long time a sudden rush on the Whites by the crazy mob seemed imminent, but finally the excitement subsided.

Very respectfully,

(A TRUE COPY)

(Signed.) S. Schipull, Foreman.

Abstract

Chaibin, Dec. 14th, 1903.

To Engineer in Charge,

Chairman,

Sir:-

Working at Section 854-862 - Started work on Sunday morning 7:00 A.M. with six gangs and were in full swing although hearing continuous uproar across creek and beyond carpenter shop. Eventually crowds of coolies appeared on the embankment and commenced using threats towards gangs under my charge. The coolie gangs at this knocked off work but stood by with tools in hand waiting for the riot to quell, but it not desisting and threats and howl increasing at my gangs I told them to leave work and come on Monday morning. I have lost one revolver (Smith & Wesson) valued at \$12:00 U. S. Cy. Saw foreman across creek and on embankment rushed into the creek by a large and infuriated mob of coolies.

Yours truly,

(A TRUE COPY)

Ed. T. H. Williams, Foreman.

• • • • •

Chaibin, Dec. 14th, 1903.

Mr. C. H. Farnham,

Sir:)

I beg to bring to your notice of the 13th inst. I was at my work when I heard in the paddy fields a great disturbance.

posite side of the river they left us alone. We were moving up stream for a half hour when we met another foreman who had been badly treated and robbed so brought him along with us in a house boat to the office. Hoping there will be no more trouble.

I am, Respectfully,

(A TRUE COPY)

Sd. George Bardsley, Foreman.

— — — — —

Chai bin, Dec. 14th, 1903.

Slr:-

I beg to state the following:-

About 7:00 A.M. my coolies refused to work and threw mud &c at me. On my way to the office I was molested and searched and dollars one hundred sixty L.C. were taken away from me and I was also beaten with bamboos. I also observed the carpenter and blacksmith shop burned and the strikers board some of the European private boats and carried some of their personal effects and Company bedding.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(A TRUE COPY)

Sd. J. Keefe, Foreman.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

Mr. C. H. Farnham.

Sir:-

In regard to the trouble I was working when it started. I had seven gangs at work and one interpreter came running up to me and told me that the coolies was killing some white men and I run upon the grade and I seen the coolies had stopped work just a short distance from my gangs and in about five minutes they had got down to where my gangs was working and began to throw stones at them and they had to stop work and by that time there was some more foremen down where I was and we all went to

Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

Mr. C. H. Farnham,
Division Engineer,
Chaibin.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that through the riot and general destruction of property at this place to-day I have lost the following property amounting to \$108.60 U. S. Currency and valuable papers, viz:-

One box	\$ 4.50
Two pair shoes	9.00
Two blankets	8.00
Five suits white clothing	20.00
One suit woollen clothes	25.00
Two pairs khaki pants	5.00
Seven pairs underdrawers	8.00
Five undershirts	5.50
Six outside shirts	9.00
Fourteen pairs socks	3.50
Twenty - two handkerchiefs	3.00
One razor	2.50
One shaving brush	.50
One shaving Mug	1.20
One comb	.50
One clothes brush	.90
One tooth brush, glass &c	.75
One looking glass	2.25
Various medicines, shaving powders, etc.	4.00
One hair brush	1.50

As to the cause and my knowledge of the disturbance I can say nothing. I went to work this A.M. with four gangs, as usual, filling in over the pipes, about 2 1/2 miles from here toward Fat shan. During the day there were several hundred coolies passing us from here with various stories as to the number of persons killed etc. But as my coolies appeared to be satisfied I kept them at work and did not return to Chaibin until 6:00 P.M., too late to do anything to recover the property.

The above report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. H. Winsor,
Foreman Bridge Const.

P. S. / There was also one small box containing clothes missing. This box and contents amount to \$10.00 U. S. Cy.

(A TRUE COPY)

Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

Mr. C. H. Farnham,
Division Engineer,
Canton-Hankow Ry.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to submit to you the report of the disturbance that took place at this locality this morning: As usual I was in the Blacksmith shop, just starting to work when the Chinese rushed in on me and ordered my men to get out of my shop, which they did, and then one of the men grabbed a red-hot poker out of the fire and started out after me, as I had no protection, I had to retreat to the river they following me and throwing stones at me all the time. I entered my boat house and then they broke open the door and came in and motioned for me to get out, which I did, and as I went out they shoved me into the river, then they taking my trunk and blankets and everything that I had. They also broke open the trunks of three other men that were living in the same boat with me. The value of the things that I lost are stated as follows, viz:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Value U. S. Currency.</u>
One trunk	\$ 12.00
One Elgin watch, solid gold	45.00
Seven suits clothes, made to order	126 .00
Eight suits underwear	24.00
Four razors	8.00
One shaving brush	.50
Two rain coats	30.00
Cash in trunk at time	40.00
Fourteen pairs socks	3.00
Three pairs overalls	5.00
One shaving mug	1.00
Two blue flannel shirts	6.50
Eight white shirts	25.00
One discharge from the Army	125.00
Due as freight and transportation to the United States, which I value at	275.00

I also lost \$22.00 Mexican.

Total \$22.00 Mexican

\$726.00 U. S. Cy.

Signed. C.J. Bray,

(A true copy)

Blacksmith, Canton-Hankow Ry.

Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

I hereby certify that the following list of personal property and the value thereof was confiscated or destroyed by the disturbance at this place by Chinese, this date, viz:-

Five suits of heavy clothing	\$30.00	\$150.00
Five shirts of white cordurey	10.00	50.00
Five suits of underclothing	3.00	15.00
Four pairs of shoes	5.50	22.00
Three woollen Army blankets	8.00	24.00
Two Razors	4.00 4.50	9.00
One Shaving cup	2.30	2.30
Two Hats, felt,	4.50	9.00
Twelve pairs socks, woollen	2.50	18.00
One set gold cuff buttons	33.00	33.00
One steamer trunk	5.00	5.00
Two pairs slippers	.50	1.00
Two pairs overalls	3.50	7.00
Also cash in Mexican currency		62.00

Total in Mexican Cy. \$407.00

Also I have lost one Army discharge (Washington Volunteers)

Sd. Charles B. Bailey, Foreman.

(A TRUE COPY)























Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

Mr. C. H. Farnham,
Division Engineer,
Chaibin.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hereby submit to you a report of the disturbance that took place at this locality this morning.

As usual I was down at the tool house at 6:45 A.M. to count the coolies and see that they were prepared to work at 7:00 A.M.

This morning, however, none of the men had tools, and on my asking the reason, through the interpreter, I was told that the guards refused to allow the coolies to take the tools unless they (the coolies) first paid the guard the sum of ten cents for each tool. I told the men through an interpreter that they could take the tools and not pay a cent, but they were excited and would not listen. Several gangs went over to the grade to signify their willingness to work but they were quickly stoned and

drove back. On reporting the matter to Mr. Kay (my Chief) he went back with several others and myself but the coolies were ~~were~~ and we were compelled to retreat to the house boats being stoned for nearly 1/4 of a mile. Not being satisfied with their success they came right up to the shops and set them a fire. I was in a house boat and saw it all but was powerless to do anything to save the Company's property as I was unarmed and defenseless. They drove me from my house boat and destroyed all my clothing, bedding &c, and in fact destroyed all that I had. On my honor this report is true, also the list appended to this of the clothing I have lost.

Very respectfully,
Signed. Chas. H. Pearsall,
Foreman.

— — — — —

Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

This is a report of clothing I lost in the disturbance
this morning at above place:- Gold.

Two U.S.A. Blankets	\$3.20	\$ 7.20
Three suits clothes, made to order	18.00	54.00
Three pairs shoes, American	5.00	15.00
Five Suits underwear	2.00	10.00
Six towels	.50	3.00
Twelve handkerchiefs	.15	1.80
Six collars	.25	1.50
Six pairs cuffs	.35	3.15
Four ties	.75	3.00
Cash is russet leather purse		300.00
Books, papers, letters, photos of no fixed value		
One campher wood box		3.00
And many other articles of small value as cellar buttons, cuff links, combs, brushes &c.		

All the above in money of the U. S. A. \$403.65

Very respectfully, I am,

(A TRUE COPY)

(Signed) Chas H. Pearsall, Foreman

[illegible]

Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

Mr. C. H. Farnham;
Div. Engr.
Chablin.

Sir:-

Herewith I submit you a list of my personal effects, etc.

that were stolen from me by rietious ecclies at Chaibin while I was in the employ for the American China Development Co. to wit:-

Five pillows	\$4.00
Six pillow slips	3.00
Two blankets	8.00
Four scarfs	2.00
Three suits clothes	70.00
Twelve suits underclothes	32.00
Six towels	3.00
One shaving outfit	12.00
One hair brush	1.00
Night pairs cuffs	2.00
Two pairs gold links	22.00
One chain	18.00
Papers valued	150.00
Grierson	28.00
Cash	30.00
One trunk	10.00
One Chest	10.00
Four pair shoes	12.00
Eighteen pair socks	5.00
Two hats	8.00
Twelve shirts	18.00
Twenty-four collars	5.00
Two scarf pins	2.00
One watch, gold	52.00
Total value	<hr/> \$520.00

The above values all in U.S.Currency.

I sincerely hope that you will approve of the foregoing and use your influence in the endeavor to procure compensation from the proper authorities.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(A TRUE COPY)

Sd. F.M.Key., Foreman.

[illegible]

Chai bin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

Sir:-

I beg to state the following concerning the strike of coolies this morning,-

about 3:15 A.M. I observed from three to four hundred coolies on the opposite side of the river from where I was stationed shouting to my gangs of coolies, what they were saying I do not know. After about five minutes they crossed the river and com-

But where I was working by a riotous lot of coolies who when close enough began throwing stones and other missiles and my coolies were forced to quit work although to my interpreter they said they wanted to work but it was impossible. Just a few minutes before this Captain Chu Sau On arrived on the scene and I believe his presence and the prompt manner in placing the soldiers around the tool shed prevented it sharing the fate of the carpenter shop.

Yours respectfully,

(A TRUE COPY)

(Signed) E.A. Burpee, Foreman.

— — — — —

Chaibin Dee, 13th, 1903.

Mr. Farnham,

Sir:-

In regard to the trouble which took place on the grade Dec. 13th, 1903, and witnessed by myself, W. Burwell, is as follows:- I was tending to getting my gangs started to work which seemed unusually hard that morning for there were three or four gangs on Mr. Kay's side of the grade that was making considerable noise and all of a sudden my men all dropped their tools and started to run for the other gangs accompanied by the men from Mr. Kay's side but did not seem to want to bother me or any other American until they had stopped all the men but the carpenters and blacksmiths who were getting ready for to fight them off. When I got there I started to help the foremen keep the coolies away from the shops so as to let the carpenters work when the throwing of bricks commenced and we had to leave. We went from the shops to Mr. Kraft's houseboat from which we were driven by gangs throwing stones and had to make the river and get to Chaibin on the other side of the river, when I got here I saw nothing to speak of but was told by a No. 1 coolie that the trouble started over the No. 1 coolie having to pay ten cents to

the soldiers to get their tools in the morning.

Yours respectfully,

(A TRUE COPY)

(Signed) W. Burwell, Foreman.

Chaibin, Dec. 13th, 1903.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to submit the following personal report of the disturbance which occurred at this place, Chaibin, this morning, Sunday, Dec. 13th.-

About seven o'clock I saw the riot starting over on the grade and they then came around toward the carpenter shop and commenced throwing rocks at my Chinese carpenters, the object of this I think was because my carpenters would not stop working and when told to do so by the rioters; and I told them that if they thought it best to stop work for the time being thinking to quiet the mob, and they ceased working and a few Americans and Railway Guards held the mob back for a short time, but they gathered in from the back of the building and the carpenters wanted to drive them away but I said no, for reasons that I did not want to increase the trouble thus trying to stop it, but the rioters kept crowding and pushing until eventually they got to the shop and after they got to the shop a short fight of about five minutes duration occurred between the carpenters and the mob, during which four carpenters were badly hurt, and up to the present one carpenter is missing who is reported missing by my Head Carpenter; what became of him I have not the least idea. The mob succeeded in driving the carpenters out and then set fire to the shop which was completely destroyed and all materials and stores which were in the shop were destroyed. I stayed until my head carpenter said that I had better go or get killed and seeing that I could do nothing to protect the Company's property I went to my boat, being stoned on the way by the mob. I

got to my boat and tried to save my effects but eventually the boat was stoned and robbed, drove me out and about forty rioters boarded the boat broke open all boxes of the four Americans living on the boat who were not there at this time. They came aboard before this but left. I was told by one of the rioters to leave the boat and as they had knives and clubs I took warning and left it, losing one small box entirely containing a few sundries valued at Ten Dollars gold (\$10.00), one large box containing four suits of clothes, two pairs shoes, eight shirts, three suits underclothes, one hundred dollars gold (100.00) and seventy dollars Mexican (\$70.00) all of which were lost, value that is of the clothes One hundred dollars gold (100.00) Also lost three blankets, private property, one pillow, numerous handkerchiefs, socks and other such small wearing apparel value Fifteen dollars gold (15.00)

After being driven off the boat I came down the river toward Ghaibin and met Jerry Cleveland's Canteen boat going down the river and they hailed me and as I was in the mud up, to my knees which made it very difficult to proceed I boarded the boat and then came down to the Division Engineer's Headquarters Camp.

I have further to report as less one Mahogany box valued at Ten dollars gold (\$10.00)

The above facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I so sign the above report on honor.

Yours faithfully,

(A TRUE COPY)

(Signed) J.L. Gangdon, Foreman.

• • • • •

To Mr. C.H. Garnham,
Division Engineer,
San Shui Division,
Chaibin.

P.S. I respectfully beg to call attention to the conduct of my carpenters, who throughout the trouble around the shop showed their devotion to duty and did everything possible to save the

Continued.

5 Doz. linen collars	\$ 4.00 gold.
2 " pairs linen cuffs	18.00
7 plaided neck ties	4.00
3 silk ties	3.00
1 White Straw hat	4.00
1 Black soft felt hat (Stetson)	7.00
1 Silk umbrella	4.00
1 pair tan slippers	2.00
1 Doz. Turkish towels	6.00
1 " Silk handkerchiefs	7.50
3 " Linen handkerchiefs	4.50
1 Shaving brush and mug	2.50
1 Hair brush	1.00
2 Clothes brushes (Silver bound)	5.00
1 Looking glass	1.00
Valuable papers	100.00
1 Leather grip	10.00
2 Lockers	12.00

1 Large black leather purse containing \$190.00
local currency in cash (HongKong bank notes)

Total valuation \$190.00 L.Cy. plus \$700.50 gold.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) J. Kraft, Foreman.

(A TRUE COPY)

G.T.O.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Canton, January 5th, 1904.

The Honorable

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Shameen, Canton.

Dear Sir:-

By instructions from the Chief Engineer, Captain C. W. Head, I am forwarding you a copy of the various reports concerning the #1st at Chai bin on December 13, 1903.

Very respectfully,

(Signed). Justin Burns,

First Assistant Engineer

1 enclosure.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Engineer Department.

Canton, January 5th, 1904.

The Honorable

Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Shamson, Canton.

Dear Sir:

By instructions from the Chief Engineer, Captain Mead I forward to you this account of the attitude of the Chinese along the main line from Ke Tong to Keng Hw, that is, from a point about thirteen miles north of Canton to about fifty miles north. This embraces the same territory where Mr. Howe had his trouble at Yuan Tong last April. Mr. Runyon, Locating Engineer, reports that the people through this region, where he has made preliminary surveys, are very unfriendly to foreigners, but as yet they have maintained a passive attitude. During the surveys of the last two months, while not placing serious obstacles in the way, they have been unwilling to furnish accommodations for the Engineers, such as sedan chairs, temples, coolies for carrying supplies, and other little conveniences which must be obtained at the village where the surveying party stops. The Locating Party has received many rumors of serious trouble, trouble to be encountered in the various villages, but thus far the natives have been restrained.

After the preliminary surveys were finished the Locating Party returned to Ke Tong to start their location, which means that the line was being definitely staked out in final position. Serious trouble was encountered from the natives pulling the stakes, this interference became so general that the villagers would destroy the stakes in sight of the surveying party. The

Chinese deputies with the Locating Party attempted to obtain satisfaction from the village elders where they had seen the residents of the particular village carrying the stakes from the line into the town. This destruction of the stakes prevented the work to such an extent that Mr. Runyon returned to Canton to obtain a larger force of soldiers and competent authority to force the villagers to obey the instructions given in the proclamation of the Chinese officials.

A notice was issued by some of the villagers and posted in a conspicuous manner calling upon the various villagers to unite against the foreign engineers. A translation of this notice is as follows:

"IMPORTANT REGULATION". When this notice is seen all of the villagers must unite with one accord and rise to arms when the foreign engineers are locating the railway near the villages. The signal for concerted action will be the sounding of the big drums. All should assemble and kill the foreigners. (Sd.)
THREE COLLECTIONS OF VILLAGES."

The stake bearing this inscription was brought to Canton and displayed at the Yamen of the Fun Yu Magistrate on December 26th. On December 29th the Fun Yu Magistrate, Li Taotai and other Chinese officials went to Ke Teng to arrange matters with the elders of the villages near Ke Teng, and upon their return they stated that the situation was satisfactorily explained to the elders and that no trouble would follow.

Two hundred Viceroy soldiers have been requested to accompany Mr. Runyon, and he will return to Ke Teng about January 8th.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Justin Burns.

First Assistant Engineer.

No. 340



Consulate of the United States,

San Francisco, Calif.

1904

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

American Railroad Construction. File

Abstract of Contents.

*Relating to the unfriendly feeling
exhibited by the natives of Ho Sang
and its vicinity to foreigners.*

No. 340

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton China, January 6th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: In further continuation of my No. 339, dated Jan. 6th. 1904, regarding American Railroad construction in this section, I have the honor to report as follows:

I enclose a report which I have just received dated Jan. 5th. 1904, from Mr. Justin Burns, First Assistant Engineer of the American Canton-Hankow Railroad, relating to the unfriendly feeling exhibited by the natives of Ko Tang and its vicinity to foreigners generally, and particularly to those who, as railroad employes, are surveying and locating the proposed line of railroad along the main line, directly north from Canton.

Ko Tang is thirteen miles north of Canton, and is a large and thickly populated town. Its inhabitants are largely superstitious and fear that the Railroad may offend the gods of that locality, and bring down their vengeance on the people, who are also anti foreign, and adverse to the introduction of new and improved methods of agriculture, manufacturing, ^{etc.} ~~etc.~~ It was in this region that in April, 1903, Engineer Howe and other Americans were attacked.

I have placed the matters before His Excellency Tsen, the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and will press for the exemplary punishment of the guilty parties and the ample protection of our nationals. I have also held consultations with His Excellency Li Chun, Superintendent of the Kwang Tung Navy, and Colonel Yang, Commander of the Shameén Legation Guards, respecting the prompt assignment of Imperial soldiers to protect Engineers Runyon and our other nationals. On account of the incessant demands of

Viceroy Tsen for troops to suppress the rebellion in Kwangsi, some difficulty is experienced in finding enough soldiers for service at Ko Tang and Chai Bin. I have however, succeeded in having five hundred and fifty detailed for Ko Tang and Lo Chun. They will start for those places as soon as they are properly armed and equipped, which will take until Saturday Jany. 9th. 1904.

In the meantime, Col. Yang has detailed one hundred additional braves for service at Wangsha and Shek Wai Tong, the Canton and Fa Ti terminals of the Fatshan Branch.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Robert M. Wade
United States Consul Genl.

Enclosing report of
Justin Burns, First Asst.
Engineer.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Engineer Department.

Canton, January 5th, 1904.

The Honorable

Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Shamoen, Canton.

Dear Sir:

By instructions from the Chief Engineer, Captain Mead I forward to you this account of the attitude of the Chinese along the main line from Ke Teng to Keng How, that is, from a point about thirteen miles north of Canton to about fifty miles north. This embraces the same territory where Mr. Howe had his trouble at Yuan Teng last April. Mr. Runyon, Locating Engineer, reports that the people through this region, where he has made preliminary surveys, are very unfriendly to foreigners, but as yet they have maintained a passive attitude. During the surveys of the last two months, while not placing serious obstacles in the way, they have been unwilling to furnish accommodations for the Engineers, such as sedan chairs, temples, coolies for carrying supplies, and other little conveniences which must be obtained at the village where the surveying party stops. The Locating Party has received many rumors of serious trouble, trouble to be encountered in the various villages, but thus far the natives have been restrained.

After the preliminary surveys were finished the Locating Party returned to Ke Teng to start their location, which means that the line was being definitely staked out in final position. Serious trouble was encountered from the natives pulling the stakes, this interference became so general that the villagers would destroy the stakes in sight of the surveying party. The

Chinese deputies with the Locating Party attempted to obtain satisfaction from the village elders where they had seen the residents of the particular village carrying the stakes from the line into the town. This destruction of the stakes prevented the work to such an extent that Mr. Runyon returned to Canton to obtain a larger force of soldiers and competent authority to force the villagers to obey the instructions given in the proclamation of the Chinese officials.

A notice was issued by some of the villagers and posted in a conspicuous manner calling upon the various villagers to unite against the foreign engineers. A translation of this notice is as follows:

IMPORTANT REGULATION. When this notice is seen all of the villagers must unite with one accord and rise to arms when the foreign engineers are locating the railway near the villages. The signal for concerted action will be the sounding of the big drums. All should assemble and kill the foreigners. (Sd.)
THREE COLLECTIONS OF VILLAGES."

The stake bearing this inscription was brought to Canton and displayed at the Yamen of the Pun Yu Magistrate on December 26th. On December 29th the Pun Yu Magistrate, Li Taotai and other Chinese officials went to Ke Tong to arrange matters with the elders of the villages near Ke Tong, and upon their return they stated that the situation was satisfactorily explained to the elders and that no trouble would follow.

Two hundred Viceroy soldiers have been requested to accompany Mr. Runyon, and he will return to Ke Tong about January 8th.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Justin Burns.

First Assistant Engineer.

CHIEF CLERK,
JAN 8 1904
Department of State.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

20. 10 U.S.G. Via Coml Pac

From

CANTON.

(Received 7:22 a.m., Jan. 8, 1904.)

Secy. of State,
Washington.

Violent strike four thousand coolies more on American railway train;
no Americans injured.

*Copied and
sent 9/04*

*Copied
calling attention
to recent matter
in the papers*

*True
made.*

DEPT. OF STATE

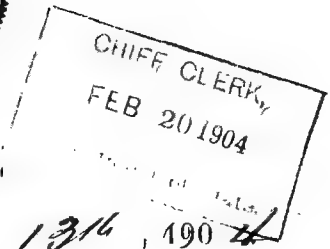
9 20 AM 1904

RECEIVED

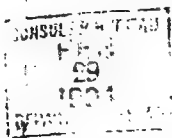
*Mrs. Fairer directs that this
be charged personally to the
& not allowed by Dept. in his acts.*



CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 341



Consulate-General of the United States,

Peking, China, Jan. 13th, 1904

Sir, Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Concerning the ~~immediate~~ assignment and transportation of Imperial troops to Chai Bin and Hong Sha for protection

*Ans by [unclear]
mch 2/04
Z-Li*

Abstract of Contents.

In re riotous strike of coolies employed on the American Railway at Paireau

No. 341

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 13th, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

About 10 o'clock on the night of Thursday, January 7th. 1904, whilst I was conferring with His Excellency Li Tsun, Commander of the navy of Kwangtung, His Honor Wen, Superintendent of the Board of Foreign Affairs and Confidential Secretary of Viceroy Tsen, and with Colonel Yang, Commander of the Shameen Legation Guards, concerning the immediate assignment and transportation of Imperial troops to Chai Bin and Wong Sha, for the protection of the lives and property of the American employees of the American Canton-Hankow Railroad, a special runner reported to us with a despatch addressed to H. E. Li Tsun, informing him that "the coolies at Sainam had struck and refused to return to work on the site of the railroad embankment. As Sainam is situated on the line north of Canton, and about thirty-four miles distant therefrom, it was impossible at that hour to get any details of the alleged strike and we decided to await the arrival of the desired facts on the following morning before taking any decisive action.

On the morning of Friday, January 8th, 1904, I wired to Locating Engineer Brush at Sainam, asking him to telegraph promptly the actual conditions and causes of the strike. In the meantime I had learned from reliable Chinese sources that the strikers numbered considerably over 4000 coolies, men and women. Late in the afternoon I received the following despatch from

Mr. Brush:-

McWade Consul General

Canton.

Half struck for more pay stoned other half; three
whites hit, none hurt. Work shut down. Think no danger.

Brush.

I thereupon cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my cablegram to Minister Conger at Peking:-

Secstate. Washington.

Riotous strike four thousand coolies more pay
American Railway, Sainam. No Americans injured.

McWade.

I arranged, at once, for the immediate despatch of 300
braves to the scene, and, also, for the later assignment of 200
additional soldiers, if their services would be found necessary,
I also requested Captain Mead, the Engineer-in-Chief of the
American Canton-Hankow Railway, to present a carefully prepared
report of the trouble, through his Mr. Brush. I received that
report this morning and hasten to enclose a copy of it. I have
taken steps for the arrest, speedy trial and exemplary punishment
of the ringleaders and am sorry, indeed, that they are women.
My practical experience in South China has shown me, however,
that when "the gentle sex" participate in a riot or a clan fight
they are more cruel and aggressive than the men, and much more
difficult to subdue.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

Canton, Sainam January 8th. 1904

Capt. C. W. Mead

Chief Engineer

Wong Sha.

Dear Sir:

Thursday morning Jan. 7th. all gangs went to work with the knowledge of the size loads they were to carry. They worked for perhaps thirty minutes when a complaint arose from the women who said they wanted 60 cents if they were to carry full baskets. They were told they would get only 40 cents so struck, and were followed by several men sympathizers. This crowd, which constituted nearly half the force, then climbed on the hills and began stoning the ones who were willing to work, driving them from the cuts. There were only a few soldiers and they ran out of range. I was nearly up to the work when I was handed a note asking for soldiers. I immediately called all I could get together and asked the submagistrate to send what he could, which he promptly did. I could probably have quieted the whole thing had it not been for the women, who kept everybody up to white heat. They brought up all the old scores they could think of, such as friends having been fired, head coolie squeezes, etc. They even wanted pay for half hour they had worked. I immediately turned everything over to the soldiers and told all white employees to use no guns under any circumstances. In stoning the men off the work three white men were pretty badly hit, and down near the office a woman knocked one of the foreman down with her bamboo. The foreman did nothing in retaliation but, today, quit the work.

The Sam Shui Magistrate arrived about 3 P.M. and dispersed the crowd. He then gave orders that no work should start till a thorough settlement could be made. His idea is to have the gentry recommend each head coolie, then hold him responsible for his gang. He also hopes to locate the squeeze trouble in that way.

He will have a recommended gang of head coolies with their gangs ready to go to work Monday morning.

Since 4.30 P.M. about 150 soldiers have arrived from down the river so, as soon as I can reorganize the gangs, I will resume work.

I don't anticipate any more trouble unless it is the force wanting to be paid 1/2 day for starting yesterday morning's work.

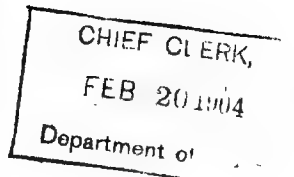
Yours respectfully

(Signed) C. F. Brush

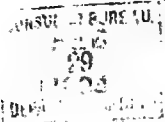
actg. Res. Engr.

8 P.M. I now have 500 soldiers.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 242



Consulate-General of the United States,

Quilin, China, Aug. 14th, 1904.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade*

To the Department of State.

Instructions of the

Subject:

American Railroad Construction

*See by him
March 2/04*

add

Abstract of Contents.

*Re anti-foreign feeling of natives
of Ho Tung.*

No. 342

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 14th., 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 340, dated January 6th. 1904, regarding American Railroad construction in this section and conditions at Ko Tang and its vicinity I have the honor to report as follows:-

Last evening, January 13th. 1904, I received the enclosed report from Mr. William K. Runyon, Locating Engineer in charge at Ko Tang detailing the continued hostile attitude of the inhabitants of that town and its immediate vicinity towards the American engineers and other foreign employes of the American Canton-Hankow Railroad.

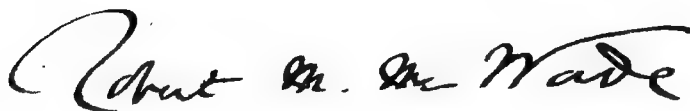
Immediately on receipt of the report I placed its facts before H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs and demanded the prompt aid and relief of our nationals and their assistants, the enforced compulsion of the town elders and gentry to observe faithfully and thoroughly their written agreement and the severe and exemplary punishment of all parties concerned in issuing the anti-foreign proclamations and placards inciting the people to "kill and murder the foreigners." The actual existing conditions in and about Ko Tang require constant watchfulness and tactful handling.

I am glad to be able to report that the situation at Chai Bin and Lo Chun is fairly satisfactory.

At 3 o'clock P.M. on Friday, January 8th. 1904, I inspected a fresh detail of 100 braves ~~---~~^{at} the Canton terminal of the American Railway ---, at Wong Sha, where they had been assigned by Colonel Yang, Commander of the Shameen Legation Guards, to protect the American employes there, as well as the property of the Railroad Company, etc., For raw recruits they appeared to be well set-up, ~~sent~~^{met}, and much more alert and soldier~~y~~^e than the usual city or Canton braves. Their rifles were in fairly good condition but, in many instances, I found that the cartridges did not fit them. As soon as this fact was brought to Colonel Yang's attention he promised to have it promptly remedied. He did so, later in the afternoon, and it gives me pleasure to bear voluntary testimony to his ability, courage, unremitting vigilance, and care of the lives and interests of our nationals and other foreigners in Shameen and Canton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General

Two enclosures.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Ko Tong, January 12th, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a copy of a letter to Capt. Mead of to-day.

This letter explains our situation and you may consider
the same as addressed to you.

Will you kindly give any advice or suggestions you
may think necessary.

Thanking you again for the interest you have already
taken in this matter.

I am,

Most respectfully,

Wm. K. Runyon,
Locating Engineer in Charge.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Ko Tong, January 12th, 1904.

Capt. C. W. Mead,
Chief Engineer,

Dear Sir:

We arrived here yesterday, noon, and soldiers were all here by evening, their boats being heavier.

This morning had all soldiers inspected and found we had, 60 company guards, with 8 shot Mauser Magazine guns and 50 rounds ammunition each; 100 Viceroy soldiers and 40 raw recruits, each armed with single shot guns in bad condition and 100 rounds ammunition each; 20 Cantonese soldiers similarly armed.

We have spent the day in drilling these troops in American tactics.

This morning our two deputies Mo Ping Ko (毛秉科) and Chang Hang (鄭衡) went to villages Tai Wat (大屋) and Mau Shan Sun Cheung (茅山新庄) to arrange about obtaining a temple for party to stay in.

These are the villages which caused the previous trouble, the second being the one in which people who pulled up stakes, concealed themselves.

When Li Taotai and Pun Yu Magistrate came up to arrange matters with regard to trouble with the people, about eight men, representatives of the people, agreed in the future to cause no trouble whatever and to allow party to live in temples in their district. As a witness to their agreement they put their thumb marks on a document embodying same, which Pun Yu Magistrate has now in his possession.

These people to-day, to our deputy, refused permission for us to live in their temple at Tai Wat, and in Mau Shan Sun Cheung they shut their doors and refused to talk or be interviewed.

Proclamations similar to the previous challenge are still posted about the District. I enclose copies of some deputies found to-day.

People threatened deputies if we came by force, they would collect people from entire district and drive us out.

It is absolutely necessary to live in this district and impossible to survey past these towns and have a hostile people behind us, even if we should not be attacked in passing.

These people are all members of Tai Ping society, which includes entire district. The stamp of this society is on proclamations against us.

I recommend the Pun Yu Magistrate be sent here and arrest and punish the eight men who signed agreement he holds.

Some of these same eight were among those seen to-day by our deputies and now go completely lack on their word.

We will wait here and not start work until I receive orders from you, including instructions as to what course to pursue in case of imminent danger, as to firing on natives and etc.

Also it is necessary, in case we proceed, that we have more ammunition.

These people can assemble 3,000 men in a half hour and our ammunition would last about fifteen minutes.

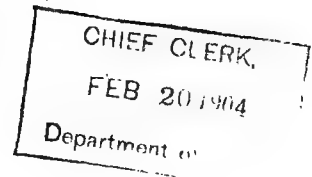
I am waiting your reply.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. K. Runyon,

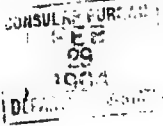
Locating Engineer in Charge.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 343

Consulate-General of the United States,



Canton, China, January 16th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Adm. by [unclear]
March 1904
File*

Enclosing a communication to Rear Admiral Yates Stirling

at Hong Kong

Abstract of Contents.

Regarding
~~Concerning~~

unsettled conditions at Canton and its vicinity.

No. 343

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 16th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information a communication which I am about to forward, this afternoon, to Rear Admiral Stirling, at HongKong, concerning unsettled conditions at Canton and its vicinity and the advisability of the early return to this port of "the peace-compellers," U. S. S. "Monterey" and U. S. S. "Callao."

I am, also, about to notify His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, of the precarious situation, especially about Ko Tang and the wealthy silk-producing Shun Tak District, as well as the *effung* *Shan* district.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, January 16th. 1904.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling,
Commanding U. S. Navy,
HongKong.

Esteemed Sir:

Conditions here are not as satisfactory as I would like, because the prevalence of ugly rumors among the natives and others helps to unsettle them, materially.

A general attack upon the foreigners at this port will, it is rumored, be made by the "Rebel" or "Reform" element about the beginning of the Chinese New Year --- February 16th. 1904.

Other stories are to the effect that the American employees of the American- Canton-Hankow Railway will be attacked shortly before the Chinese New Year, and the railroad tracks torn up, etc.

I must say, however, that every December and every January I hear the same rumors --- and every Chinese New Year passes off as quietly as its predecessors, except for the continuous noise of fire-crackers.

The railroad is an added element of trouble, recently, on account, partly, of the riotous strikes of coolies at Chai Bin, Sainam, and elsewhere, and, largely, of the anti-foreign feeling at Ko Tang, which finds its present culmination in the issuance of incendiary anonymous "proclamations," calling upon the natives of adjacent villages to drop their clan fights and quarrels and unite in driving out or killing the foreigners!

A number of similar proclamations have been recently posted up in the Shun Tak district, one of the wealthiest and most influential in the province of Kwangtung.

I send you the foregoing as the bases of my request

that you will kindly order the return, here, of the "Monterey" and the " Callao " as soon after the end of their target practice as the exigencies of the service will permit. Their presence at Canton will do more to preserve the peace than a whole city-full-of Imperial " braves."

I am, Esteemed Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

No. 344.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 18th., 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK,

MAR 2 1904

Department of State.

Subject:

*Mr. McWade
File*

Enclosing copy of the anti-foreign proclamation placarded at Tam Chow and its vicinity Heung, Shan District.

Abstract of Contents.

Concerning unsatisfactory conditions at Canton, Chai Bin, Heung Shan, etc.



No. 344.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 18th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 343 dated January 16th. concerning unsatisfactory conditions at Canton, Chai Bin, Heung Shan and elsewhere, I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of the anti-foreign proclamations placarded at Tam Chow and its vicinity, Heung Shan District.

I have directed the attention of His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, to those proclamations and have urged him to punish, severely, all parties concerned in their preparation, etc. I have also informed him of the fact that many fairly wealthy American Citizens live in the Heung Shan District, that they spend their money liberally among the community and that they are always law-abiding. I have demanded ample protection for them, their wives, their families, their churches, their converts and their property.

Of course I am sending a copy of this despatch, and also of the "proclamations" to Minister Conger at Peking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

The following notification is issued by the Tam Chow, Tai Kong District Public Halls.

It is hereby notified that the Head District Watchmen of the Pat Say District and the Sze Sa District have received verbal instructions from the Heung Shan Magistrate that certain chapels have been privately established in the Tai Kong of Tam Chow, he therefore would not give any protection to such Christians &c. The gentries there should be at once notified as to cause the expelling of the Christians and to get rid of any danger.

As we have hitherto had no Christians in existence in our village, but some vagabonds have recently conspired with the foreigners to have some chapels privately established here. In last month some foreigners came here attempting to foolish the people and to defile the females which matter the gentries have reported to the Magistrate and the admiral there for the prohibition of such illegal acting. Some days ago the sign board (with the Chinese characters "Chapel") had been pulled down from a chapel at Tai Kong in which action we purposely gave them a warning to quit our place for a far distance. The vagabonds have again tried to use their ^wfluence to entice the people to become Christians, which is a matter of great injuries to our villages and which has been acted most arbitrarily by the vagabonds.

As we have been personally instructed by the Magistrate on the subject, we should mutually endeavour to help each other to respond to the kind and good hearted wishes of His Honor the Magistrate for stamping out all the evils for the sake of our people. It is now further notified for general information that a reward of \$200 will be offered to any one, whosoever may cause the burning down of the chapel at Tai Kong of Tam Chow or a reward of \$100 for the murder of a foreign missionary or \$50 for the murder of a native Christian or \$30 for the arrest of any

- one -

one who has been in the attempt of converting any one into Christianity. The above rewards will be held good and payable at the above District Public Hall at the rate of 6 mace per tael without fail. Any one who is found to destroy or pull down this proclamation will be find a sum of \$5.00 and any one who would give such information will be offered a reward of \$1.00.

Dated 11th moon in the 29th year of Kwong Sui.

Published by the inhabitants of the Tai Kong
of Tam Chow.

Sam R

No. 545.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Sancti, China, Jan 20th 1904

Mr. *Robert M. McWade*

To the Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 2 1904
Department of State

Subject:

*copy from
mar 4/04*

72

ack

re Piracies.

in re piracy on the Pearl River

Abstract of Contents.



No 345.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 20th, 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that piracies continue to be reported on the Pearl (Canton) and the West and North Rivers. The latest was officially reported to me to-day by Dr. J. Paul Todd, American Medical Missionary, and one of the surgeons of the Canton Hospital. He had been out on Mission Work near Kwong-Chow An and was returning by passenger boat on January 16th. to the Mission head-quarters at Kuk Fau. The passenger boat --- a large unwieldy junk --- towed by a steam launch on which were 10 Imperial "braves," well armed with modern rifles, was attacked about midnight, near Kong Moon, on the West River, by pirates in a number of sampans, which slipped quietly out of the numerous near-by small creeks and silently surrounded the junk and launch. The pirates were apparently as well armed as the soldiers and crew of the launch and a lively fight was kept up for nearly two hours, which ended by the pirates being driven off, after several of them had been seriously wounded. The passengers and their protectors escaped unhurt. It is an exceedingly rare experience for passenger boats to defeat these pirates, whose depredations, by the way, continue to be a menace to foreign and domestic commerce. I have reported the affair to His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

Enclosure

To The Honorable Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

In regard to the attack by pirates which you ask about I would say that in the early part of the night of January 16th. the "Fuk Tai" a Chinese passenger boat which regularly runs between Canton and Yeung Kong, on which I was a passenger was held up by a band of robbers near Tsun Tsun Hau, some distance this side of Kwong Mun. We came to a place where the fields on one side were all cut up by canals and by night it looked to be an orchard or timbered. Here our launch was surrounded by sampans and the fight began. The launch was well armed and the robbers were dispersed without being able to get on to either the launch or the junk. They scattered out into those canals or creeks and could not be followed by the launch.

The Chinese on board say that there were over a hundred in the band of pirates. I think this was an ^{ex}aggeration but there was a large number of them.

There was but very little shooting done from the passenger boat, most of the fighting was done from the launch. None of the crew or passengers were hurt.

They claimed to have killed some of the robbers. I do not know. There was enough shooting done to kill some body.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed). P. J. Todd.

Canton, China,

January 20th, 1904.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 346.

MAR 2 1904

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *January 21st 1904*

Mr. *Robert M. McWade*

To the Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK,

MAR 2 1904

Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans to from
March 28/04
Zulu*

Reporting death of Joseph Robby

Abstract of Contents.



No. 346.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 21st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to notify you of the death on January 16th, 1904, of Joseph Robb, aged 3 years, a son of Rev. A. J. Robb, of the American Presbyterian Reformed Mission of Wuchow, China.

I enclose herewith the customary report of the death.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

(Form No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China,

Jan 21st 1904.

Name: Joseph Robb

Native or naturalized: native

Date of death: January 16th 1904.

Place of death: Nudshing, Kwangtung, China.

Cause of death: Croup.

Disposition of remains: buried in the local cemetery (Missionary Ground)

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: None.

Address of family: Rev. A. J. Robb, Nudshing, Kwangtung, China

Family notified: X

Accompanied by relatives: father Rev. A. J. Robb

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages II page 212.

Remarks: The deceased is the three year old son of Rev. A. J. Robb, a missionary of Nudshing, China.

[SEAL.]

Robert M. McWade

Consul General of the United States,

~~Consul of the United States~~



No. *B47.*

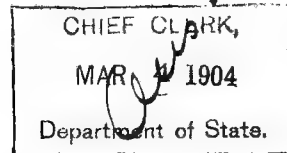
Consulate-General of the United States,

Castan, China, Jan'y 26th, 1904.

Mor. *Robert M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

*In form
mch 28 1904*



*Zee
acc*

Subject:

Marriage at the Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 347.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 26th., 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.


Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a certificate of the Marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 26th instant of Wilmoth Alexander Farmer, of Covington, Georgia, to Miss Martha Ada Beeson, of Keener, Alabama by the Rev. C. A. Nelson, of the American Board Mission.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

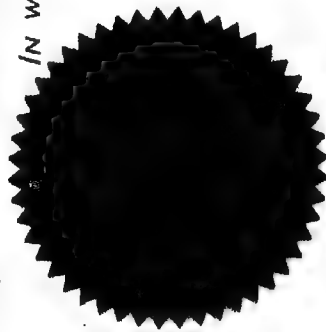
One Enclosure.

Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,
Boston China, January 26th, 1904.
Robert McWade, Consul General of the United States
 at Boston China, do hereby certify that, on this twenty-sixth day of January,
A. D. 1904, at his Consulate General in the city of Boston China,
Wilmoth Alexander Farmer, aged thirty-seven years, born in Livingston Georgia,
 and now residing in Chwang-shi China, and Miss Martha Ada Nelson,
 aged thirty-two years, born in Keener Alabama, and now residing in
Chwang-shi China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
the Rev. L. A. Nelson, who is authorized by the laws of the American Congregational Church
 to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
 of my office at Boston China, this twenty-sixth day
 of January, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the
 United States the 108th.



C. Robert McWade
 Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

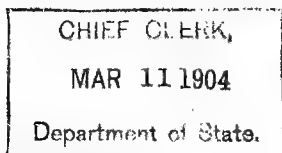


Consulate-General of the United States,

Handwritten: Canton, China, July 28, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Handwritten: ^{July} Anti-foreign demonstrations at Hong Kong.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 348.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 28th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: In further continuation of my No. 342 dated January 14th, 1904, regarding anti-foreign demonstrations at Ko Tong, a populous village about thirteen miles distance from and to the north of Canton I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the official report of William K. Runyon, Locating Engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway, dated January 27th and handed to me late on the evening of January 28th, 1904. It relates that, relying on the strong promise of His Excellency Li Tsun, Superintendent of the Kwangtung Navy and Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway Construction Department, of the "ample protection of Mr. Runyon and the other American employes of the Railroad, and ^{his} assurances that" they would not be molested whilst pursuing their work, and would also be permitted to live in the near by temples during its progress" they proceeded to Ko Tong. The military escort provided for them proved to be utterly worthless, being composed of ex-pirates, robbers, and recent recruits from the hostile village. Their arms also proved equally as worthless as the assurances of His Excellency Li, for Mr. Runyon and his companions were compelled through fear of losing their lives to abandon their labors and to return precipitate~~ly~~ly to Canton.

Mr. Runyon's report quotes the hostile anti-foreign proclamations posted throughout Ko Tong exhorting the natives "to kill the foreigners" and offering "a reward of \$20.⁰⁰" (twenty dollars) for each foreigner's head.

I am again directing the attention of His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, to the unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions at Ko Tong and its vicinity, and am urging upon him the necessity ^{for} ~~of~~ prompt and energetic action on his part, and that of his subordinate officials, civil and military.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Canton, China, January 27th, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:-

I beg herewith to submit the following report.

Having been informed by Li Taotai that there would be no further trouble with the natives in the district north of Ke Teng.

That we would be allowed to live in temples, and pursue our work without molestation, and ample protection had been furnished us.

On the strength of these assurances we returned to Ke Teng, Jan. 11th.

----- *** -----

I quote from my report of Jan. 12th the following: (To Capt: Mead).

"This morning our two deputies, Mo Ping Ke, and Cheng Hang went to villages Tai Wat and Man Shan Sun Cheung to arrange about obtaining a temple for party to stay in.

"These are the villages which caused the previous trouble. The second being the one in which people who pulled up stakes concealed themselves.

"When Li Taotai and Pun Ye Magistrate came up to arrange matters with regard to trouble with the people, about eight old men, representatives of the people agreed in the future to cause no trouble whatever and to allow party to live in temples in their district. As a witness to their agreement they put their thumb marks on a document, embodying same, which Pun Ye Magistrate has now in his possession.

"These same people to-day to our deputies refused permission for us to live in their temples at Tai Wat, and in Man Shan Sun Cheung they shut their doors and refused to talk or be interviewed.

"People threatened deputies if we came by force they would collect people from entire district and drive us out.

"Proclamations similar to the previous challenge are still posted about the district *****

-----***-----

Before leaving Canton we were assured that 60 Viceroy soldiers had already been sent from Canton and would meet us at Ko Tong. On inspecting troops at Ko Tong we found that of these 60, 30 were permanently stationed at Ko Tong, and were composed of ex-convicts and robbers on parole, and could not be taken beyond the village. The remaining 30 were recruited from the town after our arrival. The uniforms and guns being carried up on our boats.

These sixty soldiers were discharged as both they and their guns furnished them were worthless.

This trouble having been reported a representative of the Pun Ye Magistrate, and a Magistrate representing Li Taotai came to Ko Tong Jan. 14th to re-arrange matters with the villages.

Everything was left to the representative of the Pun Ye Magistrate, and he attempted deception on every hand, excused the people for what they had done, and failed utterly to accomplish what he was sent up for.

On Jan. 15th entire party, soldier, and two Magistrates by invitation from us visited the two villages.

Having seen the strength of our force, on demand the village of Tai Wat agreed to allow us to live in their temples. One of the inducements being that we held four of their elders

at Ke Tong as hostages.

We moved to Tai Wat Jan. 16th and remained until Jan. 19th located the line and had no further trouble in that district. Except that in a stake hole near Tai Wat we found a notice of which the following is a translation made by our deputy Mr.

"Now by order of the Head man "Lau Ta Cheung this is notified that whenever any foreigners come or pass here, building the rail trains. All of our brothers must be gathered together. There are three rules as follows:-

1. All people belonging to the different villages are under the necessity of being frisky and brave when gongs are being beaten for signal.

2. Foreigners, Christians, ^{as} well as workmen any of whom when are met with, shall be all exterminated.

3. Any villages killing a foreigner. (Twenty Dollars) will be offered as reward.

Issued by

The 3rd Ward,

North Line."

Cover.

{-----}
{
{North Line }
{Important Notice. }
{-----}

On Jan. 20th during morning we ran preliminary lines about Sun Kai.

About noon gongs were beaten as a signal for people to assemble, we went into our temple for tiffin, and remained there until a decision was sent us.

This decision was that we could continue survey of the town but could not locate through it.

The following day we continued preliminary survey to Sam Wah Tim.

We had been there about one half hour when gongs were beaten all over the town and people stopped the work by preventing the stadia men from holding the rode up.

A meeting of over five hundred gathered in a temple in less than five minutes and several hundred gathered in groups near us.

Deputy Mo and Interpreter Fung went to the meeting, tried to address the people and were nearly mobbed.

The villagers near us and the majority in the meeting were clamoring for a fight.

We immediately withdrew to a dyke about fifty yards from the town and prepared to resist the attack, and sell our lives as dearly as possible. Seeing clearly that an immediate retreat meant annihilation.

On seeing us prepare for action their hostile demonstration subsided somewhat and they came no nearer.

We sent a messenger, inviting a delegation to come out and talk matters over, and informed them that if the mob came any closer we would fire on them.

In about fifteen minutes a delegation of about ten came to us and after a great deal of talking informed us that we could not continue survey of the town, but could survey, and run line past the town.

Seeing it impossible to do further work we retired in good order to Sun Kai.

Jan. 22nd Magistrate of Fa Yuen called and then went to arrange matters at Sam Wah Tim, and on his return reported. We could survey town but could not locate through it. He could offer nothing in answer to the question of a guarantee of safety should we return to work.

Jan. 23rd A delegation from Sam Wah Tim called. Four of them claimed to be gentry of the place but finally admitted

they were from Canton having just arrived the previous night.

They could not answer the question as to what would happen to us should the location strike the town, and offered no excuses for the previous hostile action of the town.

But they very kindly offered to locate the line for us.

Receiving orders to that effect we returned to Canton Jan. 25th.

The above is a true statement of facts as they occurred notwithstanding any statements by Chinese Officials to the contrary.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed). Wm. M. Runyon,

Locating Engineer.

done

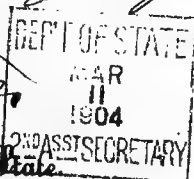
No. 549.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *Jan 30, 1904*

Mr. Robert M. M. Wade,

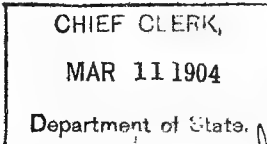


CONSULAR BUREAU

To keep for informa-

tion -

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Unsatisfactory conditions at Canton.

*Ans by form and
to Mary
Mar 14/1904
file*

Abstract of Contents.

*in re conditions in Canton
to
Mary.*

No. 349.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 30th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 344 dated January 18th, 1904, concerning unsatisfactory conditions at Canton and vicinity, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of my despatch No. 102 to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking, and a copy of the anti-foreign placards found extensively posted throughout Canton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Two Enclosures.

No.102. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, January 30th, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of anti-foreign placards which are extensively posted on house sides and street corners throughout Canton, denouncing Viceroy Tsen for his extortions and as a "remedy" therefor, calling upon the natives to attack Shameen and "kill all the foreigners!" Shameen is as you are aware, the small island, two-thirds of a mile in extent whereon are located the residences and business houses of the Americans and other foreigners.

I am not disposed to attach serious importance to these placards but in view of the unsatisfactory conditions existing here and at different points in Kwangtung, where the American Canton ^{Hankow} Railway is in course of construction I feel it to be my duty to place the matter before you for your information.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Viceroy Shun came to Kwang Tung.
 The poor people became poorer,
 At first he said he would abolish the taxes,
 But it has been daily increased.
 The rich people have been thoroughly extorted,
 And now he applies to foreign masters.
 He allows Rice to be exported.
 He making all the people poor.
 Now we have no other remedies,
 But to kill all the foreigners!
 We shall at first go for Shameen,
 And to protect our Kwang Tung province,
 We have fixed the 19th day, and,
 These who have such resolution must come.
 When our brethren come we shall take,
 First action against Shameen,
 Killing all the foreigners,
 And not an inch of grass shall be left.
 Our brethren have already come to Kwang Tung.
 These dogs of officials have provoked our people with much
 anger.

Notified by the Benevolent people.

山今到廣東

窮人曰更窮

初時話免稅

反為曰加重

富者盡勒罰

只得我洋東

販米來出口

居然害眾窮

刻今無別法

只有殺洋虫

大殺沙面去

保護我粵中

定期日十九

有志可來從

我兄弟到時分兵一打沙面盡殺番鬼寸草不留我兄弟廣東來了此等狗官激得眾忿令人可恨

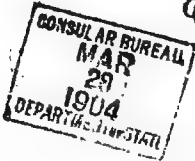
義民告白

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

MAR 28 1904



No. 850



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 2nd 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK,

MAR 21 1904

Department of State.

Subject:

*Copy from
Mar 30/04
File*

re proclamations posted in Tanchow, etc.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 350

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, February 2nd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.343 I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information copy of my despatch No.104 to the Honorable Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister, at Peking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert H. McWade".

U. S. Consul General.

No. 104. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, February 2nd, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking, China.

Sir:

About 8 o'clock last night I received the following telegraphed inquiry from you:

McWade,

Canton.

What action have Chinese authorities taken concerning proclamation enclosed your despatch January eighteenth.

Conger.

I promptly wired you at 8.20 p.m. as follows:

Conger,

Peking.

Viceroy's despatch today assured me instructed Sun Hei and Fun Yu Magistrates arrest instigators anti-foreign proclamations and other malefactors. No arrests yet. Mailed you today anti-foreign proclamations placarded entire Canton urging natives attack Shamoon kill foreigners

McWade,

I enclose, herewith, copy of the Viceroy's despatch and regret to add, in confirmation of my telegram, that the result of this morning's careful inquiries satisfies me that not a single arrest has yet been made in the Heung Shan District.

I am pushing this and similar matters as energetically and persistently as official courtesy will permit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Despatch from H. M. Tsan, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd day 12th moon concerning rumors scattered about in the City that the rebels, reformers or other natives intend to attack the foreigners at this port about the Chinese New Year and that a general attack will be made about the same time on the American and other foreign employees of the Canton-Hankow Railway. And also some placards were found posted in Tam Chow of Heung Shan &c.: Contents of the above have my attention.

Finding that the people of Canton are in the habit of being in a state of iniquity, the vagabonds are therefore scattering wild rumors in order to commit outrage. Such should be at once put a stop to, in order to prevent insurrection.

With reference to the placards posted at Heung Shan District, I have also received a despatch from the German Consul on the same subject, and I have instructed the Magistrate to inquire and deal with the matter.

Now on receipt of your despatch I have instructed the Nam Hoi and Fun U Magistrates to make strict enquiries into the matter. In Canton and its vicinity should any vagabonds make such rumors in order to commit outrage they will be at once arrested and punished. Prompt measures will be taken to stamp out such practice, and instigators of placards, if found will be arrested and severely punished.

Protection will be amply given to the Railways, Missionaries ^{and} foreigners.

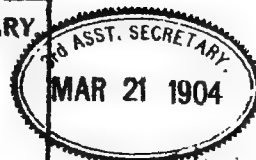
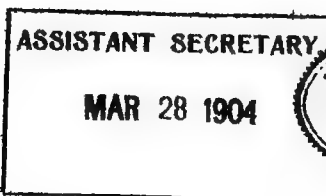
Dated 16th day 12th moon.

(1st February, 1904.)

D



No. *851*.



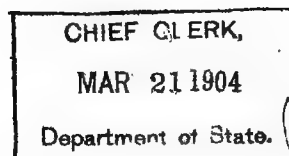
*Att. file
MK*

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 27, 1904.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade*

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Answer from
March 20/04
File*

*the printing of
re Antifragu placards in general consular
district*

Abstract of Contents.



No. 351

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, February 3rd, 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

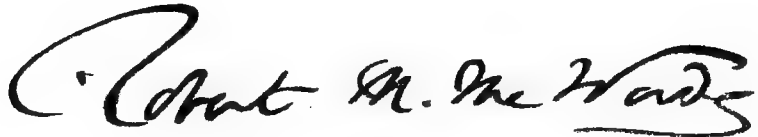
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 344 I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information copy of my despatch No. 106, to the Honorable Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

No. 106. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, February 3rd, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking, China.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 102, dated January 30th, 1904, concerning anti-foreign placards, or proclamations posted extensively throughout Canton, denouncing Viceroy Tsan for his continued extortions, and exhorting the natives to attack Shameen and kill the foreigners, I have the honor to report the receipt this morning of the enclosed despatch from His Excellency Tsan, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

In his reply His Excellency says "should the offender be arrested, he will be severely punished."

So far as I can learn, no arrests whatever have been made. None of the proclamations have yet been issued.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Letter from H E Tsien, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs,
to the United States Consul General, Canton.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing a copy
of placards, contents of which have my attention.

In reply I beg to say that the offender has been so un-
lawfully posting such placards everywhere in the town, that he was trying
to waver the peoples mind. I have at once instructed the Pun U and Nam
Hoi Magistrates to issue proclamations prohibiting such placards to be
posted.

Should the offender be arrested, he will be severely pun-
ished.

With kindest regards,

Dated 16th, day--12th. moon. (1st. Feby. 1904.

AA



No. 552.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 6, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

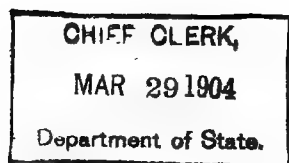
Subject:

To Mr. McWade
Mar 30/04

File Treasury

re Invoices for allatting.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 352.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, February 6th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Messrs Charles Lafrentz, of Rowe & Co, Edwin A Stanton, of Deacon & Co, L. H. Gilman, of Shewan Tomes & Co, and A. Mueller, of Siemssen & Co, a committee representing all of the foreign merchants in Canton who transact business with the United States, called upon me today and stated that as the Treasury rate of exchange having advanced for this quarter thereby prohibiting the importation of 116 warp Narrow Ningpo matting into the United States the Chinese merchants, who are in need of money for China New Year, have reduced the price to 23 1/4 cets mex!, on condition that all Narrow Ningpo now ready shall be shipped off or paid for by the 15th inst: and the unfinished portion of contracts cancelled. The committee appealed to me, in the interest of American trade, to sign the Matting Invoices at that price. After investigation I agreed to sign the Invoices provided that their firms would certify to me the foregoing facts in a properly signed official statement. To this they cordially assented. I enclose a copy of said statement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Canton, February 6th, 1904.

R. M. McWade Esq.,

Consul General U. S. A.,

Canton.

Dear Sir:-

Confirming what we said this morning in our conversation with your goodself, we beg to notify you that the Treasury rate of exchange having advanced for this quarter thereby prohibiting the importation of 116 warp Narrow Ningpo matting into the United States the Chinese merchants, who are in need of money for China New Year, have reduced the price to 23 1/4 cets mex:, on condition that all Narrow Ningpo now ready shall be shipped off or paid for by the 15th inst: and the unfinished portion of contracts cancelled.

This transaction is perfectly bona fide and we shall be very much obliged if you will inform the Treasury Department of same in case the question should be raised.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Sd. Rowe & Co.

" Shewan Tomes & Co.

" p. L. H. Gilman.

" Carlowitz & Co.

" p.p. A. Ven Bohuszewiez.

" p.p. Siemssen & Co.,

" A. Mueller.

" Deacon & Co.

" p.p. Arnhold Kerberg & Co.
J. Tundel.

" p.p. Reuter Brockelmann & Co.

O. S. Spandow.

*Can
Mc*



No. 857.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 28, 1904

Mr. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

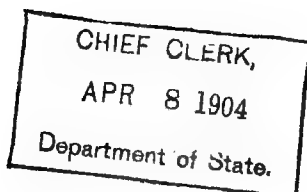
Subject:

*Am inform + ing
to Harry with my
letter Apr 9/04*

*W. C. M.
File*

*re Sabang Bay Coal Mining Station.
to Harry Dept*

Abstract of Contents.



No. 353

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, February 23rd 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit two illustrated brochures relating to Sabang Bay Coaling Station, North Sumatra. I feel that they may be useful to the Navy Department.

I am, Sir,

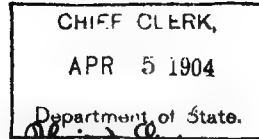
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul General.



No. 304.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Amoy, China, Feb 28th 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED
APR 8 1904
Bureau of Trade Relations
Subject:

Transmitting Despatches,

Abstract of Contents.

Replies to inquiries received.

Forwarded to inquiries Apr 6, 1904 by

No. 354

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, February 23rd 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, my despatches to Messrs. Hess & Harburger, Messrs. H. Fischer & Co., R. A. Holcombe & Co., Mr. Chas. H. Barret, H. H. Woodrough, Arthur L. Fish, Esq. James H. McGraw Esq., and O. P. Austin Esq. and ask you to forward said despatches through the usual channel.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Hand Mel...

No. 555.

File

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 7, 1904.

CONSUL GENERAL
MAY 2 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED

JUN 8 1904

Bureau of Trade Relations.

Subject:

re opening of Hongkong.

*To the Press. at Mr.
Bonnie's direction, May 31/1904*

CONSUL GENERAL
JUN 1 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Abstract of Contents.

*a new treaty port opened in
Hong Kong.*

Copied to Com. & Labor June 8/04.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 8 1904
Department of State.

The Assistant Secretary.

May 27, _____, 1903.

CONSULAR BUREAU:

Give to press.

Ack. and file.

To Mr. Emory: For the Bureau of
Commerce and Labor.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive 'M' followed by a horizontal line.

No. 355.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 7th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Kengmoon, the new Treaty Port, was formally opened today. It is situated on the West River, Sun Ui District, in the Province of Kwang Tung, and by the river route is upwards of sixty miles distant from Canton. Its population, within the walled city, is about 30,000; including the suburbs its population reaches 200,000. There are no foreign residents either in Kengmoon or its immediate vicinity. Some of its inhabitants are exceedingly wealthy. Its shops or stores number 3,000. Its principal exports are:- "Bamboo wares -- (Chairs, &c.) Palm leaf wares -- (fans, hats, &c.), Sugar Cane, tobacco, Dry pork, Sausages, &c.: Its imports are:- Kerosine Oil, Matches, Piece goods, Cotton Yarn, Beans, Peas, Medicine, Flour and Sugar.

The Imperial Chinese Customs' Station, which is opened today, is almost immediately opposite the provisional steamer anchorage near the mouth of Kengmoon Creek and distant about four miles from the actual port of Kengmoon. I enclose herewith copy of the Provisional Trade Regulations made public today by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure. Not read in the Am. 4/6.

205

Memo.

From UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, CANTON.

Longman

*Enclosure referred
to in Despatch No. 355,
dated March 7, 1904.*

recd April 6

PROVISIONAL RULES GOVERNING STEAMER TRAFFIC ON THE WEST RIVER.

The 1897 Regulations remain in force where not affected by the following provisional rules.

Shipment and discharge of goods and passengers will be allowed, in addition to Treaty Ports, at the following six Stages or ports of Call:

Kumchuk, Paktauahau, Shiuhing, Lotinghau, Takhing and Dosing, and steamers may land and ship passengers and their luggage at any of the following ten regular passenger stations:

Yungki (in Tailung Channel). Mahning (in Junction Channel). Kaulong, Kulow, Wingon, Howlik, Lukpu, Yutsing, Lukto, and Fungchuen (in West River).

Passengers' luggage must not contain articles subject to duty, and the presence of dutiable articles will render the whole liable to confiscation. Steamers are divided into two classes:

1. Local River Steamers running from Canton or Kongmoon to ports up river without leaving Liang Kwang waters.
2. Foreign-going steamers from and to Hong Kong, Macao, etc., trading for the voyage up and down river.

Local River Steamers Will Deposit Their Registers With Their Consul or (if Consularly unrepresented) with the Customs at Canton or Kongmoon, where the Customs, in addition to inspection or issue of the Arms Certificate, will issue a Certificate to the steamer to be called the River Pass valid for the year during which issued, on expiry of which it must be either surrendered or renewed at Canton or Kongmoon.

Foreign-going Steamers will enter the West River either via Kongmoon or via Canton. If entering via Kongmoon they will take the ⁻⁻⁻ Motemoon (Broadway) ⁻⁻⁻ route and report at the Mongchao (Lappa Customs) Stations, to comply with the requirements of previous regulations including issue or inspection of Arm Certificate, and take out the Kongmoon Pass. They will then proceed direct to Kongmoon where, if bound further up the West River, they will surrender the said Pass to the Kongmoon Customs, and deposit their

-- registers --

registers with their Consul or (if Consularly unrepresented) with the Customs, and receive a Certificate to be called the SPECIAL RIVER PASS without which they may not trade at any Treaty Port, Port of Call or Passenger Station. On return to Kongmoon and when all dues and duties are paid or accounted for, the Customs on surrender of the Special River Pass, will issue a Clearance which will entitle Steamers to the return of register and Kongmoon Pass, which latter is to be surrendered at Mongchao on the way out for cancellation. If entering via Canton, Steamers will deposit their registers with Consul or Customs in order to obtain the Special River Pass, the surrender of which on return to Canton will entitle them to Customs Clearance and possessions of register.

Steamers trading at the West River Treaty Ports must enter and clear and load and discharge cargo in the same manner as at other Treaty Ports along the Coast, and in accordance with the Customs Regulations of the River Ports concerned.

D U T Y T R E A T M E N T .

Cargo arriving from a Foreign Port (a) for a Treaty Port "pays Import Duty at Port of discharge, (b) for a Port of Call is to be reported at first Treaty Port, Kongmoon or Canton, and pay Import Duty there.

Native goods imported at a Treaty Port from a Port of Call without passing another Treaty Port en route pay Full Import Duty at Port of Discharge; exported from a Treaty Port to a Port of Call without passing another Treaty Port en route pay Export Duty at Port of Shipment. If passing a Treaty Port en route Native Goods imported or exported as above pay Full and Half Duty on discharge or Shipment. Native goods from a port of Call to a Port of Call passing a Treaty Port en route must be reported and pay Full Import Duty at said Treaty Port.

Cargo shipped at a Port of Call for a Foreign Port pays Export Duty at Kongmoon or Canton. Foreign-going Steamers when applying for Customs Clearance at Kongmoon or Canton are required to present a manifest of all cargo on board, and either pay Duty or exhibit proof of duty paid elsewhere.

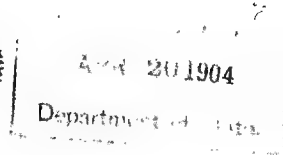
The above rules take effect from 7th March, 1904.

Canton, 1st March, 1904.

Sd. R. de Luca,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Fred W. Cargy,
2nd Assistant A.

RD



No. 526.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 20, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Wade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Copy from
Apr 22/04
File*

Marriage at the U.S. Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

Between C. B. Perkins of Oregon,
and Miss Claude Gage of Idaho, Cal.

CONSULAR BUREAU,
NOTED.

No. 356

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 9th. , 1904

Honorable

Francis B. Leomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

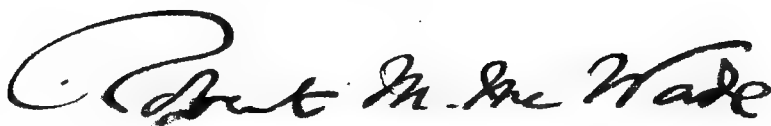
Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a Certificate of the Marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 9th. instant of C. B. Perkins, of Eugene, Oregon, to Miss Maude Gage, of St Louis, Obispo, Cal. by the Rev. R. E. Chambers, of the American Baptist Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

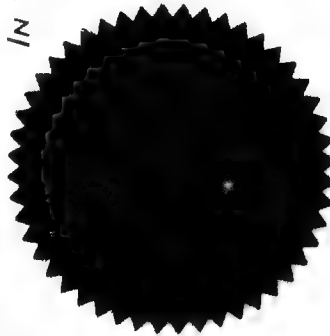
Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,
Canton China March 9th 1890
Consul General of the United States

I, Robert M. McWade, do hereby certify that, on this ninth day of March at Canton China, Consul General in the city of Canton China,
Miss Maude Gage, aged thirty-four years, born in St Louis Missouri,
and now residing in Canton China, and L. S. Perkins,
aged twenty-eight years, born in Eugene, Oreg.,
Canton China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. R. E. Chambers, who is authorized by the laws of the American Episcopal Church
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Canton China, this ninth day
of March, A. D. 1890 and of the Independence of the
United States the 128th.



Robert M. McWade
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

Handwritten signature/initials

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

RECEIVED 27 U.S.C.



From

CANTON,

(Received 7:03 a.m., March 10, 1904.)

ECSTATE,
Washington:

*Ans by telegram
March 11/04
Ziler*

Canton chamber commerce requests me wire you its expense urging

ithdrawal or postponement now invoice regulations circular January 14 until

ritten explanation reaches you.

McIndo.

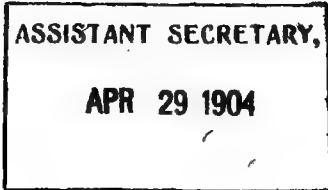
*Copy to Treasury
stating nature of instructions
Also to Chinese Consul to
advise circular*

RECEIVED

0 9 07 41 1904

RECEIVED

RECEIVED



No. 357.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 17th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Charles E. Richardson.

Abstract of Contents.

with Enclosures & photographic
copy of letters—



No. 357

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 17th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On March 4th. 1904, I received an official notification from Mr. R. de Luca, Acting Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, at Canton, concerning the formal opening of Keng Meen, in the province of Kwang Tung as a Treaty Port and presenting for my information and that of my nationals, provisional Commercial Regulations for said port. Accompanying that notification was a printed list of American firms, alleged to be resident and doing business in Canton. In that list I was astonished to find the firm name "Chas. E. Richardson & Co." I was astonished because Fung Hung the Manager of the shop or store known as "Chas. E. Richardson & Co., Canton," had voluntarily confessed under oath before Russell Colegrove, U. S. Vice Consul General, on November 23rd. 1903, that all the members of the firm were Chinese, that Chas. E. Richardson was paid to represent them as their agent, that Richardson received \$1000 per year for giving them the use of his name and that he had no interest whatever in the firm of Chas. E. Richardson & Co After making that affidavit Fung Hung assured me in the presence of Mr. Colegrove, and of our Chief Clerk Mr. da Silva that his firm would no longer masquerade under the bogus title of "Chas. E. Richardson & Co." and that he would immediately take down the false sign of "Chas. E. Richardson & Co." which he (Fung Hung) had attached to the wall outside of Fung Hung's

shop or store. On the following day, Fung Hung returned to this Consulate and informed me that he had taken down the bogus sign. He thanked me for my kindness in not bringing him before the Chinese Authorities and exposing his crime or crimes of conspiracy to defraud and of defrauding the Chinese Government, etc. He said that if I reported the case his goods and shop or store would be confiscated by the Authorities and he and his partners severely punished. I told him that this case ought to be a warning to him and he left thanking me effusively. Both Mr. Colegrove and Mr. da Silva were present at the time. A copy of his affidavit was transmitted to the Department in my despatch No. 335 December 9th. 1903. I enclose a copy of said affidavit marked Exhibit "A"

Promptly after noticing the name of the bogus firm on the Customs' list, I sent our Chief Clerk Mr. da Silva with a verbal message to Commissioner de Luca informing the latter that no such American firm as Chas. E. Richardson & Co. had a legal existence in Canton and that the appearance on the Customs' list of its name or title must have occurred either through error or inadvertence. On inquiry Mr. de Luca found that the bogus firm was still continuing its system of fraud and that the promises made to me on November 23rd. 1903, had not been kept! He then requested Mr. da Silva to ask me to send him a formal notification of the facts, so that justice could be done. On that afternoon March 4th. 1904, I complied with his request and formally notified him of the facts in the case. In that communication I suggested that proper legal action be taken against the Chinese conspirators. I enclose copy of that communication marked Exhibit "B" On the same date I notified H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs and suggested that the Chinese subjects concerned in the conspiracy to defraud should be brought to justice. Copy enclosed marked Exhibit "C."

About half past two O'clock on the following afternoon

March 5th. 1904, Fung Hung came to this Consulate General and informed me that the Customs Authorities had seized his consignment of yarns and that said consignment had been bought by him, for and by no one else from several Chinese firms in Hong-Kong. He asked me to "speak to Commissioner of Customs on his behalf" and professed deep sorrow for having failed to keep his promise to me. He frankly admitted that at Richardson's instance he had continued to trade under the bogus title of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. He added, however, that he had, to a certain extent, kept his promise to me, for, said he, "I have taken down the false sign of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. and I never put it up again." He said that Richardson was still under his pay for the fraudulent use of his (Richardson's) name. These statements were made in the presence of Mr. Colegreve and Mr. da Silva.

Fung Hung here intimated his willingness to "tell the whole story of Richardson's fraudulent connection with Fung Hung's firm." I then requested him to accompany Mr. Lum, our official Interpreter, to the latter's room or office in the Consulate, where he could make or prepare his confession for presentation to me. He there and then voluntarily, without any duress, or any promises whatever on my part, or that of Mr. Colegreve or of any employee of the Consulate General made a full and frank confession which he subsequently substantiated under oath before me. In addition he signed that confession in Chinese and also affixed thereto the marks of the thumb and the middle finger of his right hand. The confession was witnessed by Mr. A. Schmidt, Deputy Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs, who happened to pay me an official call whilst Fung Hung was making his statement, Mr. Schmidt volunteering to remain until Fung Hung had committed his subsequent confession to writing. Mr. Lum, the Interpreter, also signed the confession as a witness. Mr. Colegreve and Mr. da Silva were also present at

the time.

In that confession, Fung Hung gave the names and residences of all the partners in the firm. They are all Chinese subjects. He swore that the said firm or Company had been in existence for 4 years, that for the last 19 months that firm "has paid Chas. E. Richardson \$1600.00 for the fraudulent use of his name for the purpose of evading payment to the Chinese Government of lekin duties or tax," that Fung Hung visited Richardson in HongKong and there yielded up to him in the presence of Richardson's wife, Richardson's illegal agreement with the Chinese conspirators, that said agreement was then burned and that Richardson assured him that he need not be afraid to continue the business as before "because his, the said Richardson's trouble was all over." Fung Hung added that he, consequently, did not stop his business and he "took Richardson's word" with the intention, however, of procuring another foreigner in Richardson's place. Copy of confession enclosed marked Exhibit "D."

Thus, you see, for 19 months, Richardson sold his name as an American Citizen under the protection of the American flag and conspired with the Chinese subjects named to cheat and defraud the Chinese Government.

Deputy Commissioner Schmidt having informed Commissioner de Luca of Fung Hung's confession, Mr. de Luca, at his request was shown the document.

On the morning of March 9th. 1904, I received a communication from Commissioner de Luca, thanking me for my information and informing me that the case of the bogus firm had been handed to the high Chinese authorities for investigation, "because the said bogus firm only consisted of Chinese subjects." Copy enclosed marked Exhibit "E."

On that day March 9th. 1904, I received the following cabled instructions:-

"McWade Consul

Canton.

Suspend proceedings against Richardson and his property until further orders releasing his books and cargo on bond of four thousand dollars.

Hay."

Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I waited, personally, on Commissioner de Luca and handed him the original cablegram. He agreed to release the consignment of yarns etc. provided that Richardson entered up a satisfactory bond for the amount noted --- \$4000 gold --- either with me or with the Customs authorities. I returned to the Consulate and handing the cablegram to Mr. Russell Colegrove, instructed him to proceed with a witness to Fung Hung's shop on Hing Loong Street, Canton, to try and find Chas. E. Richardson there or some person representing him and to notify the said party of my instructions from the State Department. Messrs. Colegrove and da Silva went there and were informed that Richardson and his Clerk were in Hong Kong and that there was no one to whom the message could be delivered. I enclose Mr. Colegrove's report thereon, marked Exhibit "F."

On March 11th. 1904, I instructed Mr. Colegrove to pay another visit accompanied by a witness to the shop of Richardson's bogus firm in Hing Loong Street. Mr. Colegrove was accompanied by Mr. da Silva and by Mr. Shuu Shui Kwong, a Chinese Clerical employe of the Consulate. The inmates of the shop insisted that Richardson was in no way interested in the business or their firm, that they did not know his actual whereabouts and refused to accept a letter addressed to Richardson or to receive a verbal message for him. Mr. Colegrove noticed that, since his previous visit, the false sign of "Chas. E. Richardson & Co" had been replaced on the outside wall of the shop or store. Both he and Mr. da Silva pointed out the sign to the inmates of the shop, whereat they laughed loudly. They again insisted that Richardson was not interested in the business and bluntly said that "Richardson's name was used for evading the

Chinese Customs duties." Enclosed are the sworn statements of Mr. Colegrove, Mr. da Silva, and Mr. Shu Shiu Kwon, marked Exhibits "G", "H", and "I".

Learning from Commissioner de Luca on March 14th. and 15th. that neither Richardson^{or} any representative of his had appeared before him, and failing, on my part, to either see or hear from Richardson or any representative of his, I addressed Richardson, in care of the U. S. Consulate General at HongKong on March 16th. 1904, and formally notified him that on the presentation of a satisfactory bond of \$4000 gold the cargo of the pretended firm of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. would be released pending action by the Chinese Authorities. Copy enclosed marked Exhibit "J."

On the afternoon of March 16th. 1904, I received a despatch from H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs notifying me that he had instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to proceed against the guilty Chinese Subjects. Copy of despatch enclosed marked Exhibit "K."

On March 17th. 1904, a young Chinaman, who said he was a friend of Richardson and had just arrived from HongKong, handed me a letter from Richardson demanding the immediate release of the seized yarns, etc. and also the handing over of an account book and chit book belonging to the said Richardson. Nothing however, was said about the entering up or presentation of any bond. I told the Chinaman that unless the bond was properly entered up, I would not interfere in the case. I informed him of the cablegram of instructions I had received from the Department and said I would follow it to the letter. He then left. Messrs. Colegrove and Silva were present during the interview. *P* If I do *P* not hear from Richardson within the next 48 hours, I will forward the chit book and account book in care of U. S. Consul General at HongKong. Richardson's letter enclosed marked Exhibit "L. "

The Nam Hei Magistrate is now giving all of the Chinese subjects and conspirators concerned in this bogus firm a fair and open trial, the result of which I will transmit to you together with a transcript of the evidence.

In my despatch No. 328 of November 19th. 1903, I informed you that Richardson was keeping away from here to evade arrest on a warrant charging him with perjury in connection with this bogus firm. Since then he has also kept away from all parts in South China. He evidently conducts his operations in Hong Kong, where he is practically immune from arrest for the grave crime of which he has been guilty. ^{His} ~~Now~~ is the second flagrant case, within the past 4 1/2 years, of an American Citizen being guilty of such despicable misconduct. When he swore before me on July 1902 that he was the sole owner, proprietor, and member of the firm of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. of Canton, I warned him, most earnestly, against lending the use of his name to any Chinese subjects for fraudulent purposes, I had in mind at the time the instructions thereon of Minister Conger, a copy of which I enclose marked Exhibit "M." If Consuls-General, Consuls and other Consular Officers desire to stand well with the high Chinese authorities and to prove, beyond all question or doubt, that they are actuated by a sincere desire to be as just to China as they are dutiful and loyal to the United States and American interests they will faithfully obey those instructions both in spirit and letter. A failure to do so will cause distrust, want of confidence and possibly an end of friendly relations.

Bogus firms of this sort are a fruitful source of serious complaint on the part of the Chinese authorities and I am glad and proud to be able to say, that Richardson³ is the only one within my knowledge, within the past 3 years in which our American reputation has been brought to shame, or practically commercial dishonor.

Without going at any length into details of Richard-

sen's disgraceful career, I simply mention the fact that he has been well known here as the associate of a gang of swindlers and thieves, comprising W. F. Cary, L. C. Passano, J. D. Gillilan and Geo. Aitken, all of whom I am sorry to say are Americans, except Aitken. Warrants for their arrest for various crimes have for many months been in the hands of Mr. Colegrove, the U. S. Marshal and of Captain Lindberg, Superintendent of Municipal Police of Shameen, Canton.

They are unscrupulous adventurers with everything to gain and nothing to lose, that is worth losing. They have been guilty of almost every crime from perjury, theft, obtaining goods and money by false pretence, embezzlement and attempted forgery, to swindling foreigners and natives. On account of my firm administration of justice, they hate and also fear me; consequently they have fled from Canton and they are fugitives from justice. Cary fled in disguise several months ago from Canton to HongKong, and thence to the Straits' Settlements. Richardson Gilliland, and Passano are in HongKong where they are operating in concert. Aitken is somewhere in the West River district, McMullen is in Manila, Louis Long is serving three months' imprisonment in prison for falsifying the accounts of the American Canton-Hankow Railway. In order that you may more thoroughly understand the character (or rather the want of it) of Chas. E. Richardson I enclose a photographic copy of a letter which, on August 31st. 1903, he sent to Dr. Carl Johnson, U. S. Vice Consul at Amoy in which he sought by cajolery and threats to debauch Vice Consul Johnson. In that letter he quotes me several times and each statement that he makes is a wicked invention. Not one of the remarks he attributes to me were uttered by me and he never had any conversations with me on the subjects noted. He is a foul disgrace. If he had known the strict methods followed here of examining Chinese applicants for emigration he would not have made such palpable mistakes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Exhibit 'A'

Statement of Mr. Fung Hung.

Fung Hung, 33 years of age, of the Pun U District, manager of the shop known as Charles E. Richardson & Co. dealers in flour, sugar and yarn in Hing Loong Street, Canton, appeared before me this 23rd day of November (6th day of the 10th moon) and stated under oath as follows:-

The capital of the concern is \$16,000 divided between eight partners - all of whom are Chinese - and Mr. Richardson is paid to represent us as our agent, receiving One thousand dollars per year, and has no interest whatever in our business.

I do not know of any other business of Richardson. He told me he had an office in Amoy, where Chinese merchants could procure the necessary papers to enable them to enter Manila.

He never sent any Chinese from Canton to Manila, to my knowledge he never spoke to me of sending anyone from here, and if he had done so, I would have known it.

Mr. Richardson is not a resident of Canton. Whenever there is any business connected with the firm he is sent for, and he generally stops at the hotel for a day or so.

Richardson never told me that he was paying any money or bribe of any kind to the U. S. Consul General, or anyone connected with the U. S. Consulate, and our firm never paid any money for this purpose.

Signed and Sworn to)
before me, Russell)
Colegrove, Vice Con-)
sul General of the)
United States, this)
23rd day of November)
1903.)

Sd. Fung Hung (馮洪)

" Ip Lai (葉麗)

True Copy,

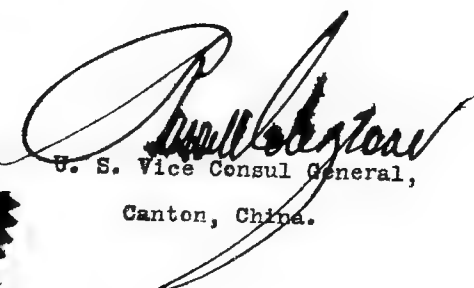

U. S. Vice Consul General,
Canton, China.

Exhibit "B."

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA, March 4th 1904

J. de Luca Esq.

Commissioner of Customs,
Canton.

Esteemed Sir:

Having learned that the
bogus firm of Chas. E. Richardson & Co.
of Canton are still trading under that
style and title and thus defrauding
the Imperial revenues, I have the honor,
herewith, to notify you of the following facts.

Many months ago Chas. E. Richardson
formally notified me in writing and
made oath before me in person that he
was the sole owner and proprietor and
member of the firm of Chas. E. Richardson &
doing a flour and general merchandise
trade in Canton and its vicinity. He
asked me to protect his interest and
I agreed to do so with the express stipulation
that no evasion was to be attempted
on the Chinese laws or the usual
Customs and Lekin duties, and that
he would notify me promptly if any
change took place in the personnel
of

2.

of the firm. It was not until within the last three months of 1908, that I learned beyond all question that the said Chas. E. Richardson had deliberately perjured himself before me and that the alleged firm of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. in Canton — whose place of business is situated in King Loong Street — really consisted of Chinese subjects, who paid him \$4,000 per year for the fraudulent use of his name. Those Chinese subjects made affidavit to those facts before me, and I instructed them to cease at once doing business as Chas. E. Richardson & Co. This they promised to do. I now learn that they are still conducting & carrying on business in flour and general merchandise and are defrauding the Imperial revenues under the fraudulent title of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. I have the honor to suggest that proper legal action be taken against them. Warrants have been issued months ago from this Consulate General for the arrest of Chas. E. Richardson for perjury and other crimes. He is aware of that fact and

6.

and consequently never comes to Canton, but remains in Hongkong where he is immune from arrest on those charges.

I am, Esteemed Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. Robert M. Mott Wade,
U. S. Consul General.

Exhibit C.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

March 4th 1894

His Excellency Viceroy Liou,

Your Excellency:

I have the honor, herewith, to enclose copy of my communication of this date to Hon. A. de Luze, Commissioner of Customs of this port concerning the existence of the fraudulent firm of Chas. E. Richardson & Co., in Ning Loong Street, Canton, who are defrauding the Imperial revenues this being pretence that they are an American firm. The parties concerned in thus defrauding the Imperial revenue deserve punishment both by fine and imprisonment; that, however, is in your own hands and with it, I have nothing to do.

Should you desire copies of affidavits noted in my letter to M^r de Luze, the Commissioner of Customs, I will be happy to forward them.

With assurance of profound consideration,

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient Servant

W. Robert M. M. Wade,

U. S. Consul General.

Canton China, March 18th. 1904.

STATEMENT OF FUNG HUNG.

I am the manager of the Chit Wo firm, consisting of 8 partners to wit:

Chin Hang On, Compredore to the Sperry ~~Flower~~ Flour Co. at Hongkong,

Kwong Yan Hang, Flour dealer of Hongkong-

Kwong Chan On do do do do

Kwong Wo Loong do do do do

Yee Hing do do do do

Wong Yut Sang, partner of the Yee Hing Shop, residing at Ping Ti in the Nam Hoi District.

Hing Wo Tong, alias Fung Hung,

Hing Leum Tong,

each owning \$1000 a share.

The above Company has been operated for four years. Within the last two years, for the purpose of saving Lekin duty, we engaged Mr. Chas. E. Richardson, as our representative at Canton, using the name of Charles E. Richardson & Co. for that purpose, paying him the sum of \$1000. a year,

Before the Chinese New Year, we contracted for a thousand bags of flour from him (Richardson) and paid him as bargain money the sum of \$2000. on speculation. The flour is due to arrive by next fortnight.

Mr. Richardson has been in our employ for 19 months, and we have already paid him through his Compredore, \$1600. Mr. Richardson's Compredore in Hongkong is Yeung Cheuk Hin, who goes around to get business for him (Richardson)

Besides the flour business, which is done through Mr. Richardson, I also deal in Sugar and Yarn, which is done through Chinese Shops, in Hongkong, called Shum Hing, Tai Hing, and Kung Kee.

Latter part of 11th. Chinese moon, I went down to Hongkong and asked him why he informed the U.S. Consul Genl. that he was the owner of my shop and business, when he was only paid by us to use his name to save the Lekin duty, and I told him that I propose to give up his services, and as the agreement of our firm was in my hands; he asked me for it, and had it burnt in my presence.

This happened at his house, No. 19 near the Peak in Hongkong, his wife being the only person present besides Mr. Richardson and myself. I also told him, through his misrepresentation of our firm he nearly put us into great trouble.

Mr. Richardson then said, "my trouble is all over—you may continue on the business as before". I therefore did not stop my business, and took his word, working as before, with the intention of procuring another foreigner in his place, but did not tell him so.

馮洪

Witness—

A. Schmidt,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Lam Hon Wan,

Interpreter,

for U.S. Consul Genl.

Sworn and signed before me, this 5th, day of March, 1904, at the U.S. Consulate General at Canton, China.

Robert M. McWade.

U.S. Consul General.

Exhibit "F."

No 21.

Customs House,
Canton, 9th March, 1904.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th inst: informing me that the firm trading at this port under the name and style of Char. E. Richardson & Co is a bogus firm really consisting of Chinese who pay Char. E. Richardson the sum of \$1,000 per annum for the fraudulent use of his name: and in reply to state that the receipt of the above intelligence — for which please accept my thanks — has made it necessary for me to refuse further applications from the said firm and to detain certain goods which were being passed through the Customs by ~~their~~ pending investigation by the High Chinese authorities — the Viceroy and the Hoppo — to whom I have reported the case.

L. M. Wade,
S. General,
Canton,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Ed. de Luca,
actg Commissioner of Customs.

Exhibit "F."

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA, March 10th 1904.

Messrs Robert M. M. Wade

U. S. Consul General,
Canton,

Sir,

Conforming to your orders,
on the 9th of March, I visited the shop
known as the Chas. E. Richardson & Co for
the purpose of informing Mr. Richardson
that upon his giving a bond for the sum
of four thousand dollars (\$4000) good
consigned to him would be released
by the Customs officials.

I was accompanied by Mr. A. M.
J. da Silva, Chief Clerk and Interpreter of
this Consulate, and upon our arrival
at the said shop we were informed by
the coolies in charge, that both Mr.
Richardson and his clerk were in
Hongkong, and there was no one
to whom we could deliver our message.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Wm. Russell Colgrove,
U. S. Vice Consul General.

Exhibit 10

Canton China, March 12th/1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U.S. Consul General,

Sir: Following your instructions on March 11th. I again visited the shop claimed by Chas. E. Richardson to be his place of business.

My instructions from you, were to deliver a letter to Richardson or his agent, informing him that upon his filing a bond for the sum of \$4,000. in this Consulate, or in the Custom House, goods alleged to be consigned to him would be released by the Customs Officials.

I had previously sent a letter to this effect to the shop, which was refused by those in charge.

On the 11th, inst. I was accompanied by our chief clerk and interpreter, Mr. da Silva, and Mr. Shi Shiu Kwong, also clerk and interpreter in this Consulate.

Although a sign bearing the words "Charles E. Richardson & Co" was posted on the outside of the building, (which had been done since my prior visit on March 9th.) the inmates positively refused to accept the letter addressed to Mr. Richardson, or to receive a verbal message for him.

They (those in charge of the shop) insisted that Richardson was in no way interested in the business, and that they did not know his whereabouts, beyond the fact that they supposed he was in Hong-kong.

Being unable to find Mr. Richardson, I am holding the letter in question until I can ascertain his address.

I will add, that while the inmates of this shop insisted that Richardson was in no way interested in the business, I noticed the initials "C.E.R." on numerous bags, and upon further inquiry I learned that the shop used Richardsons name for the purpose of evading Customs duties.

Yours to before me,

Robert M. McWade.

Consul General of the United States.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Musell K. Ripon
United States Vice Consul Genl.

Robert M.

Canton China, March 13th. 04,

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U.S. Consul Genl.

Sir: Under your instructions, I accompanied the Vice Consul General Mr. Colegrove on March 11th. to the shop claimed by Chas. E. Richardson as his place of business at Canton.

Mr. Shi Shiu Kwong, also accompanied us, and acted as interpreter. After informing the people there who are coolies, that our business was to inform Richardson or his representative that upon his filing a bond for the sum of four thousand dollars, either at the Consulate or the Custom House, goods alleged to have been consigned to him would be released by the Customs Authorities, and that we wanted to deliver a letter also, the inmates replied that they could not take charge of the letter, and said that Richardson had no representative there, and that they had nothing to do with Richardson or his business, and did not know his whereabouts.

On looking around the shop, we noticed a number of bags of brown sugar marked "C E R", and we asked the men there, "if you have nothing to do with Richardson, how is it that all these cargoes are marked with Richardsons initials"; they replied that their cargoes used Richardsons name for the purpose of passing the Customs and lightening the dues.

We noticed a sign board bearing the words "Chas. E. Richardson & Co." on the outside wall of the building, and we questioned the men "who put that sign board there" because the sign was not there when we last called on March 9th. The inmates replied that they knew nothing about it, and said that Richardson had only a room rented from them in the building for his Chinese clerk.

As we could obtain no information whatever from those people who also refused to take charge of the letter—and refused to take our verbal message or instructions for Richardson, we left the place.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant.

Sworn to before me
this 13th. day of March,
1904.

W. A. S. S. S.

Robert M. McWade.

Chief clerk, U.S. Consulate.

U.S. Consul Genl.

Exhibit "I."

Canton China, March 14th/04.

Hon. R.M. McWade,

U.S. Consul Genl.

Sir: Under your orders, I accompanied the Vice Consul General, Mr. Colegrove, and chief clerk Mr. da Silva, on March 11th. to the shop claimed by Chas. E. Richardson as his place of business in Canton.

When we reached there I acted as Interpreter, and Mr. Colegrove asked me to say that we would where Mr. Richardson was, and to tell him or his representative that if Richardson would file a bond of \$ 4000. in the U.S. Consulate General or the Custom House goods alleged to be consigned to him would be released by the Customs Officials, and the next thing we want was to deliver a letter (which was in Mr. Colegrove's hand) to him. The people replied that they cannot take charge of the letter, for they did not know Richardsons address, and that Richardson had no representative there. They also insisted that Richardson had no way connected with their business at all.

While the above questions were finished we prepared to go, but on looking at both sides of the shop, we noticed that there was a number of bags marked "C E R". Then I was again requested by Mr. Colegrove to question them, and they replied that these bags only used Richardsons name in order to pass the Customs in the way of lightening the duties.

I recollect also that when the door a signboard marked thus "Chas. E. Richardson & Co." caught our sight, and we at once again questioned the men. They replied that they knew nothing about that signboard, and that Mr. Richardson only rented from them a room in their shop as office. As soon as this finished, and we obtained no information, from them and left the place.

I am Sir,

Sworn to before me
this 14th, day of
March 1904.

Your obedient servant,

Shi Shi Shui Kwong.

Robert M. McWade.

U.S. Consul Genl.

Exhibit "J."

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA.

March 16th 1904

Char. E. Richardson & Co.,

in care of U.S. Consulate General,
Hongkong.

Sirs:

Repeated efforts have been fruitlessly made by U.S. employees to find you at your alleged business address in Canton for the purpose of notifying you that on returning up a satisfactory bond for \$4,000 gold either with the Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton or at this Consulate General, the cargo claimed by you to belong to the alleged firm of Char. E. Richardson & Co. will be released, pending action by the Chinese authorities, and the few papers and one account book turned over voluntarily by Tung Hung will be handed to you. None of the parties found at your alleged business address in Canton would receive any such notification for you. They absolutely refused to do so. I am, Sirs,

Yours obedient servant
Ed. Robert M. M. Wade,
U.S. Consul General.

Exhibit "K"

Despatch from H. E. Iken, Viceroyn
of the Two Kwangs to Hon: Consul-
General Robert M. McWade.

Your Honor:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 18th day, 1st moon,
regarding the fraudulent firm in King Loong
Street, having under false pretences used
the name of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. for
the purpose of defrauding the Chinese
Government taxes so contents of which
have my attention. I am
exceedingly gratified to note that in
the present case Your Honor has done
your duty in your usual straightforward
manner. In reference to this sort of
cases, instructions had already been
given to strictly forbid any Chinese
from falsely using any foreigner's
name as a foreign firm.

As Your Honor has already found out
that the said Richardson's firm of
King Loong Street, is solely owned by Chinese
merchants and that the said Richardson
had

2.

has received money for their protection, which is a case of conspiracy with the Chinese to do evil, the parties concerned who have already abused the law should be severely dealt with and punished as a warning against future perpetrators.

I have instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to have the said firm sealed up and to have all the partners, managers, and others concerned in the business arrested, plainly investigated and then to make a report to me before dealing with all of them.

I have also requested the Commissioners of Customs at Canton to submit the whole matter with regard to the said Richardson's conspiracy with the native merchants who have bribed him for using his name in doing evils, for the consideration of H. E. the Hoppo, the latter official will accordingly communicate with Your Honor to have the said Richardson punished in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

With

57.

With reference to the alleged deposition
made by the defendant, witnessed by the
Deputy Commissioners of Customs, I shall
deem it a great favor if you will kindly
send me a copy of it.

(29th day, 1st moon, 808th K.C.)

March 15, 1904.

Exhibit L

Charles E. Richardson & Co.

Hongkong, March 18th. 1904.

Sir:

Through certain instructions, we hereby make a formal demand on you for the following two items.

1st. The release of 20 bales of Cotton yarn, per SS "Ying King" 13 bales of Cotton yarn per SS "Kwang Tung", and 2 bales of Cotton yarn per SS "San Cheung".

These 35 bales of Cotton yarn were detained by the Canton Custom House because of an Official letter from you, stating we were a bogus firm. I hereby enter a denial to this.

2nd. We also hereby make a formal demand for one "Chit Book", and one Chinese Account book, which were taken from our office in Hing Loong Kai, Canton, without warrant by your clerk Mr. daSilva.

I also am desirous of a letter from you stating that you have withdrawn from the Custom House at Canton, the statement that Chas. E. Richardson & Co. are a bogus firm.

I send this letter and formal demand by the hand of a friend Mr. Yung Fun Che.

If you release this cargo on perusal of this, kindly hand him, (Fun Che) the order; if you refuse to do so, kindly hand him a letter so stating the refusal.

I wish Mr. Fun Che to return promptly, and would ask your immediate action. I think your calm consideration since your action, will show you that you made a slight error.

We are

Sir,

Your obedient servants.

To-Hon. R.M. McWade,
U.S. Consul Genl.
Canton.

Chas. E. Richardson & Co.

Exhibit - M.

Com. No. 532.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKING, CHINA.

December 18th. 1899.

Hubbard T. Smith, Esq.

United States Vice Consul,
Canton.

Sir:

The attention of this Legation having been called by the Chinese Government to the illegal and fraudulent use of foreign hong names by Chinese in order that they may avoid the payment of likin duties or for other reasons; you are requested to warn the American merchants living within your consular jurisdiction that such practices cannot but be damaging to their good reputation here, and that they will not have the support or sympathy of either the Government or the Legation in such evil practices, and that they should not give permission to the fraudulent use of their names in any business or practice whatever.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Cenger.

T. M. STEVENS & Co.,
General Import & Export Merchants,
HONGKONG, CANTON & AMOY,
NEW YORK & PORTLAND, ORE.

Chas. E. RICHARDSON.
Agent.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"STEFEL."

HONGKONG,

Aug 21

1903.

—A.B.C. 4th Edition.
BIRD'S STANDARD
PAPER'S LUMBER

My dear Doctor:

I wish to have a few talk with you
which no one else knows of. When I do these things I do
not tell other people but sink it into oblivion.

Mr Miller who is here tells me you
have refused to visit as many as you pass and that
some of the parties were truly entitled to pass. He also
explained to me your new reference system which I
approve of and a somewhat similar one exists at
Canton.

Now I cannot say I like all these turn
backs. I have discussed this question of visit thoroughly
with Mr McEwen & you are quite too particular and
without cause. You cannot set up an arbitrary
rule from your own judgment. The law says you
must investigate but the only investigation you
can do is to have a set of questions to ask
the man & if his testimony is correct you are
bound to visit.

T. M. STEVENS & Co.,
General Import & Export Merchants,
HONGKONG, CANTON & AMOY,
NEW YORK & PORTLAND, ORE.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"STEFEL."

CODES USED:—A. I.—A. B. C. 4TH EDITION
WEBER'S STANDARD
SOUTHERN LONDON

Chas. E. RICHARDSON.
Agent.

HONGKONG,

16/

In fact the Canton C^y. told me that if
the ~~ship~~ ^{man} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} him a despatch with a certificate
he ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~answered~~ ^{answered} the questions set forth in the ~~present~~
that he ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~always~~ ^{always} ~~wise~~ ^{wise}. He said it was a matter of
policy right and for trade & other interest he would
not refuse.

Of course I know the object of your
refusal and I am content with what has been
done but it is almost enough except one where
the facts ~~thin~~ ^{thin} all over like a map. Then act.

But if it keeps up all the time then
I will do something like this, mind you, always
in a friendly spirit too. I will have the Taitai
write you an official despatch covering said
certificate and if the party is turned down will
have the Taitai see for a reason. On your
answer I will have him protest & armed with
the protest & data I will appeal to the
Commodore at Canton. It will be my relief and

T. M. STEVENS & CO.,
General Import & Merchants,
HONGKONG, CANTON & AMOY,
NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO,
CABLE ADDRESS: "STEFEL."

Chas. E. RICHARDSON,
Agent.

HONGKONG.

100 4TH EDITION
NEW YORK
1898

I am sure I am sure.

Now Doctor - the tale says that we all like to make money, and during the coming year or two you make as much as you can. Besides all this in the coming time I may be able to do you a political favor of great importance to you.

Seriously you do not need to be more careful than Canton does. I want you to be careful yet reasonable. I have no timidity here. If the man says answers every question who is there to say he lies. Besides this, this is the authority of the Manila custom House. If they are fit to land them will export. If not they also cannot be arbitrary. They must observe the treaty and live within it. The Manila authorities would crush the lawyers if they could but they could not.

In discussing trouble with detection the Canton City. Tell me that it was nonsense. He says if I will only tell him these names

T. W. STEVENS & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HONGKONG, CANTON & AMOY,
NEW YORK & PORTLAND, ORE.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,
Agent.

HONGKONG,

190

Cable Address "STEFEL"

COMPRESSOR, A. A. B. & CO. LTD.
P. O. BOX 1000
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. LTD.

and when they are spying to see how
up if they cannot show authority from
Dept and he says he would be up there
if he came to Canton meddling without
Dept authority. He says he would tolerate it
the inference of support to you was given.

Now Doctor you & I are business men
so you can talk freely to me another. I know
if I asked Mr B to speak to you about it he
would be afraid to. Besides this secret knowledge
of the matter & so now you & I know of this one
thing I will always help you & perhaps I know
a few things about movements. Made all the money
I could.

I am withdrawing Herzberg to Canton &
it looks like Canton will send many more than
before. I believe you don't like him now that he
is reached I can use him there. If you will
inform me what you like & dislike I will do
everything I can to meet your desires. If you tell
me these things then I can act.



No. 658.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 24th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans Apr 29/04
File*

Commercial Treaty.

Abstract of Contents.

*Acknowledging receipt of
printed copies, &c. &c.*



No. 358.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 24th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge receipt of an unnumbered despatch dated February 6th, 1904, informing me that the Hon. Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, had forwarded to me copies of the Commercial Treaty, concluded January 13th, 1904, between the United States and China.

I have received the copies referred to and request that at least 24 additional copies shall be forwarded to me for presentation to each of the Chinese Authorities within this jurisdiction, to the leading Mercantile firms that transact business with the United States, and to some of our representative Missionaries in charge of Districts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.



No. 359.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 25, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade, Canton
(Exhibit K)

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Chas. E. Richardson.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 359.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 25th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 357 dated March 17th, 1904, regarding the bogus firm of Chas E. Richardson & Co. I have the honor to report as follows:

On the afternoon of March 21st, 1904, I received a letter, dated March 19th, 1904, from Chas E. Richardson in which he declined "to put up a bond for \$4,000 gold for cargo valued at a little over \$4,000 silver." He also "declined to put up a bond so long as you (I) have anything to do with the case." The remainder of his letter is characteristic, and I commend it to your grave consideration. Letter enclosed marked Exhibit "A".

Ascertaining on inquiry of the Customs' officials that the cargo in question was valued at a little over \$5,000 Mex.: I wrote to Chas E. Richardson on March 22nd, 1904, informing him of my willingness to accept a satisfactory bond that would cover the value of the cargo. Letter enclosed marked Exhibit "B". I have received no reply to that communication.

In order that there may be no doubt in your mind of the reputation of Chas E. Richardson's associate John D. Gillilan, I requested Captain Charles W. Meade, Engineer-in-Chief of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, to write a formal letter, certifying his knowledge of the said Gillilan. He courteously consented to do so and I enclose his official communication,

-- marked --

marked Exhibit "C", which stigmatizes Gillilan as a confidence man and swindler. I should add that, before Gillilan's character was exposed here, he posed in Canton and Heng Keng as a wealthy timber merchant, having immense and valuable timber concessions in Berneo. His representations found credence in both cities until evidences began to crop up of his having swindled Mr. George Lammert and others. He disappeared from Canton, fearing arrest at my hands; and he has been and is the intimate associate of Chas E. Richardson. Both of them are shrewd unscrupulous men who would not hesitate at perjury or any other crime to carry out their designs.

I have the honor to add that the high Chinese authorities are publicly investigating the bogus firm of Chas E. Richardson & Co. The details of that investigation will be furnished to me by the officials when evidence is all in and I will promptly send you a copy thereof.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert M. McKim". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

U. S. Consul General.

Hammond Milling Co. of Seattle,
Merchant Millers,
Branch at
HongKong, Canton, & Amoy.

Edw. E. Richardson
Chas. E. Richardson,
Agent.

HongKong March 19th. 1904.

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul Gen'l
Canton.

Sir:

Yours of 16th. at hand yesterday.

I decline to put up a bond for \$4000.00 gold for cargo valued at a little over \$4000 silver. Also I decline to put up a bond so long as you must have anything to do with the case.

Regarding the use of the word "alleged" by you in the letter acknowledged. I would advise you to be cautious in your use of same.

As the Nam Hei Yuen has closed my office in King Leung Kai I desire to know by whose orders and if by yours or by your information I desire hereby in behalf of Chas. E. Richardson & Co. and myself to notify you that I hold you personally responsible for damages for loss of business, damage of business prestige and damages for detention of cargo and other expenses.

I leave in a few days for Peking to see your Superior the U. S. Minister as I have been instructed to do so. As I take with me proofs and books and invoices of my business in Canton as transacted from here and all sworn and certified to before the U. S. Consul Gen'l here I would advise you to send the paltry scrapings you have to the U. S. Minister there.

Further in a day or two a former friend of yours leaves here and among his effects are some choice materials in the shape of affidavits some of which affidavits and proofs you have never thought of as existing. Besides this some papers of Mr. da Silva's. These go before Senator Foraker and some of the New York papers. Excellent campaign stuff.

Besides this on the "Tremont" which sails in a few

days is one of the stockholders of the above Concern. Mr. A. B. Hammond is a twenty millionaire. He owns mines, railways, Banks sawmills, flourmills, race horses and forms one of the political factions of Montana. My principal will thus inform the Senators of Oregon and Washington and Montana of your actions.

The higher you build your castle the greater will be its fall.

If you wish to release the cargo it will stop the expense of my trip and I will detain the rest of the stuff, also you must restore my sheep to me, the papers you seized (not voluntarily given) altho they are of no value and the account books does not deal with my affairs. Also you must give me a letter stating that you will give me full protection in the future, and to all my interests. If this is not in accord with your ideas we will both fight each other. I have right and justice and the law on my side and you have a momentarily tyrannical power and which you can avail yourself of so long as it is of avail.

Yours etc.

Chas. E. Richardson

for Chas. E. Richardson & Co.

The Stockholder is Mr. M. Gold Smith
of Portland. Mr. Gold Smith is son of
B. Gold Smith of Portland Oreg and
your friend Mr. Perkins can tell you about this family.

Exhibit "B."

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, March 22nd, 1904.

Chas. E. Richardson Esq.:

in care of

U. S. Consulate General,

Hong Kong.

Sir:

I received on March 21st, 1904, your courteous communication dated March 19th, 1904. I am unaware of the value of the consignment of yarns, &c: in the hands of the authorities, and am quite willing to accept a satisfactory bond equal in value to the seized goods.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. Consul General.

Exhibit "C."

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Canton, China, March 23rd, 1904.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your inquiry regarding my knowledge on one John D. Gillilan, I will state that although not intimately acquainted with him, I first met him about four years ago in Manila and have known him in a desultory way ever since, and although from my personal knowledge I do not know much about him, I can say that he has a very bad reputation. He is considered an all-around confidence-man, bilk, general dead-beat and pimp. This is the general reputation of the man so far as I knew it in Manila, and from what little personal knowledge I have of the man I believe he deserves this reputation.

Very respectfully,

Sd. C. W. Mead

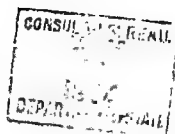
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton.

111 711



No. 860.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 26th 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McLeod

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Abstract of Mrs. Charles Smith

Abstract of Contents.

CONSUL
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

Ans- by form
May 19/1904.

No. 360.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 26th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose Memorandum of the death of Mrs. Charley Sing of intermittent fever in San Ui District, Province of Kwang Tung on August 19th, 1903.

She was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and there married Charley Sing, a Chinese laundryman, to whom she bore 4 children, 3 sons and 1 daughter, all of whom are now alive. As she died in the interior of the country to which communication is ~~accompanied~~ precarious --- almost entirely by runners --- the facts of her illness and death have just come to hand. Her husband Charley Sing is not a Citizen of the United States. He comes under the category of a "Return Laborer". From what I can gather he is a good father to his motherless little ones and, on account of his good conduct whilst in Philadelphia, stands well in the estimation of the Rev. Frederic Poole, who is in charge of the Chinese Mission, in 929 Race Street of that city.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

(Form No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China,

March 26th 1904

Name: Mrs. Harley Sing, (Laura Goddard)

Native or naturalized: Native of Philadelphia, Pa.

Date of death: August 19, 1903.

Place of death: San Li Nueti, Kiangsu Province, China.

Cause of death: Intermittent Fever

Disposition of remains: Buried in San Li Nueti.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: In care of husband, Harley Sing.

Address of family: Father, William Goddard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Family notified: Yes.

Accompanied by relatives: Husband and four children.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages II pages, 255.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

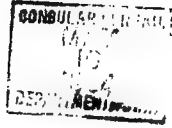
Robert M. McWade

Consul General of the United States.

Consul of the United States.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED & FILED

aimed
No. 861.



Noted
File

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 28th 1904.

Mr.

E. Robert H. Allevade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of a loose wrapper

Abstract of Contents.

No. 361.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 28th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, a loose wrapper which I have received through the mail. It contained no document, printed or otherwise, and the note written upon it by T. A. Cox indicates the date of its receipt in Chic and Minn R. P. O.

No doubt the Bureau or Department Clerk who forwarded the wrapper originally saw help to give an idea of its former contents.

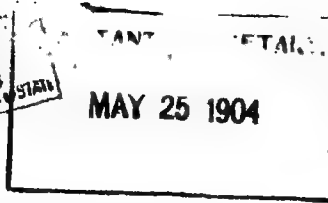
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm. M. McHardy
U.S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

MS



No. 362.

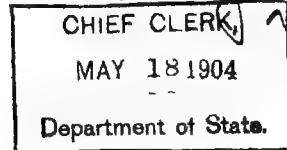
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 12, 1904.

Mr. Robert H. McWade

To the Department of State.

*To Dr. Rippon
June 1, 04
with printed copy
of report*



Subject:

Kwang Si Saming *John*

Abstract of Contents.

*final report enclosing statement,
accounts, vouchers, &c; &c;*

No. 362.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 12th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 311 dated September 10th, 1903 concerning the famine condition in Kwang Si, I have the honor to report as follows:

After considerable delay on the part of His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, in arranging with the Sin How Cook --- Board of Reorganization, composed of five high Mandarins --- for the payment of the transportation and other expenses of the Third American Relief Expedition to Kwang Si, I have, at last, been able to close up my accounts of the Kwang Si American Relief Fund. Enclosed are a statement to the Subscribers to the fund, the accounts in detail, and vouchers for all disbursements &c!.

For the information of the subscribers, I am having 100 copies of the Statement and accounts printed at the office of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission; copies of which I will forward as soon as they are ready.

You will note that the Relief Fund and its accounts, vouchers, &c: have been audited and found correct by a Committee consisting of Rev. Robert E. Chambers, Missionary of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, and Major William Dana Shelby, M. D., Surgeon of the American Canton-Hankow Railway.

The balance, after paying all expenses, amounts to Mexican \$4,941.01. I am desirous of turning over that balance to the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, for the purpose of alleviating the distress and misery of the thousands of unfortunate lepers in Canton and its immediate vicinity. Almost all of these afflicted natives are in a state of starvation, and it would be a charity, indeed, to turn over this balance for their relief. The Rev. Dr. Beattie, a warm personal friend of mine, has, for a number of years, been ministering to them. No matter how loathsome may be their appearance, he cheerfully looks after their religious and physical wants. Of our self-sacrificing missionaries, he is assuredly the best type. I feel convinced that the use of this balance in his hands would be beneficial in every way and that it would be judiciously expended among the stricken people. Will you kindly place this statement before the Christian Herald, of New York, through whose munificent charity the relief fund was largely organized and through which many thousands of human lives were saved?

I enclose a letter from the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie on the subject of the proposed transfer of the balance. It tells a truthful story of his work among the lepers. I also enclose three photographs, two showing lepers receiving relief from Dr. Beattie, and a third one showing three leper women, one of them a mother with a babe on her arm. The babe is apparently perfectly healthy, whilst the poor mother's features are scarred and disfigured with the foul disease.

If it meets with your approval, I suggest to have the three photographs and Dr. Beattie's letter forwarded to the Christian Herald, of New York, for publication.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

Canton, April 11th, 1904.

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Consul General:-

I am pleased to know that you are interested in my work for lepers and that you desire to have the balance of the Kwangsi Famine Fund transferred to my work of relief among the lepers of Canton. I shall, therefore, try to give you some account of my work and the need there is to help the lepers.

My work is threefold. First to bring Christianity to these outcasts from home and friends, and thus bring some hope and comfort into their lonely, miserable lives.

Secondly, To prevent the spread of leprosy. This can be done in two ways. First, by segregating all the non-tainted children now living with leper parents. For this schools are needed. And secondly to provide in some way for the lepers, so that they will not be obliged to beg in the streets of Canton. Every day hundreds of lepers beg from shop to shop and carry disease with them.

Thirdly. To help these sick and helpless lepers to get enough to eat. At present my work is confined to the leper settlement outside the East gate of Canton city. Here we have the largest leper settlement in the province. It is estimated that in this province there are upwards of 20,000 lepers. The exact number cannot be definitely known but the number is certainly very large. Almost every city has its lepers settlement. In the settlement outside of the East gate of the city there are upwards of 1,000 lepers. Of this 1,000 there is not one who has not to beg for a living. The government has provided very comfortable houses for all who are admitted to the village. A charge of \$14 max. is made for every one admitted to the village. This tends to keep the number at about 1,000. Few lepers can raise the amount necessary to buy admittance to the village. It is a fact that when a man or woman becomes a leper his family casts him or

her out and refuses to do anything towards his or her support. It is only in rare instances that any provision is made and seldom that the fee necessary for entrance to this village is paid. In addition to providing the house for the lepers the government has a small fund the interest of which is applied to relief work in this village. This fund is, however, so small that it goes a very little way in relieving the suffering of these lepers. About 500 out of the 1,000 lepers are supposed to receive help from this government fund. As one of the 500 dies another takes his place. But to get this place a fee is demanded and the place goes to the highest bidder. Very often the price paid equals the benefit received. To those who receive help from this fund an allowance of 3 cents max. per day is paid. This is barely sufficient to buy the wood and oil necessary for cooking. It remains a fact that the 1,000 lepers have to beg for all they eat. After careful investigation I have found that 8 cents a day is the very smallest amount upon which a leper can live without constantly feeling the pangs of hunger. It is sad to think that out of this 1,000 lepers there are very few who are not suffering from want of food every day in the year. By constant begging they are able to keep themselves from death by starvation. But the majority of them never know what it is to have a full meal. Leprosy is not ordinarily a painful disease but the amount of suffering entailed upon these people in getting food enough to keep them alive must be very great. Scores of them are without toes. As many more have no fingers. Dozens of them are full of open sores. Yet these poor creatures must beg from one year's end to another. In all kinds of weather they must be out. Hot or cold, rain or shine they must make their way to the city, a distance of nearly two miles, beg through the streets and find their way back to the village at night. The life is a terrible one. The rapid increase in prices of food has made their lot harder. The amount of money begged daily is not greater than formerly and yet the price of food has increased twofold.

I am sure that any funds left over from the Kwangsi famine could not be better applied than by giving to the leper work. Here we have a famine all the time. Scores die yearly from want of proper nourishment.

With kind regards,

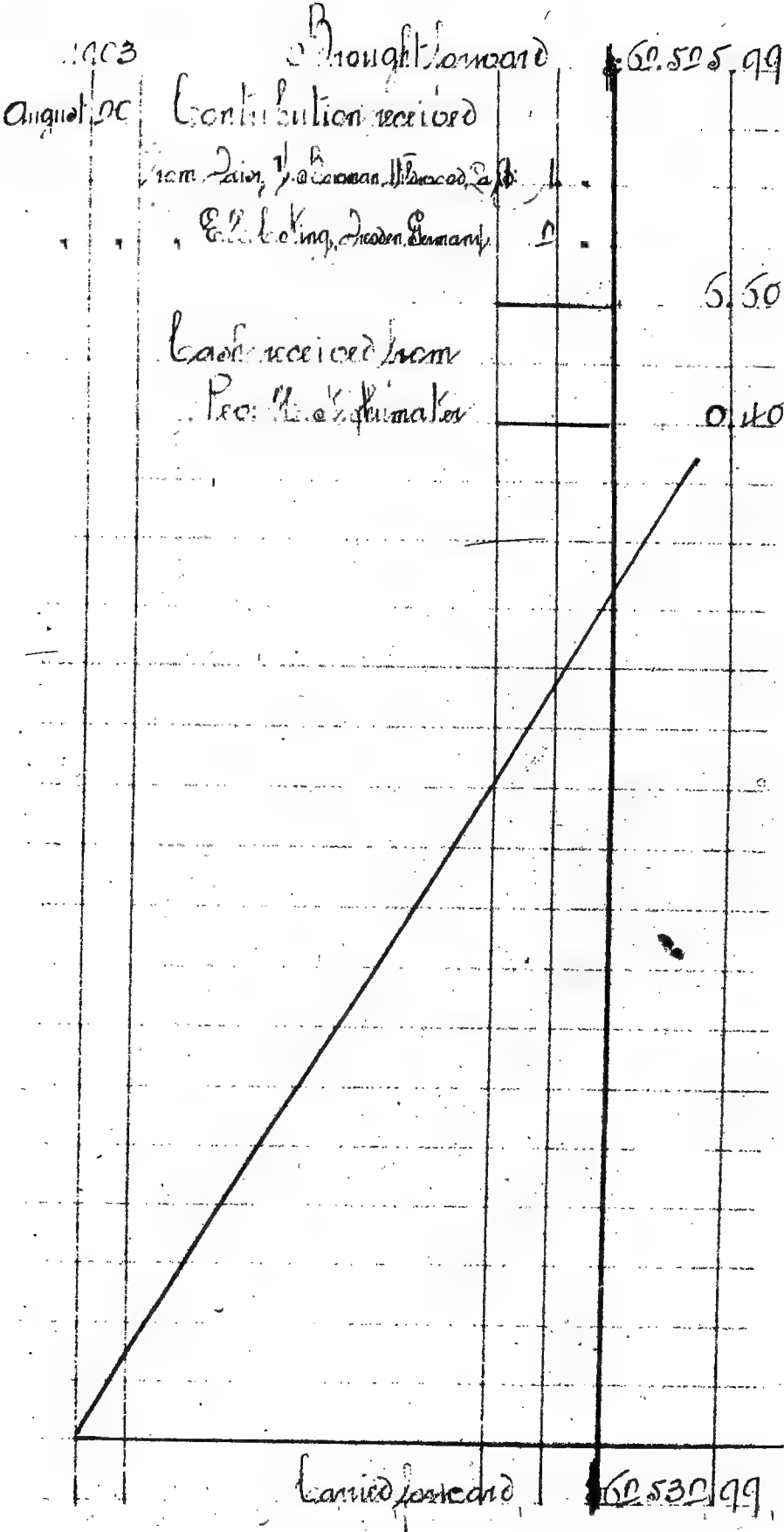
Yours truly,

Sd. Andrew Beattie.

The Kwangsi Famine			
1903			
Apr 12	Net Amount of Subscriptions received in United States of America	1800	
May 9	Contributions received from Christian Herald, St. J. Missionary Department	5000	12084.54
June 8	do	10.000	
	Contributions received thro' State Department:-		
	Reo James Murray, Washam, Va.	15	
	Wm. D. J. Reed, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	24285.98
July 17	Contributions received from Christian Herald, St. J. Missionary Department	10.000	24240.34
August 1	Contribution received thro' Minister, Congo:-		
	Reo Gordon Stiles, St. J.	5	11.10
	Contribution received from the "United Chinese Christian Society" of Vancouver, B.C. Thro' Rev. L. A. Gelman		100
			60.505.99

American Relief Fund.

1903			
April 23	Paid Hong Kong, Shanghai		
	Bank for Credit of Rec.		
	John E. Lee, Kwang Si	439	.
28	do	260	.
May 15	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Lin,		
	for 1800 piculs of Rice @ \$4. ⁶⁸	84.04	.
	Boat hire, Canton to Michow	180	.
	Michow to Kwai Ping, etc.	151.50	
	Services of 3 Pilots	9	.
	6 flags with Chinese characters	6.50	
	4 lanterns and bandels	2.50	
	4 lantern boats with Chinese characters	2.60	
June 15	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Lin,		
	for 6000 piculs of Rice @ \$4. ⁰⁰	24.000	.
	Boat hire, Canton to Kwang Si	1,119.85	
	Boat hire loading 6000 piculs rice	39	.
	Boat hire at Kwang Si	17.50	
	Services of 3 Pilots	30	.
	6 flags with Chinese characters	1.10	
	Lanterns and bandels	3	.
	4 lantern boats with Chinese characters	1.20	
		34,695.05	



1903	Brought forward	\$34,595.05
	Excessions etc. for Chinese assistants	46.30
July, 14	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin,	
	for 6000 piculs & rice	22,399.40
	for 1000 piculs of rice	39. "
	16 Siam and Cambodia	6.50
	16 Siam and Chinese characters	13. "
	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin	
	for advanced Siam and Chinese characters	38.95
	for Siam	5. "
	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin	
	for Siam	23.95
	for Siam	1.85
	for Siam	15.85
	for Siam	40.40
	for Siam	40.35
	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin	
	for Siam and Chinese characters	13.35
	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin	
	for Siam and Chinese characters	14.70
	for Siam and Chinese characters	14.70
	Brought forward	\$57,591.98

Brought Forward \$60,530.99
Also: \$60,530.99

We have examined the vouchers and
the accounts and found them correct.
Canton, China, April 12, 1904.

R. E. Chambers
Audrey Beattie
M. Kelly

Brought forward \$57,591.98

Balance in hand,	4941.01
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Area: 62.530.99

Admt M. McRae
U.S. Consul General.

U. S. Consulate General,

Canton, China, April 12th, 1904.

To the Subscribers,

Kwangsi Famine American Relief Fund.

Esteemed Sirs:

I have the honor to present, herewith, the accompanying statement of accounts, with vouchers in triplicate, as well as a list of subscriptions collected through me.

The assistance received locally was rather small compared with the contribution received from the Christian Herald of New York, which amounted to Gold \$25,000.00 besides other small individual contributions received from the United States, &c.

Besides the 13,800 piculs of Rice, sent to the Famine stricken districts in three different expeditions 200 sacks of American flour, the gift of C. E. Richardson, was also included in the second expedition.

The Boat hire for the Third Expedition, is not included in the account now presented, because it was paid by His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, by whose order the boats were detained in Kwangsi for over a month and who personally assured me that he would defray the transportation expenses.

The accounts have been very courteously audited by Rev. Robert E. Chambers, American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Rev. Andrew Beattie, D. D., American Presbyterian Mission, and Major William Dana Shelby, M. D.

After paying all accounts presented there remains a balance in my hands of \$4,941.01 which will be expended in case of a recurrence of Famine in Kwangsi this year. If there is no famine, I suggest that this balance should be donated to the Rev. Andrew Beattie D. D., American Presbyterian Mission, for the distressed lepers of Canton, who amount to over 20,000.

I am grateful to the American and British Missionaries, male and female, who generously took charge of the distribution of the rice in the stricken districts and who in their characteristic self sacrificing way endured without complaint many hardships and inconveniences whilst succoring the needy. In my despatches to the Hon.

the Secretary of State, I have named them all, personally and appreciatively.

To the Hon. Gershom Stewart, of Hong Kong, I am indebted for valuable suggestions in relation to the needs of the stricken districts and the methods of distribution. During the continuance of the famine I received several visits from him and Mr. Clementi both of whom were, like the unselfish British and American Missionaries, animated with the sole idea of relieving the starving native as expeditiously and thoroughly as the circumstances of the situation permitted.

Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, Commander, and Midshipman Frank W. Sterling, Executive officer, of the U. S. S. "Callao", which conveyed the relief expeditions from Canton to the ports for distributing relief on the West River, have made formal reports on the relief work which have been transmitted to the State Department in the usual way. To those gentlemen great credit is due for their untiring vigilance and efficient work in conveying and protecting the rice-laden junks and their crews.

In this connection it is also my duty to thank Mr. A. M. Place da Silva, the Chief Clerk of this Consulate General, who volunteered to keep all the accounts and make all disbursements of money and absolutely refusing to receive any compensation whatever for his work.

Words of praise and thanks to the Christian Herald of New York for its munificent charity and to the individual contributors to the relief fund fail to convey my profound appreciation of their humanity. Truly, in their abounding charity they and the Missionaries and to all other participants in the relief work, recognised the fact that true charity knows no nationality, no sect. They fed the starving.

In conclusion I have the honor to add that this report would have been completed and presented almost immediately after the end of the famine but it had to be deferred until His Excellency Viceroy Tsou had made a final settlement of the ac-

counts of the boatmen and junk owners. This was done on Saturday, March 26th, 1904, when I received the cheque therefor from the Sin How Cook. That cheque was immediately paid over to Mr. Chan of Poh Cheung, an American native Bank in Canton, through which all of the arrangements for the purchase of the relief rice, chartering of the junks &c: were made, and carried to a successful completion. The members of that Bank deserve praise for their energy, courtesy, and charity. Mr. Chan, its representative, accompanying each of the three expeditions and aiding in the work of distribution.

I am, Esteemed Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, flowing initial "R".

U. S. Consul General.

Donors to Famine -- American Relief Fund.

List of Subscribers.

Robert M. McWade	Mex\$	550.00
H. H. Magistrate Get	"	500.00
Carlowitz & Co.	"	50.00
T. M. Griffith	"	50.00
Jay Kau	"	30.00
Two Farsae Friends	"	30.00
Banque de L'Inde Chine,	"	25.00
J. Treveux	"	25.00
T. F. de Cruz	"	25.00
Lam Chune Sam	"	25.00
Lt. H. A. Anderson, U. S. S. "Callao"	"	20.00
V. W. Sterling	"	10.00
Officers and Men U. S. S. "Monterey"	"	175.00
M. M. Mahta	"	15.00
P. Guillien	"	10.00
J. D. Costa Moraes	"	10.00
Justin Darns	"	10.00
Dr. E. Davenport	"	10.00
Lam Ching Wah	"	10.00
D. Hancock	"	20.00
Herbert Dent & Co.	"	10.00
Arnhold Karberg & Co.	"	10.00

Carried forward \$1620.00

- 2 -

	Brought forward	\$1620.00
East Asiatic Trading Coy.	10.00	
Siemssen & Co.	10.00	
A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.	10.00	
J. B. Rhessania & Co.	10.00	
J. P. Vasunia	10.00	
B. P. Kavarana	10.00	
A Chinaman	10.00	
R. Hanscock	5.00	
C. Lafrantz	5.00	
W. Gater	5.00	
G. Richarme	5.00	
O. Spandew	5.00	
W. Levy	5.00	
Dr. W. D. Shelby	5.00	
K. Saite	5.00	
Perie	5.00	
W. Martinson	5.00	
E. R. Mogra & Co.	5.00	
Bomanjee & Co.	5.00	
B. Naorsjee	5.00	
Patell & Co.	5.00	
J. S. Murray	5.00	
F. M. da Cunha	5.00	
A. M. P. da Silva	5.00	
	Carried forward	\$1775.00

* 3 *

	Brought forward	\$1775.00
A. Parnes		5.00
Manson		2.00
L. A. Byworth		3.00
M. M. Kapadia & Co.		3.00
F. M. Postwalla		3.00
R. M. Sorabkhan		2.00
D. Chellaram		3.00
K. A. J. Chettimal & Co.		3.00
M. Schanneleffel		2.00
J. F. Gonsalves		1.00
		<u>\$1,802.00</u>

Memorandum.

KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
CANTON AGENCY. 8/16/1903

To

Draft \$10000 ch 1/4 less 10% \$24385.98
paid in 8/6/03

Memorandum.

KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
CANTON AGENCY. 8/16/1903

To

C\$ 5000. L1 3/8 less 5% \$12084.52
draft pd. in 9 May 03

Memorandum.

KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
CANTON AGENCY. 8/16/1903

To

\$10.000 ch 1/4 less 5% \$24242.37
Draft paid in 7/7/03

Account no. 2.

H.K. Shumaker in account with
Hm. R. M. McWade.

Expended -

For services of pilot
Kong Hau to Peng Nam to
Tsung Tsun -

paid by Rev. Burkwall \$5.00

For photographs
illustrating methods of
rice dispensing

paid by H.K. Shumaker 4.60

9.60

Balance due

1.40

10.00

Received -

Sale of rice bags at Peng Nam
by Rev. Burkwall -

10.00

Respectfully submitted

H.K. Shumaker

Canton, China.

Aug. 5th '03.

Duplicate
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

CANTON, AGENCY,

23/4/1903

Robert G. Richardson

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of

*Cheques for \$94.00
\$5.00 and \$16.00*

for collection and credit of ~~your~~ Current Account

in Hongkong.

Yours faithfully,

DEACON & CO.,

Per

Agents.

Double
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

CANTON, AGENCY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of

Dollars

Dollars *Two hundred and eighty five only*

for credit of your ~~Current~~ ~~Account~~ in Hongkong.

for credit of ~~your~~ Current Account in
of *Rev. L. E. Lee*
Yours faithfully,

Yours faithfully,

DEACON & CO.,

Per.

Agents.

\$ 2850

Deacon & Co.
**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

CANTON, AGENCY, *28/10/190*

Deacon & Co.
DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of

of Deacon & Co.
for collection and credit of your **Current Account**
in Hongkong.

Yours faithfully,

DEACON & CO.,

Per

Agents.

Hon. Robert H. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

To 1st Shipment of Rice for the Kwang Si

famine 1,800 piculs @ \$4.68 per picl. \$8424.00

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 19th day 4th moon.

the 29th year of Kwang Sui.

15th May, 1903.

大美國總領事官大人鑒

頭幫未往廣西賑濟數列

支和濟寶號未壹仟八百担每担於冠共銀捌仟四百貳拾四員正

光緒二十九年 四月十九日 美商陳基建代辦

濟寶昌

①

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General.

For the 1st Shipment of Rice to Kwang Si.

To Tse Li Hing Boat hire for 85,000 catties of Rice from Canton to Wuchow.....	\$ 85.00
" Ng Hung Ki Boat Hire for 50,000 catties from Canton to Wuchow	50.00
" Chan Feek Ki Boat hire for 45,000 catties from - do - - do -	45.00

	<u>\$180.00</u>

To Tse Hing Li Boat hire from Wuchow to Ping Nam	\$ 71.40
To Ng Hung Ki Boat hire - do - - do -	42.00
" Chan Feek Ki Boat hire - do - - do -	37.80

	<u>\$151.20</u>

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 28th day 4th moon.

the 29th year of Kwang Si.

22nd May, 1905.

大美國總領事官大人鑒

頭幫米由廣州開行往廣西梧州

謝利興船裝米八萬五千觔每萬船腳銀抗寸銀八拾五員正

吳洪記船裝米五萬觔每萬船腳銀抗寸銀五拾員正

陳福記船裝米四萬五千觔每萬船腳銀抗寸銀四拾五員正

三柱共銀壹佰八拾員正

光緒二十九年四月二十日啓行

頭幫米由梧州開行

謝利興船裝米由梧州到桂平每萬船腳銀抗寸共銀七拾壹員四毫正

吳洪記船裝米到桂平每萬船腳銀抗寸共銀四拾貳員正

陳福記船裝米由梧州到桂平每萬船腳銀抗寸共銀叁拾七員八毫正

三柱共銀壹佰五拾壹員貳毫

光緒二十九年四月二十六日 美商陳基建代辦

寶昌

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

Cash paid Rev. Shumaker	\$ 38.95
" " " Spere	5.00

	<u>\$ 43.95.</u>

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 22nd day 5th moon.

the 29th year Kwang Si.

17th June, 1903.

大美國總領事官大人鑒

第二幫數列

支交師嘉理先生

銀叁拾八員九毫五仙

支交布先生

銀五員正

合共支銀四拾叁員九毫五仙

光緒二十九年五月念五日

美商陳基建代辦

Financial statement.

Expended.

Lo Sui Hing - assistant - oil & travel exp.	\$9.50
U. ah Kau " " " "	4.70
Yeung Ah Wang " " " "	9.05
Coolies	3.00
Special messenger Kwai Ping to Hu Kwan	40
H.K. Shumaker - personal expenses	12.30
Paid Actual amt expended	38.95
Paid Mr. Chan in settlement	11.05
	<u>50.00</u>

Received.

June 29th - Mr. Chan - Am. treasure - \$50.00

Respectfully submitted.

H.K. Shumaker

To -

Mr. R. M. Wade

U.S. Consul General.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General.

For the 1st Shipment of Rice to Kwang Si.

To 9 Flags	\$ 6.50
" Candles (Chinese)	2.00
" 4 Strawbraid Hats	2.50
" 4 Lanterns	50
" 3 Pilots wages	9.00

	\$ 20.60
	=====

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.
Dated 19th day 4th moon.
the 29th year of Kwang Sui.
15th May, 1903.

大美國總領事官大人鑒

頭幫米數列

支旗九枝銀陸員五毫

支牛燭 銀貳員正

支燈籠四個銀五毫正

支草帽四件銀貳員六毫正

支帶水三名銀九員正

合共費用銀貳拾員零六毫正

光緒二十九年四月十九日

美商陳基建代辦



Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

For 2nd Shipment of Rice for the Kwang Si famine

6,000 piculs @ 4.00 per picul.....\$24,000.00

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 20th day 5th moon.

the 29th year of Kwang Sui.

15th June, 1903.

大美國總領事官大人鑒

第二幫米往廣西賑濟數列

夫元豐寶號米六仟担每担九元共銀貳萬四仟員正

寶昌

光緒貳拾九年五月拾日 美商陳基建代辦

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General.

2nd.
For the Shipment of Rice to Kwang Si.

To Chan Tan Cho Boathire for 53133 catties			
from Canton to Ping Nam.....		\$	90.32 -6
" Wong Kam Yeung Boathire 80000)))))))))		136.00
" Chan Ping	" 90000)))))))))	166.50
" Yan Tai Ki	" 90000	-----	162.00
" Ng Kwai	" 40000	-----	74.00
" Yam Lok	" 106867	-----	197.70 -4
" "	" 200 Bags Flour	--	13.32
" Wong Sun	" 90000 Catties	---	180.00
" Yau Poon	" 50,000 "	-----	100.00

			<u>\$1119.85</u>

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 22nd day 5th moon.

the 29th year of Kwang Sui.

17th June, 1903.

總領事官大人鑒

第二幫往廣西各船裝米

陳旦初船裝米五萬叁千壹佰叁拾叁斤由廣東裝到西省平南銀九拾員零

王金陽船裝米八萬斤由廣東裝到西省平南每萬斤貳拾銀壹佰叁拾六員

陳炳船裝米九萬斤由廣東裝到西省平南每萬斤貳拾銀壹佰六拾六員

邱泰記船裝米九萬斤由廣東裝到西省大黃江每萬斤貳拾銀壹佰六拾貳員

吳貴船裝米四萬斤由廣東裝到西省桂平每萬斤貳拾銀七拾四員

任樂船裝米拾萬零六仟八百六拾七斤由廣東裝到西省桂平每萬斤貳拾銀壹佰九拾七員

又另裝麵粉貳百包重計七仟九百斤由廣東裝到西省桂平每萬斤貳拾銀壹拾叁員

王新船裝米九萬斤由廣東裝到西省大灣塘每萬斤貳拾銀壹佰八拾員

邱寶安船裝米五萬斤由廣東裝到西省下灣每萬斤貳拾銀壹佰員

合共船腳銀壹仟壹佰壹拾九員八毫伍仙

光緒貳拾九年五月念日 美商陳基建代辦

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General.

For expenses for the 2nd Shipment of Rice.

Te Coolie hire at Tai Lin Tong	\$10.00
" " " " Hai Wan	7.50
" Strawbraid Hats	1.20
" 6 Flags	7.70
" Chinese Candles	2.00
" Lanterns	1.00
" 8 Pilots wages	32.00
" Coolie hire for loading 6,000 piculs Rice	39.00
" Provisions and Expenses for servants &c.	46.30

\$146.70
=====

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 22nd day 5th moon.

the 29th year of Kwang Sui.

17th June, 1903.

大美國總領事官大人鑒

第二幫未費用數列

支大灣塘咕厘担工

銀壹拾員正

支下灣咕厘担工

銀七員五毫

支草帽

銀壹員貳毫

支旗六枝

銀七員七毫

支牛燭

銀貳員正

支燈籠

銀壹員正

支請帶水八名

銀叁拾貳員正

支買米咕厘落米六什担每拾担工銀貳員共銀叁拾九員正

支往廣西工人食用費用銀四拾六員叁毫正

合共費用銀壹佰四拾六員七毫

光緒二十九年五月念貳日

美商陳基建代辦

Hon. Robert H. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

For the 3rd. Shipment of Rice to Kwang Si.

To	2157	piculs	81	catties	●	\$3.75	per	picul	\$	8091.80
"	1842	"	18	3/4	"	3.70	"	"		6816.09
"	1150	"				3.75	"	"		4312.50
"	850	"				3.74	"	"		3179.00

										<u>\$22,399.40</u>

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 20th day 5th intercalary moon.

29th year of Kwang Sui.

14th July, 1903.

大美國總領事官士人鑒

第三幫米往廣西賑濟列

支利昌號米貳千壹佰五拾七担今壹斤每担將銀八千零九拾壹元全正
支利昌號米壹仟六百四拾担每担將銀八千零九拾壹元全正
支利昌號米壹仟六百四拾担每担將銀八千零九拾壹元全正
支和濟號米捌佰五拾担每担將銀八千零九拾壹元全正
支和濟號米捌佰五拾担每担將銀八千零九拾壹元全正

共六手担 合共米銀貳萬貳千叁佰九拾九元四毫正

光緒二十九年潤五月廿四日

美商陳建代辦

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General.

For the 3rd. Shipment to Kwang Si.

To.	16 Lanterns.....	\$ 2.20
"	16 Flags	13.00
"	Chinese Candles	4.40
"	Coolie hire for loading 6,000 piculs of	
	Rice @ 6 1/2¢	39.00

		<u>\$58.60</u>

Sd. Chan Ki Kin.

Dated 20th day 5th intercalary moon.

the 29th year of Kwang Sui.

14th July, 1903.

大美國總領事官大人鑒

第三幫往西省數列

支燈籠十六個銀貳員貳毫

支旗十六枝銀拾叁員正

支牛燭 銀四員四毫正

支咕喱落米六什担每拾担工銀貳員共銀叁拾九員正

合共費用銀五拾八員六毫正

光緒二十九年潤五月二十日 美商陳基建代辦



Cum fac. Die 7, 1903.

Respectfully,
\$8.85, payment in full of expenses
of Committee in the field. Expd
Wm. to Running Sai.

V. C. Stone

The total amount of bill to is \$73.00
less \$5.00 received in Huang Sai - 66.8

THIRD AMERICAN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Expense Bill. Kwang-Si and Return, July 14th-Aug. 7th, 1903.
Transportation. Maintenance.

Spore's Account,	\$2.60	\$26.35	28.95
Wannemaker's Account,	6.85	.95	7.80
Wright's Account,	7.10	8.75	15.85
Lewis's Account,	9.90	27.63	
" " Sundries,	2.87		40.40
	<u>\$26.45</u>	<u>\$66.55</u>	<u>\$93.00</u>

For details of this bill see below.

Spore's Account. Mutual Stores		4.00	
" "		4.44	
Hing Kee		3.40	
Paid to Cook		9.01	
R.T.Canton-Macao	2.60		
Cook's Wages, 3 weeks,		5.50	
	<u>\$2.60</u>	<u>\$26.35</u>	\$28.95

Wannemaker's Account. Food Stuffs		0.95	
R. T. Canton-Macao, 6.30			
Rickshas	55		
	<u>\$6.85</u>	<u>\$0.95</u>	\$7.80

Wright's Account. Food Stuffs		6.50	
Two Meals		2.25	
R.T.Canton-Macao	6.50		
Sampan & Coolies	0.60		
	<u>\$7.10</u>	<u>\$8.75</u>	\$15.85

Lewis's Account. Food Stuffs,		22.53	
Water		0/60	
R.T.Canton-Macao	7.60		
Sampan & Coolies	2.00		
Rickshas	0/30		
Boy's wages, 3 weeks		4.50	
Sundries, -Telegram	1.82		
" boy	0.10		
Cards	0.05		
Rent at Kwai Peng	0.60		
Medicine	0.30		
	<u>\$12.77</u>	<u>\$27.63</u>	\$40.40
			<u>\$93.00</u>

Canton, August 1st 1903.

U. S. Consulate General

Dr. to NAM CHEONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

For taking photographs of Rice junk
launches, &c: 10 different large
plates, with six copies of each -

\$ 73 35

Received payment
Namcheong

Paid 3.9.03

Canton.

July 16/03.

Main expenses of journey to and from
Kwangtai.

Post for companions and launches	\$ 9.00
Passage Macao - Macao	19.00
Passage Macao - Canton & } Canton - Macao	12.20
Post for Canton	2.00
	\$ 42.36

Received with of H. H. S. Newell
at H. H. S. Newell
1903.

U. S. Consul
Canton

局 商 報 電

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照 收 費 報

For Telegram No. 526 to Station Shanghai deposited for transmission
this day at 5 h. 45 m. 10 /m., has been paid.

Charges for 32 words.

Local Telegraph.....\$ 8 cts. 32

International Telegraph.....

Transmission at Shanghai Station..... 18

Reply at..... do.

Postage

Express.....

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar.

Total \$ 8 cts. 50

Telegraph Station Shanghai 13/6 1903.

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.

The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequence of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams

U. S. Consul
Canton

局 商 報 電
The Chinese Telegraph Company.

For Telegram No. 856 照 收 費 報 to Station, *Shanghai* deposited for transmission
this day at 13 20 p.m. /m., has been paid.

Charges for 24 words.
Local Telegraph \$ 4 cts. 80
International Telegraph
Transmission at *Shameen* Station 18
Reply at do.
Postage
Express

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar
Telegraph Station *Shameen* 23/6/1905. Total \$ 4 cts. 98

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.
The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequence of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams

C. Watt
JUN 24 1905

局 商 報 電

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照 收 費 報

For Telegram No. 906 to Station Wu Chow deposited for transmission
this day at 1 h. 10 /m., has been paid.

Charges for 27 words.

Local Telegraph.....\$ 7 cts. 02

International Telegraph.....

Transmission at Shanghai Station..... 18

Reply at..... do.

Postage

Express.....

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar

Total \$ 7 cts. 20

Telegraph Station Shanghai 24/6/1906

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.

The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequence of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams



U. S. Consul
Canton

局 商 報 電

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照 收 費 報

For Telegram No. 913 to Station Wuchow deposited for transmission
this day at 2 h. 50 m. /m., has been paid.

Charges for 32 words.

Local Telegraph.....\$.....8 cts. 32

International Telegraph.....

Transmission at Shamoen Station..... 18

Reply at..... do.

Postage.....

Express.....

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar.

Total \$ 8 cts. 50

Telegraph Station Shamoen 24/6/1903.

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.
The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences for
delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams

G. Watt
JUN 24 1903

U. S. Consul
Canton

局 商 報 電

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照 收 費 報

For Telegram No. 1020 to Station Wuchow deposited for transmission
this day at 2 h. 45 m. 10 /m., has been paid.

Charges for 29 words.

Local Telegraph.....\$ 7 cts. 54

International Telegraph.....

Transmission at Shanghai Station..... 18

Reply at..... do.

Postage

Express.....

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar.

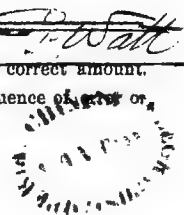
Total \$ 7 cts. 72

Telegraph Station Shanghai 4/6/1903.

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.

The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequence of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams



電 報 局		Canton
The Chinese Telegraph Company.		
照 收 費 報		
For Telegram No. 1064	to Station Wuchow	deposited for transmission
this day at 3 h. 30 m.	/m., has been paid.	
Charges for 15 words.		
Local Telegraph	\$ 3	cts. 90
International Telegraph		
Transmission at Shamson Station	18	
Reply at	do.	
Postage		
Express		
Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar		Total \$ 4 cts. 08
Telegraph Station Shamson 27/6/1903.		
INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.		
In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.		
The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences of delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams		

U. S. Consul
Canton

局 商 報 電
The Chinese Telegraph Company.

For Telegram No. 261 照 收 費 報 to Station Samchow deposited for transmission
this day at 2 h 20 p m. /m., has been paid.

Charges for 30 words.
Local Telegraph \$ 7 cts. 80
International Telegraph
Transmission at Shamoen Station 18
Reply at do.
Postage
Express

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar. Total \$ 7 cts. 98
Telegraph Station Shamoen 7/7/1903.

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.
The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequence of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams

局 商 報 電

Canton

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照 收 費 報

For Telegram No. 357 to Station Wuchow deposited for transmission
this day at 3 h. 30 m. /m., has been paid.

Charges for 16 words.

Local Telegraph.....\$ 4 cts. 16

International Telegraph.....

Transmission at Shameen Station..... 18

Reply at..... do.

Postage

Express.....

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar

Total \$ 4 cts. 34

Telegraph Station Shameen 9/7/ 1903.

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.

The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams

C. Watt
RECEIVED
SEP 11 1903
CHINESE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

U. S. Consul
Canton

局 商 報 電
The Chinese Telegraph Company.

For Telegram No. 470 照 收 費 報 New York to Station..... deposited for transmission
this day at..... 4 h. 45 m. P /m., has been paid.

Charges for..... 20 words.

Local Telegraph.....\$.....cts.....

International Telegraph.....79 00

Transmission at Hankow Station..... 18

Reply at..... do.

Postage

Express.....

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar
Telegraph Station Hankow 11/21 1903. Total \$ 79 cts. 18

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.
The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams

[Signature]
U. S. CONSUL
CANTON

U. S. Consul
 Canton

局 商 報 電
 The Chinese Telegraph Company.

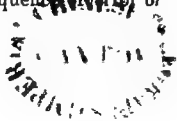
For Telegram No. 609 to Station Tamselow deposited for transmission
 this day at 12 h noon /m., has been paid.

Charges for 13 words.
 Local Telegraph \$ 3 cts 38
 International Telegraph
 Transmission at Shameen Station 18
 Reply at do.
 Postage
 Express

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar
 Telegraph Station Shameen 10/2/1903. Total \$ 3 cts 56

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.
 The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences or
 delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams



U. S. Consul
Canton

局 商 報 電

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

For Telegram No. 611 照 收 費 報 to Station Amchow deposited for transmission
this day at 1 1/2 noon /m., has been paid.

Charges for 22 words.
Local Telegraph.....\$ 5 cts. 72.
International Telegraph.....
Transmission at Shanghai Station..... 18
Reply at..... do.
Postage
Express.....

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar.

Total \$ 5 cts. 90

Telegraph Station Shanghai 6/7/ 1903.

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.
The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams



局商報電

Canton

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照收報

For Telegram No. 1068 to Station Amoy deposited for transmission this day at 3 h 20 p /m., has been paid.

Charges for 11 words.

Local Telegraph \$ 2.86 cts.

International Telegraph

Transmission at Amoy Station 18

Reply at do.

Postage

Express

Rate of exchange one thousand cash per dollar

Telegraph Station Amoy 27/7/1903.

Total \$ 3.04 cts.

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount.

The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequence of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams.

Kwangsi Famine - American Relief Fund.

Copies of Telegrams despatched.

Fee, Samchow,

Have ready 6,000 piculs rice, cannot send it until Tuesday because all steam launches engaged escort new Viceroy. Will send eight cargo boats Tuesday consigned you Zehr Shumaker. Notify Zehr.

June 13th, 1903.

McWade.

Reverend Burkwall,

Takhingchow.

Shumaker says if you do not assist in relief distribution he will be compelled to return and assist. Answer immediately.

June 23th, 1903.

McWade.

Anderson, Callao, Wuchow.

Please see that all eight rice junks turned over distribution contents to Missionaries. Doctor Shumaker will return and supervise distribution interior.

June 24th, 1903.

McWade.

Burkwall, Wuchow.

All american relief rice must be distributed by missionaries. Ask Captain Anderson to order junks immediately to Wuchow. Shumaker will return supervise distribution interior. Remain until work accomplished.

June 24th, 1903.

McWade.

Anderson, Callao, Wuchow.

Please report to Viceroy Tsen full facts concerning delay by launches and otherwise to American Relief Expedition. Shumaker will direct distribution. Please push things energetically.

June 26th, 1903.

McWade.

Reverend Burkwall,

Wuchow.

Shumaker will direct distribution. Cooperate with him. See Viceroy and report.

June 27th, 1903.

McWade.

Reverend Shumaker.

Please telegraph me if distress exists and in what particular place Kwangsi. Am prepared to send six thousand piculs rice additional gift American charity.

July 7th, 1903.

McWade.

Reverend Hess, Wuchow.

Third American Relief Expedition starts next week 6000 piculs rice.

July 9th, 1903.

Consul General McWade.

Christian Herald, New York.

Viceroy Tsen asks me express his deep lasting gratitude profound appreciation Christian Herald contributors starving Kwangsi.

July 11th, 1903.

McWade.

Shumaker, Tamchow.

Rice leaving today with four Americans to assist in distribution. See Viceroy and arrange for immediate transshipment

at Wuchow.

July 16th, 1903.

McWade.

Reverend Warsnip,

Tamchow.

Rice leaving today with four Americans to assist in
distribution.

July 16th, 1903.

McWade.

Lewis,

Tamchow.

Transfer rice to Viceroy and get full receipt.

July 27th, 1903.

McWade.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
CANTON, CHINA, APRIL 12th, 1904.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS,
KWANGSI FAMINE-AMERICAN RELIEF FUND.

Esteemed Sirs :

I have the honor to present, herewith, the accompanying statement of accounts, with vouchers in triplicate, as well as a list of subscriptions collected through me.

The assistance received locally was rather small compared with the contribution received from the *Christian Herald* of New York, which amounted to Gold \$25,000.00, besides other small individual contributions received from the United States, &c.

Besides the 13,800 piculs of rice, sent to the famine stricken districts in three different expeditions, 200 sacks of American flour, the gift of C. E. Richardson, was also included in the Second Expedition.

The boat hire for the Third Expedition is not included in the account now presented, because it was paid by His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the two Kwangs, by whose order the boats were detained in Kwang Si for over a month and who personally assured me that he would defray the transportation expenses.

The accounts have been very courteously audited by Rev. Robert F. Chambers, American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph. D., American Presbyterian Mission, and Major William Dana Shelby, M. D.

After paying all accounts presented, there remains a balance in my hands of \$4,941.01 which will be expended in case of a recurrence of Famine in Kwang Si this year. If there is no famine, I suggest that this balance should be donated to the Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph. D., American Presbyterian Mission, for the distressed lepers of Canton and its vicinity, who amount to over 20,000.

I am grateful to the American and British Missionaries, male and female, who generously took charge of the distribution of the rice in the stricken districts and who in their characteristic self-sacrificing way endured without complaint many hardships and inconveniences whilst succoring the needy. In my despatches to the Hon. the Secretary of State, I have named them all, personally and appreciatively.

To the Hon. Gershom Stewart, of Hong Kong, I am indebted for valuable suggestions in relation to the needs of the stricken districts and the methods of distribution. During the continuance of the famine I received several visits from him and Mr. Clementi both of whom were, like the unselfish British and American Missionaries, animated with the sole idea of relieving the starving natives as expeditiously and thoroughly as the circumstances of the situation permitted.

Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, Commander, and Midshipman Frank W. Sterling, Executive officer, of the U. S. S. "Callag", which convoyed the relief expeditions from Canton to the ports for distributing relief on the West River, have made formal reports on the relief work which have been transmitted to the State Department in the usual way. To those gentlemen great credit is due for their untiring vigilance and efficient work in convoying and protecting the rice-laden junks and their crews.

In this connection it is also my duty to thank Mr. A. M. Place da Silva, the Chief Clerk of this Consulate General, who volunteered to keep all the accounts and make all disbursements of money &c: absolutely refusing to receive any compensation whatever for his work.

Words of praise and thanks to the *Christian Herald* of New York for its munificent charity and to the individual contributors to the relief fund fail to convey my profound appreciation of their humanity. Truly, in their abounding charity, they and the Missionaries and all other participants in the relief work recognised the fact that true charity knows no nationality, no sect. They fed the starving.

In conclusion I have the honor to add that this report would have been completed and presented almost immediately after the end of the famine but it had to be deferred until His Excellency Viceroy Tsen had made a final settlement of the accounts of the boatmen and junk owners. This was done on Saturday, March 26th, 1904, when I received the cheque therefor from the Sin How Cook. That cheque was immediately paid over to Mr. Chan, of Poh Cheung, an American native Bank in Canton, through which all of the arrangements for the purchase of the relief rice, chartering of the junks &c: were made, and carried to a successful completion. The members of that Bank deserve praise for their energy, courtesy, and charity, Mr. Chan, its representative, accompanying each of the three expeditions and aiding in the work of distribution.

I am, Esteemed Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

The Kwang Si Famine

1903.

[illegible]

Mexican, \$62,532.99

We have examined the vouchers and accounts and found them correct.

Canton, China, April 12, 1904.

R. E. CHAMBERS,
ANDREW BEATTIE,
W. D. SHELRY.

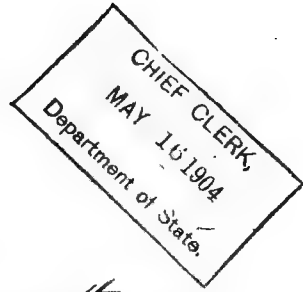
American Relief Fund.

1903.		
April 23.	Paid Hongkong & Shanghai Bank for credit of Rev. John E. Fee, Kwang Si.....	\$ 439-00
" 28.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	260-00
May 15.	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin for 1800 piculs of Rice @ \$4.68.....	8,424-00
	Boat-hire Canton to Wuchow.....	180-00
	Boat-hire Wuchow to Kwai Ping, etc.....	151-20
	Servives of three Pilots.....	9-00
	Nine Flags with Chinese characters.....	6-50
	Four Lanterns and Candles.....	2-50
	Four Straw Hats with Chinese characters.....	2-50
June 15.	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin for 6000 piculs of Rice @ \$1.00.....	24,000-00
	Boat-hire Canton to Kwang Si.....	1,119-85
	Coolie-hire loading 6000 piculs Rice.....	39-00
	Coolie-hire at Kwang Si.....	17-50
	Servives of eight Pilots.....	32-00
	Six Flags with Chinese characters.....	7-70
	Lanterns and Candles.....	3-00
	Straw Hats with Chinese characters.....	1-20
	Provisions, etc., for Chinese Assistants.....	46-30
July 14.	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin for 6000 piculs of Rice.....	22,399-40
	Cooli-hire for loading 6000 piculs.....	39-00
	Sixteen Lanterns and Candles.....	6-60
	Sixteen Flags with Chinese characters.....	13-00
	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin, cash advanced Dr. Shumaker for expenses.....	38-95
	Paid Mr. Chan Ki Kin, cash advanced Rev. Spore.....	5-00
	Paid Rev. C. E. Spore.....	23-95
	Paid C. D. Wannamaker.....	7-80
	Paid W. L. Wright.....	15-85
	Paid C. M. Lewis.....	40-40
	Paid H. O. T. Burkwall.....	42-35
	Paid Nam Cheong, Photographs of Rice-Boats, etc.....	73-35
	Paid Imperial Chinese Telegraphs, for Telegrams despatched.....	144-98
	Balance in hand.....	4,941-01

Mexican, \$62,532.99

ROBERT M. McWADE,
U. S. Consul-General.

ms.



No. *668.*

Consulate-General of the United States,
Canton, China, April 13th, 1904.

Mr. *Robert C. McWade.*

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Add with 364
May 19 1904
File*

Resignation of U.S. Vice Consul & U.S. Marshal.

Abstract of Contents.

*Transmitting resignation from
Russell C. Grove as U.S. Vice Consul
and U.S. Marshal.*

No. 363.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 13th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to transmit resignation of
Russell Colegrove Esq: as U. S. Vice Consul General and U. S.
Marshal at Canton. Said resignation to take effect from this
date.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. M. Wade". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, decorative initial 'R'.

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

April 13 '90 +

To the President of the U.S.

Sir: I hand you herewith
my resignation as US
Marshal at Canton

Respectfully-

Wm. H. Legree

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA.

April 13th 1904

To Hon. Secy. of State =

Washington D.C.

Sir: I hand you herewith
my resignation as Vice Consul
General at Canton.

Respectfully -

Paul Colgrave.

Confidential

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

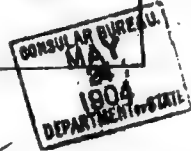
MAY 17 1904

No. 864.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 15th, 1904.



Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Cons with 36,
May 1904.
File

re Resignation of Russell C. Groves

Abstract of Contents.



C O N F I D E N T I A L

No. 364.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 13th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, two reports from Major William Dana Shelby, M. D. Surgeon in Charge of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, who at my request attended Mr. Russell Colegrove on frequent occasions during ^{the} latter's ten months connection with this Consulate General.

Mr. Colegrove arrived in Canton on June 29th, 1903, and immediately reported himself for duty. On August 20th, 1903, I requested Dr. Shelby to attend him and he remained away for four or five days on sick leave. On November 8th, 1903, he was again taken ill and Dr. Shelby again attended him for several days. On February 20th, 1904, he had another and a longer spell lasting over ten days. During that time he absented himself from his quarters in the Shameen Hotel, going through Canton city and taking refuge at the "Shek Wai Tong" Railway Station, where he mixed with the lowest class of foreign employees there. He returned after 36 hours to Shameen in a pitiable condition. His last attack took place on April 2nd, 1904, and on April 8th, I received a report from Dr. Shelby which is herewith enclosed; and as Mr. Colegrove could not be induced to confine himself to his rooms, the Hotel boys having been kicked and beaten by him, and being therefore afraid of him, I had to send a guard from this office to keep watch over him, day and night, to stop him from

going out and from getting strong liquors. The Hotel Manager came and complained to me about his conduct, adding that "Mr. Colegrove has been troubling the other guests of the hotel by entering their rooms and begging for drink".

In this connection, I have to say that as soon as I learned of his frequent and continued misconduct I threatened to have him suspended. On another occasion I suggested that a continuance of his fits of drunkenness would cause me to ask for his resignation. Another relapse occurred, after which he handed me the enclosed resignations, dated November 30th, 1903, which, under his solemn protestations of reform I withheld and gave him another chance. Seeing that his attacks are becoming too frequent and for the good of the service I have this day accepted his resignation which I have forwarded in a separate despatch.

I do not note any other "breaches" --- moral, etc. --- on the part of Mr. Colegrove simply because he has left the Service. He has embarked in business as "an American Merchant" and will succeed, if he only keeps straight and holds himself well in hand.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Two Enclosures.

The Honorable Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Esteemed Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 4th inst. requesting a statement from me concerning the nature of the condition which rendered it necessary for you to call me upon several occasions to attend professionally Mr. Russell Colegrove, U. S. Marshal, etc., I have to report that I attended Mr. Colegrove on Aug. 20th, 1903 at which time he was suffering from Alcobholism. His condition was such that the services of an attendant were constantly needed in order to keep him in his quarters. Upon this occasion I attended him four days. On Nov. 8th, 1903 in response to a request from you I again visited him, and again found Mr. Colegrove suffering from acuts Alcoholism. This attack lasted four days. On Feb. 20th, 1904, at your request I again visited him and found him suffering from the same condition as upon the two previous occasions. I saw him two and three time a day and he was rapidly recovering from the attack when on the 24th, four days later, he absented himself from his quarters at the hotel remaining away about thrity-six hours. When he returned his condition was worse than it was at the beginning of the attack. I have not seen him professionally since the 29th ult. at which time he was suffering from gastritis and the nervous exhaustion subsequent to the protracted spree. My opinion is that these periodical attacks have become so much a matter of habit with him that he will hardly be able to overcome the temptation. His will power at these times is entirely gone, and I see no reason to predict that the future will be any different from the past, perhaps, these periodical attacks become more frequent.

Very respectfully,

Sd. W. D. Shelby,

M. D.

Dr. Will Dana Shelby.

Canton, China.

Canton, China, April 8th, 1904.

Dear Mr. McWade:

I have just been arround to see Mr. Colegrove I found him in his room alone, drunken than he has been, a bottle half full of Scotch Whisky by his side and no boy in sight. Unless some competent boy is with him. I can do ~~not~~ one thing for him. I write you this to inform you of the situation.

Yours truly,

Sd. W. D. Shelby.

Canton China Nov. 30th. 1903.

Hon. The Secretary of State,

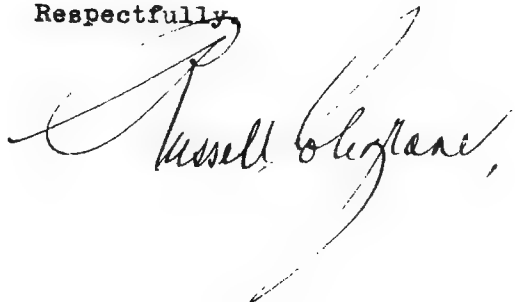
Washington D. C.

Sir; I beg to hand you herewith, my resignation as Vice Consul General at Canton China.

I have the Honor to be

Sir/

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell Chapman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Respectfully,".

Canton China. Nov. 30th. 1903.

The President of the United States,

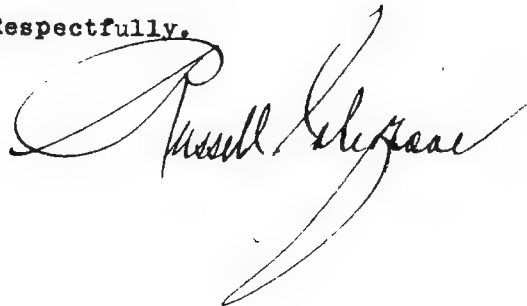
Washington, D.C.

Sir; I beg to hand you herewith, my resignation as United States Marshal at Canton China,

I have the honor to be

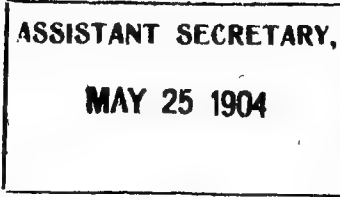
Sir,

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell Chapman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Respectfully,".

D

No. 565.

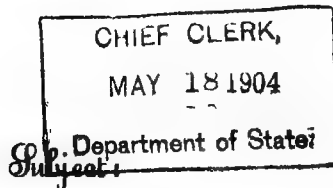


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 14th 1904.

Mr. Robert H. Newland

To the Department of State.



*Accepted for
May 26/04
File*

re Conditions in Foreign Si.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 365.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 14th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

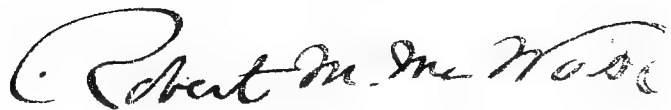
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of my
despatch No. 118 dated April 14th, 1904, to the Hon. Edwin H.
Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking, concerning actual existing
condition^s in the troubled North West of the populous Province
of Kwangsi.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No.118. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, April 14th, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking.

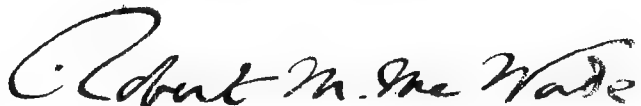
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a communication which I received, today from the Rev. Dr. Thomas Mc Cloy, of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission at Wuchow, written in reply to my request for accurate information concerning the situation in the Province of Kwangsi. He is in a position which enables him through the many local preachers and Christian Converts within his jurisdiction to obtain the true facts of existing conditions, especially in the much disturbed and, recently, terribly distressed North-western section of the Province. Recognising the necessity for your having full knowledge thereof --- in view of His Excellency Tsien's remarkable reports to Peking concerning alleged successes of victories of the Imperial troops --- I am utilizing all sources of information, native and foreign. It is difficult, however, of late, to get ~~any~~ reliable data from the Mandarins or other natives, because Viceroy Tsien has forbidden the Kwangsi military and civil officials to disclose them.

The Province of Yunnan, so far as I can learn, is comparatively quiet and with the likelihood of abundant rice and other crops, has favorable prospects for this year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

American Baptist Mission,
Wuchow, April 10th, 1904.

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Hon. Sir:

I am sorry that things are getting into such a state of disorder in the North West of this province that it seems wise to report matters to you and trusting you will be able to find some remedy for not only is our work being hindered but business in these districts is ~~an~~entire stand still. For the last two or three months we have continued to hear disturbing reports from the districts ^{of} Tseung Chau 象州 Sau Yan 修仁 and Lok Yung 洛容 in the prefecture of Lau Chau 州府. We are now certain of the following facts. In December there were two bands of rebels in these districts, 游勇 賊匪. The first consists of about 400 disbanded soldiers with their head quarters at Wong Tin 黃田 village about 30 miles from Tseung Chau City. They are well organized with carriers &c. so they can move around at their will and rapidly. They attack and rob surrounding villages and market towns. Among them Chung Lin 中國 village where they managed to carry off a rich man named Ma 馬姓 and held him ^{till} ~~paid~~ a ransom of \$7,000 was ^{paid} ~~paid~~. In January they attacked Sheung Lu 上路 village and carried off Mr. Chan's eldest son and held him till \$3,000 was paid. Shortly after this they defeated the Tseung Chau 象州 soldiers killing 13 and taking 3 prisoners. Then they overran these districts. There is another band of robbers called the To Fi 土匪 (native robbers). They have their head quarters at Tak ha li and are said to number about 600. They are not so formidable as the other.

About January 25th the combined soldiers of the above districts went to battle with the Yan Yung rebels. When the soldiers approached what they supposed to be the entire body of rebels the latter retired as if afraid and the soldiers followed. When they had gone a few thousand yards the soldiers found themselves in a trap and they were attacked from four sides. Fifty were killed many wounded

and the rest captured, but on taking off their uniforms and laying down their guns the captives were allowed to go free.

These robber bands still rule in these districts. Lately 10 soldiers were sent to protect Tseung Chau city by the prefecture of Lau Chau fu 柳州府 and on their way down fell into the hands of a large robber band and only one man escaped to Tseung Chau to tell the tale.

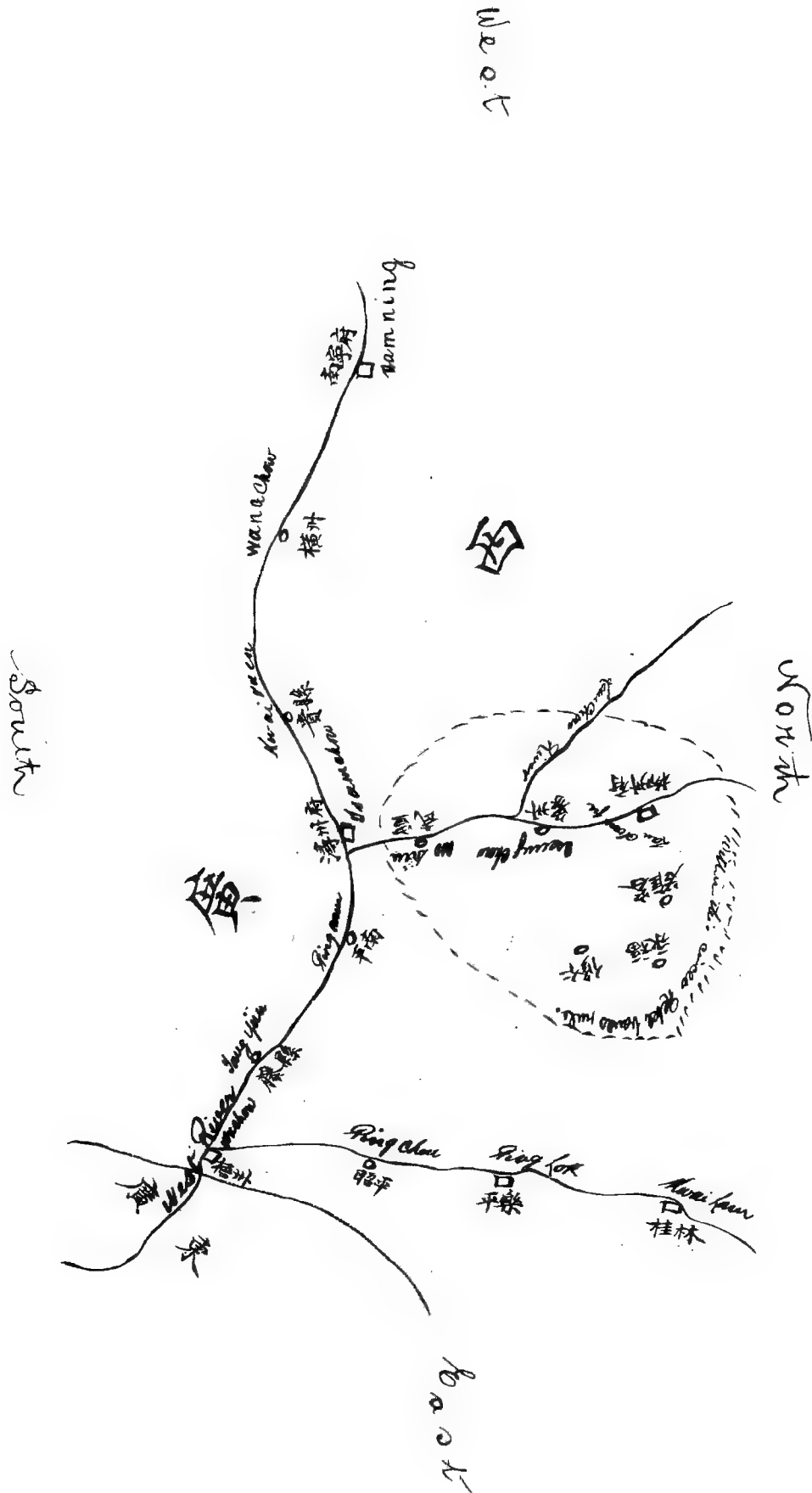
All the roads between the West river and Lau chau fu are blocked.

One of our preachers with his wife and child started from his station at Ping Nam 平南 on the West river on the 28th January expecting to get to his home on Sau Yan before the Chinese New Year the 16th February. There were several boats started together, but on the 15 of feb. had only got to Mo Sun 武宣县, district city 1/2 of the way and there they had to wait for 24 days for soldiers to protect them over the remainder of the way. Over 100 boats were thus waiting. This preacher should have been back in Wuchow on the 10th of March and he has not yet returned and I hear all roads down are still impossible.

Up to the present there has always been a road that could be traveled with comparative safety through the aboriginal tribe country 瑶山地 but now the entrance and outlet are also guarded by bands of robbers. Many of them mounted rebels.

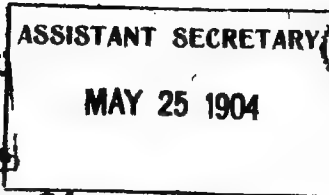
Since the 29th of February several of our members have been seeking for an opportunity to come from Tseung Chau to Wuchow and have not been able to come down, and what is worst of all the Man-erins seem to be covering up the true condition of affairs. Therefore we trust you will do what you think best to restore communication and peace in these districts. For which you will have our continued gratitude I am Yours obedient servant,

Sd. Thomas McCloy.



100

No. *266.*

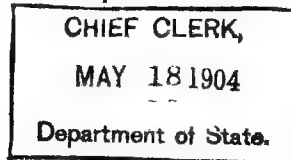


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 15th, 1904.

Mr. *Robert H. Newad,*

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*By Mr. Newad
to Mr. Newad
May 26/04
J.P. file*

re Bubonic Plague, in China

To Mr. Newad.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 388.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 15th, , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

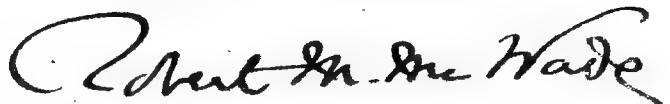
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Bubonic Plague is sporadic in Canton. Over 50 victims have died in Fu Shan, Tung Kung district, and about 20 in Sun Ui City.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.



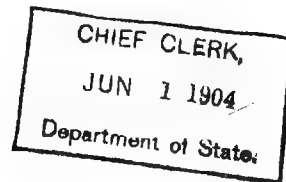
No. 267.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *also, 1904*

Mr. Robert M. Brewster,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Marriage at the consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

Between Tang See & Leung Yung.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOV 11

No. 367

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 23rd , 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

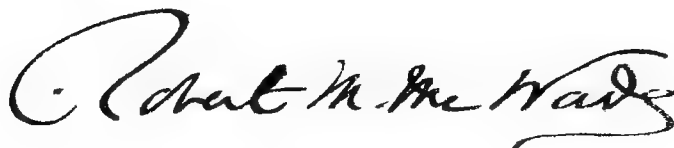
Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a Certificate of the Marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 23rd. instant of Tong Gee, of San Francisco, Cal. to Leung Ying, of Keungshan, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers, of the American Baptist Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

Form No. 87.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

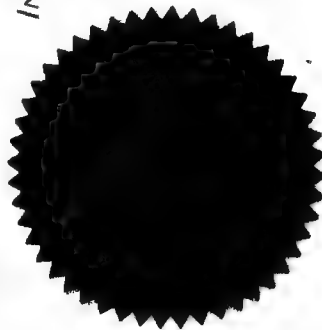
CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Kaytow, China, April 23rd, 1904

I, Robert M. Wade, Consul General of the United States at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1904, at the U. S. Consulate General in the city of Canton, China, Yang Gee, aged Eighteen years, born in Shanghai, China, and now residing in Canton, China, and Yang Yee, aged Eighteen years, born in Shanghai, China, and now residing in Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. A. C. Chambers, who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Canton, China, this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1904 and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred & Twenty Eighth.



Robert M. Wade
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

868.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 30, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Am by form
June 9/04

File

opening of the
re the [^]Shant Memorial Hospital,

Abstract of Contents.

formal opening on April 20, 1904.



No. 368.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 3rd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a report received yesterday afternoon from the Rev. Dr. Thomas McCloy, American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, concerning the formal opening of the Stout Memorial Hospital, at Wuchow, a treaty port on the West River, in the turbulent Province of Kwangsi. I am under the impression that many of our people at home, who are interested in Missionary work in the Far East, will read Dr. McCloy's report with interest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McRae

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Wuchow, China,

April 28th, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

Honorable Sir:

We were sorry that you could not be present at the opening of "The Stout Memorial Hospital" which was opened here on the 20th instant. The Hospital is named after the Rev. John Stout, Baptist preacher of South Carolina, who did much for the Missionary cause and his devoted wife is still an energetic worker for the cause at home. The money to build the hospital was given by relatives and friends of the great preacher.

The opening day will long be remembered as a red letter day in the experience of our work in Kwangsi. We turned the main mens ward into a chapel seated with long forms and official chairs on each side of the platform. About 500 people were present including the To Toi --- Fu Toi and District Magistrate, H. B. M. Consul, The Commissioner of Customs, The Alliance Mission and the Wesleyan Mission and nearly all the Foreigners in port. The aim and object of the Hospital was ably put before the fine audience by Dr. E. L. Summons - Dr. Cheung Wan Man and Dr. Macdonald.

After the service was over Mrs. McCloy gave an excellent tea to the officials and foreigners present and the other Chinese present also had tea and cake. Thus ended a very enjoyable service. We must now settle down to regular plodding work attending to all the details of a great work. Trusting to the sympathy and help of all in this work of relieving suffering humanity in this world and encouraging them to seek a place of eternal bliss where there will be no suffering beyond the Hail.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Signed. Thomas McCloy.

Handwritten initials



No. 869.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 4th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Handwritten notes:
Copy for
of Bureau
to State with original
June 9/04
Fol

copy of the
trans Harbor Regulations for Canton

to carry
Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting copy.



No. 369.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 4th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

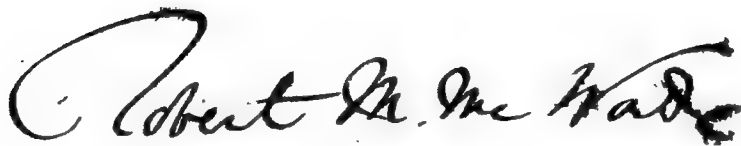
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information a printed copy of the Harbor Regulations for the Port of Canton, recently adopted by the Consular Body in conjunction with the Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs. I have also transmitted a copy thereof to Minister Conger at Peking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert H. McWade". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

ind

No. 570.



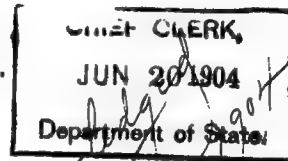
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 12th 1904.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Mrs. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Not known
June 29, 1904
file*

Report of Death.

Abstract of Contents.

of Rev. Henry Gehr, an American
missionary, at Nanchow.



No. 370

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 12th, 1904.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a Report of the death of the Rev. Henry Zehr, of confluent small pox at the Province of Kwai Ping, on April 10th. 1904.

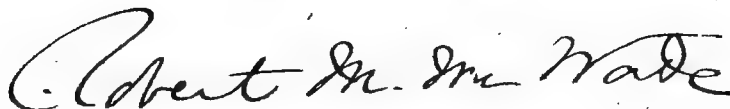
I received said report from the Rev. Philip Hinkey of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission about an hour ago. In his note referring to the matter the Rev. Philip Hinkey says " This notification should have been sent sooner, but the matter was overlooked.

Mr. Zehr who was ill less than a fortnight, suffered from the most malignant type, not only confluent, but also black. The disease has been and is still quite prevalent in the Kwai Ping district.

We mourn our loss deeply for our colleague's consistent life and kindly spirit had so endeared him to us all."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

(Form No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China, May 12th 1904.

Name: (Rev.) Henry Zehr

Native or naturalized: Native

Date of death: Apr. 10th, 1904.

Place of death: Hwai Ping, Kwong Si Prov., So. China

Cause of death: Confluent, black small-pox.

Disposition of remains: Buried at Hwai Ping; they will not be disin-
terred.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Disposition of effects: No disposition has been made of same as we are
awaiting instructions from his parents.

Address of family: Mr. Jno. Zehr
Miss Katie Zehr, Berne, Ind.

Family notified: Yes.

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages II, page 289.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

C. Robert M. McWade
Consul General of the United States.
~~Consul of the United States~~

Cons G
No. 571.

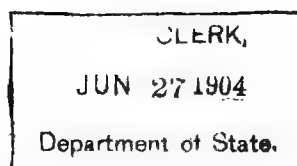


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 18th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re George H. Odum,

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing copy of trial held at the
Cantonate funeral, etc 403*

No. 371.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 18th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of the trial held at this Consulate General on April 20th, 1904, of the case of George T. Odium, an employee of the American China Development Company, who was charged with forging the name of Captain Charles W. Mead, the Engineer-in-Chief of the American Canton-Hankow Railroad; ^atampering with the U. S. Mails; stealing a letter from the U. S. Mails addressed to Captain C. W. Mead enclosing a U. S. Government Settlement Warrant in favor of Captain C. W. Mead for Gold \$ 1,704.70; obtaining from the International Banking Corporation at Hong Kong, by fraud and deceit, the sum of Mexican \$ 3,952.91 for the said U. S. Government Settlement Warrant, and appropriating the said sum of Mexican \$ 3,952.91 to his own use. He was sentenced by the Court held by me, Acting Judicially, to two years and six months imprisonment, and was temporarily incarcerated in H. B. M. Consular Jail at Shameen.

As a convicted murderer, apparently British, was about being placed there, and the jail has only one cell, I wired to Consul General Goodnow the following:-

Goodnow, Shanghai.

Will you please receive prisoner just sentenced thirty months forgery other crimes.

McWade.

To this I received the following reply:-

McWade, Canton.

Wire Department asking instructions regarding prisoner
Goodnow.

Immediately on receipt of above, I wired Department as follows:-

Seestate, Washington.

Please authorize me send Shanghai Consular Jail George
Odum sentenced thirty months forgeries other crimes.

McWade.

and received the following:-

American Consul, Canton.

Communicate Goodnow send prisoner Shanghai Jail if he
can accommodate.

Loomis.

and I wired Consul General Goodnow, as follows:-

Goodnow, Shanghai.

Loomis wires me send prisoner to Shanghai if Goodnow
can accommodate. Please oblige by wiring give accommoda-
tion.

McWade.

and the following is his reply:-

McWade, Canton.

Have cell but no place to exercise prisoner 30 months
should go America.

Goodnow.

I at once arranged for Prisoner Odum's transfer to Shanghai,
and appointed Mr. H. Van Allen, Deputy U. S. Marshal to take

charge of the prisoner. They left Canton by the China Merchant's S. N. Company's steamer "Kwang Lee" on May 3rd, 1904, and today Mr. Van Allen returned from Shanghai and presented me the following note from Consul General Goodnow:-

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Shanghai, 9th May, 1904.

Received from H. Van Allen Dep. U. S. Marshal from Canton the convict G. T. Odium for commitment to jail.

Signed. John Goodnow.

Consul General,

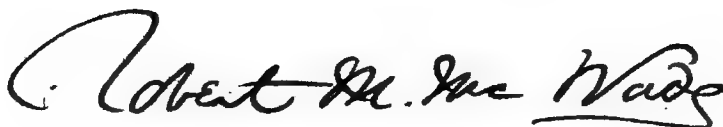
U. S. A.

Shanghai, China.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

IN THE COURT OF THE U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
Canton, China.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1904, at 4 p.m.

Before Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General, acting Judicially.

C. W. Mead,

and
The International Banking Corporation.

vs.

George T. Odium.

George T. Odium was brought before the Court on the following
warrant:-

In the Court of the U. S. Consulate General,
Canton, China.

To the

Acting U. S. Marshal.

You are hereby commanded to arrest and bring before me George
T. Odium, an employe' of the American Canton-Hankow Railway Com-
pany, for forgery and other charges preferred by Captain C. W.
Mead, Engineer-in-Chief of the said Company.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th
day of April, A. D. 1904.

Seal.

(Signed). Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,
Acting Judicially.

Robert M. McWade, U. S. Consul General, Acting Judicially, informed the prisoner that he was charged with forging the name of Captain C. W. Mead, Engineer-in-Chief of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, with having stolen one or more letters from the mail addressed and belonging to Captain C. W. Mead, with having stolen from one of those letters a U. S. Government Settlement Warrant belonging to Captain C. W. Mead, with having forged Captain C. W. Mead's name on said Warrant, and with having obtained \$3,952.91 Mexican, the amount of said warrant from the International Banking Corporation at Hong Kong, on the false pretense that he had been authorized to do so, and that he was the son of Captain C. W. Mead.

On the prisoner's statement that he was ready for trial, the case was formally called and Captain C. W. Mead was requested to step into ^{the} witness box and testify.

Captain Mead being duly sworn, said:-

I am, Charles W. Mead, temporarily Engineer-in-Chief of the American Canton-Hankow Railway. George T. Odium was my Stenographer. I had been for some-time in correspondence with the War Department regarding a settlement of my pay, and received a reply some time ago that the Department would forward the warrants at an early date. I have ^d been expecting the warrants for sometime and grew anxious about the delay in their transmission. While in Hong Kong, on the evening of the 19th, about 5.30 p.m. I met Mr. Scott, the Manager of the International Bank ~~he~~ said to me that he had fixed my son alright! I was puzzled and looked at him, in amazement; so he turned around and said to me "I have cashed the cheque for over a thousand gold for your son." I said I have no son out here, and he Mr. Scott looked at me rather doubtful and asked me "Aren't you Captain Mead?" I said "Yes", and then he said "come round to the Bank. As we were not very far from the place then I walked over with him,

and there he showed me two letters, dated April 7th, and April 12th respectively. I now identify them. Those letters were not dictated, or signed by me. The signature on them is not mine --- only an attempted counterfeiting of my signature. Both letters were read by Captain Mead as follows:-

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

Canton, April 7th, 1904.

Chas. R. Scott, Esq.,

General Manager,

International Banking Corporation,

Hong Kong.

Dear Sir:-

I would like to get a little information on a point of which I am not certain. I intended speaking to you about it when I met you here the other day, but it escaped my mind.

I have a War Settlement Warrant (U.S. Treasury Certificate) for \$1704.70 U.S.C., in my favor. I would like to know whether or not I can have this cashed here in Hong Kong without sending it to the U. S. I had endorsed this and was intending to send it to U. S. for collection, but I would like very much if possible to get it cashed here.

Please answer by return mail as my son is going down Saturday evening and I will give him a note to you and have him attend to it, getting me what drafts I need.

Very truly yours,

(Signed). Charles W. Mead

Engineer-in-Chief.

Canton, April 12th, 1904.

Dear Sir:-

As per your letter of the 8th instant I herewith enclose the warrant for your inspection. This letter will be presented to you by my son, R. L. Mead, who will attend to my business in Hong Kong for me.

Thanking you in advance for any favors you may show him, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed). Charles W. Mead,

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Chas. R. Scott Esq.,

General Manager,

International Banking Corporation,

Hong Kong.

Captain Mead continued: Mr. Scott also showed me a copy of a letter which he had written and forwarded to me in reply to my alleged letter of the 7th inst: The letter^{is} as follows:-

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Hong Kong 8th April, 1904.

Dear Captain Mead,

I should like to see the War Settlement Warrant before I can definitely decide as to its negotiability but I don't expect there will be any difficulty. If you will send it by your son I shall do my best for you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed). Charles R. Scott.

Capt. Charles W. Mead,
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Manager.

The Imperial Chinese Railway.

This letter, said Captain Mead, I never received, and it must have been intercepted or stolen from the mail by the prisoner. The letter must have reached here on the 9th or 10th instant, and during my absence in Wuchow. Odium knew everything about my correspondence with the War Department, and knew when I was going away and when I was likely to return to Canton. After reading these letters handed to me by Mr. Scott I asked him "if this money had been paid?" Mr. Scott replied "yes," so I immediately despatched a telegram to you, Consul General. --- That telegram was as follows:-

Urgent.

McWade,

Consul General,

Canton.

Arrest Odium has forged my name to government settlement Warrant.

Mead.

The prisoner said he had no questions to ask and refused to cross examine, Captain Mead.

Mr. Anderson was duly sworn, and said:-

I am, the Accountant of the International Banking Corporation, at Hong Kong; my name is William Marshall Anderson. The witness here presented a letter of introduction from Mr. Scott, the General Manager of the Branch at Hong Kong to Consul General McWade:-

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Hong Kong, 19th April, 1904.

Dear Consul General,

This serves to introduce to you Mr. W. M. Anderson, my

Accountant here who has my authority to institute proceedings and to do everything that may be necessary in connection with the forgery case about which I wired today.

Very truly yours,

(Signed). Chas. R. Scott,

Manager.

Mr. Anderson continued: Odium was introduced to me in the Bank on the 14th instant by Mr. Scott as "Captain Mead's son," and I was handed a Government Warrant by Mr. Scott who said to me --- "I have received this from Captain Mead's son and if you find it in order, pay him its equivalent. Finding the warrant to be in order I instructed the sheriff to pay him the money, and Odium then asked for notes of large denomination, besides \$500 in U. S. Currency. Before leaving the Bank Odium said to me "thank you --- I have got the money." The two forged letters dated April 7th and 12th presented and read by Captain Mead were identified by Mr. Anderson as well as copy of a letter written by Mr. Scott and addressed to Captain Mead, which letter Captain Mead said the prisoner had also intercepted. Mr. Anderson then produced a copy of Bank's voucher showing the amount paid to the prisoner, to be Mex. \$3,952.91 equivalent of Gold \$1,704.70 @ 43 1/8.

Mr. Anderson continued: "About 6 p.m. on the 19th instant when Captain Mead told Mr. Scott that he did not sign these letters and knew nothing about them, I was immediately instructed by Mr. Scott to wire to Mr. Tegner, at Canton to arrest Odium."

Prisoner said he had no questions to ask and added that the statements of Captain Mead and Mr. Anderson were true.

Mr. Tegner was duly sworn and said:-

I am, L. F. Tegner, Agent at Canton of the International Banking

Corperation, and am the sole representative of that Corporation here. On the evening of the 19th April, in consequence of the receipt of an urgent telegram from the Hong Kong office instructing me to arrest Odlum, get all money, and to wire as quickly as possible to Hong Kong, I immediately called on the Superintendent of police to consult with him as to what I should do in the matter; but whilst consulting with him, Consul General McWade, appeared and I then related to Consul General my instructions received by wire and asked him "what was necessary to do in the case?" The Consul General advised me to make a sworn statement or affidavit before him, and informed me that he had received a request from Captain Mead for the arrest of Odlum and that he had been to Odlum's house but unfortunately he passed him on the way without recognizing him. Consul General McWade, Mr. Pinkston of the Railway Company, and Mr. A. M. Place da Silva, Chief Clerk of the U. S. Consulate General and I then left the Police Station accompanied by the Superintendent and his assistant who took through the Shamson Hotel for the prisoner but found he had ~~gone out~~ ^{gone out} by a back door. So we walked to his Odlum's residence and after had waited a short time he entered the house by a rear door. We then knocked at the door and called for Odlum, when he appeared the Consul General handed him over to the Superintendent of Police. The prisoner said the last witness was wrong in stating that he had entered his residence by a back door. The Consul General asked the prisoner if he had any statement to make and suggested to him that it would be best for him to adhere ^{to} the truth in ^{whatever} he said.

Prisoner said:-

I admit my guilt, but I am not a professional thief.

Consul General:-

What have you done with the money?

Prisoner:-

I paid some of my bills, and the balance I lost in gambling.

Consul General:-

Where have you been gambling, and who brought you to those places?

Prisoner:-

I have been gambling "fantan", I was brought there by an employe of the Railroad and have been frequenting these houses since last December or the latter part of November, I am not sure which. Half of the employe of the Railroad Company frequent these gambling houses. I lost in these places nearly all of what I received every month for my pay. I did not gamble at Manila or Shanghai. I was in desperate circumstances when I stole these letters from the mail and took Captain Mead's Government Warrant I did not try to cash that warrant at once but I kept it for nearly 6 weeks in my pocket, so you can see that this is not a deliberate crime. I only used the warrant when I was forced to do it through being hard pressed by my Creditors, whom I could not otherwise satisfy. I tried to obtain a loan of money from Captain Mead and others but could not get it.

Captain Mead here interposed and informed the Court that he had loaned the prisoner \$75.00 a few days ago on the latter's representation that he needed that amount badly to pay his bills. The prisoner admitted having received that money from Captain Mead and said he had forgotten about it. Besides that he had used all of the money in paying bills and in gambling at the Fantan shops and that only \$4 or 5 remained. He also admitted having defrauded the Bank through his forgery of Captain Mead's name and said that what had happened would be a lesson to him hereafter.

Consul General addressed the prisoner.

Do you expect this Court to believe that you have used up upwards of four thousand Dollars in paying your small bills and in gambling since the 14th instant.

The prisoner.

I do. I have not a cent left. There may be 4 or 5 Dollars in my writing desk, that is all.

Consul General
McWade.

Did you ~~hide~~ hide part of that money?

Prisoner.

What money?

Consul General McWade.

The money which you obtained by fraud and deceit from the International Banking Corporation at Hong Kong.

Prisoner:

I have not hidden or made away with any money except as I have told you. I paid a lots of bills and then gambled away the rest. I don't remember the amount of those bills.

Consul General
McWade.

Can you not at least make some restitution to the Bank?

Prisoner.

I have no money anywhere. You can't get blood out of stone.

Consul General
McWade.

You admit that ~~you~~ you are guilty of forgery, committed several times and of having defrauded the International Banking Corporation, you also admit having tampered with the mails and stolen a Government Warrant and letters addressed to your superior officer Captain Mead. You have absolutely ~~argued~~ urged nothing in extenuation of your crimes, and deny your ability to make any restitution to the International Banking Corporation. The sentence of the Court is that you shall be imprisoned for two years and six months from date.

W. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Carter
MAY 26 1904
Trining

1 CB.WG.KQ. 12 U.S.C., via Pas. *From* CANTON,
(Received 7 a.m., May 26, 1904.)

SECSTATE,

Washington.

Plague spreading Canton Honam Rev. Richard Noyes, missionary,

victims.

McWade.

** Dr. Noyes
Canton
May 27/04
Conf. May 28*

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1904
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

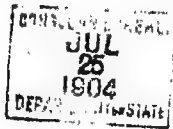
File

INDEXED
MAY 26 1904
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 26 9 15 AM 1904

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE



No. 872.

Consulate-General of the United States,

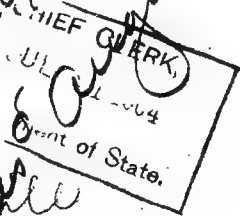
Canton, China, June 14 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Newade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*To Treasury with
books July 29/04*



re Duty on Chinese Books,

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing a communication
from Rev. Robert E. Chambers.*

No. 372.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 1st.

490

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

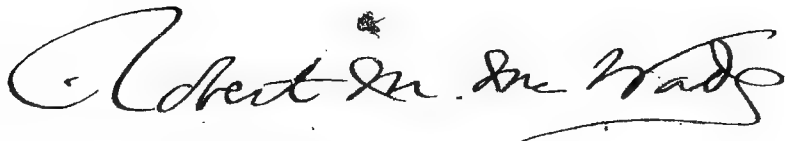
Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose a letter which I have received from Rev. Robert E. Chambers of the China Baptist Publication Society, with reference to duty charged upon Prayer Books and Testament printed in Chinese and intended purely for Missionary work amongst the Chinese in San Francisco and elsewhere in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Chambers asks that such publications of his Society shall be exempt from duty. I enclose copies of said publications.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

THE CHINA BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY

Canton, China, May 31st. 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

From time to time we ship some of our publications to the United States to be used in missionary work among the Chinese. I was recently much surprised to learn that some New Testaments that we sent to San Francisco had to pay duty because the name of the book and our imprint were in English. I am sending a copy with this letter. I also send herewith a specimen of our tracts. You will note that the title and Catalogue number appears in English. I write now to ask your good offices in securing the exemption of such literature as that mentioned above from the payment of duty. I am also sending a copy of our Gospel Hymns, which has an English Index. We should be very glad to have this put in the exempt class also if possible. We ask for this favor on two grounds, namely,

1. The books are essentially Chinese books.
2. They are for purely missionary work.

Your kind attention to this will be sincerely appreciated.

With assurances of esteem, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. E. Chambers

Cor. Sec.



No. *B/B.*

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 2, 1904.

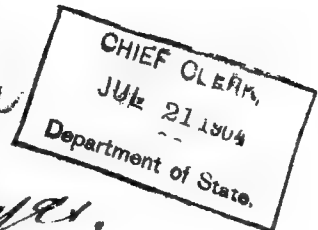
Mr. *Robert C. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Part re health conditions
to Bureau - July 25/04
to file*

re Death of Rev. Richard Noyes.



Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing report of death.



No. 373.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 2nd , 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to confirm my cable dated
May 26th, 1904 reading as follows:-

Secstate Washington

Plague spreading Canton Honam Rev: Richard Noyes
Missionary victim.

Mowade.

I have been unable until this date to receive from the
Rev: H. V. Noyes, D. D. of the American Presbyterian Mission the
father of the deceased and from the attending Physicians the
completion of form No.192 --- Report of the death of an American
Citizen. I enclose said report.

The deceased was a young man of considerable promise,
and, although he had not quite completed his theological course,
was actually engaged in Missionary work, teaching &c: with con-
siderable success. He had an accurate knowledge of the local or
punti dialect and spoke it fluently.

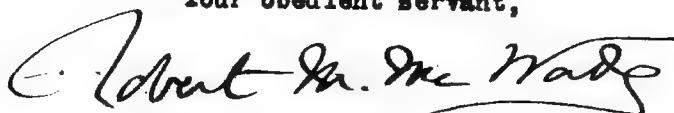
I regret to report that the Bubonic Plague has been
increasing in Canton and vicinity for the past three weeks. In
some streets, in Canton and Honam, the number of victims has
ranged from 40 to 60. In Fa Ti, not so numerous. At Fatshan and
Sai Nam, many deaths continue to be reported daily. At Ko Tong,
a village has been nearly depopulated. It is impossible to get

anything like an accurate idea of the number of victims in any of the cities, towns ^{and} villages, for the local and other authorities keep no Registry or Official Record of Deaths.

Rainy season still continues, and is always accompanied, especially towards its conclusion, by an extraordinary ^{large} number of deaths from Bubonic Plague and Asiatic Cholera. I am happy to note that deaths from the latter cause are few, not alone in Canton but in the surrounding towns and villages. *

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

(Form No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, June 2nd 1904.

Name: Richard Harrison Meyer,

Native or naturalized: Born at Canton, China Sept 6th 1880,

Date of death: May 26th 1904.

Place of death: Ta-Ti, Canton, China,

Cause of death: Bubonic Plague,

Disposition of remains: Buried in the Canton Missionary Cemetery.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: Attended to by his parents & brother.

Address of family: Ta-Ti, Canton, China,

Family notified: were with him when he died.

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages II page 245.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

C. M. McNamee

Consul General of the United States.

Consul of the United States



No. 874.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 2, 1904.

Mr. Robert H. Alward,

To the Department of State.

W. H. & H. C.

Subject.

*Ans by form
July 20/04
File*



re Opening of the Samsui Station
of Canton-Hankow Railroad.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 374.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 2nd , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

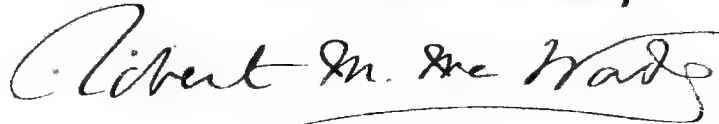
I have the honor to report that the Samshui Division of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, built under American supervision, was formally opened yesterday afternoon in the presence of all the high Military and Civil Officials --- except the Viceroy --- and of a large number of American Citizens and other foreigners. His Excellency Viceroy Tsen was unavoidably absent through illness, but was represented by His Excellency Cheong, the Governor of Kwang Tung and His Excellency Shoo, the Tartar General. Addresses subsequent to the formal opening were made by His Excellency Cheong, Governor of Kwang Tung, His Excellency Wun, Superintendent of Foreign Affairs, Consul General McWade, Colonel Wm. M. Pinkston, Mr. N. M. Holmes, Chas B. Farnham, and others.

The line --- double tracks --- that was formally opened, extends from Shek-wai-tong to Samshui, a distance of over 30 miles. It runs through a fertile and well populated district and has already a patronage of over 8,000 passengers daily, from Canton to Sai Nam. The track through from Sai Nam to Samshui has, on account of the excessive rainfalls, required frequent repairs, especially within the last two miles of Samshui. Unless there is an early cessation of ^{the} rains, the Construction Corps, will be unable to have those two miles in good working order before the beginning of the coming month.

I have the honor to add that, although the purchase of the land over which the track runs and the cost of construction have been very heavy, the Railway Company already received a handsome revenue from the passenger receipts alone, compared ~~to~~ *with* which, the operating expenses are insignificant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McHardy". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

B



No. *B75.*

Consulate-General of the United States,

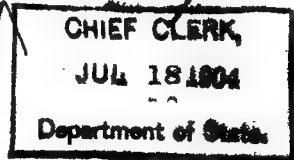
Canton, China, June 12, 1904.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*This by form
to Treasury with orig
also July 20/04 file*



re Circular Letters.

Abstract of Contents.

*in re circular marker letter
to Treasury*



No. 375.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 12th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

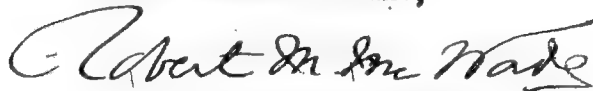
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, in communication No. 95, dated May 5th, 1904, desiring me to furnish regularly copies of market prices, issued by firms in Canton, of various merchandise shipped to New York and elsewhere from this port, I have the honor to enclose circular letters from Arnhold, Karberg & Co. --- four ---- Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. -- one. I have the honor to suggest the transmission of such circular letters to the Department of Commerce and Labor where they could be copied and issued to the U. S. Appraisers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all other ports in the United States. I would be more than glad to have this done here, but, as you are aware, my clerical force is utterly unable to cope even with present requirements. Constant perusal of those market prices enables Consuls in South China to become practically experts in the values of merchandise &c, after a couple of years' experience. As a rule all Invoices from this port are carefully scrutinized before being countersigned by me and the resulting verification helps materially the Appraisers at home, to whose hands the goods or merchandise pass. I am regarded here as somewhat of an expert, and am pleased to be able to say that instances of undervaluation are exceedingly rare.

I am, Sir,

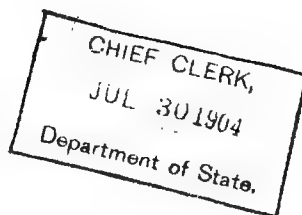
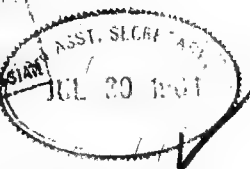
Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

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No. 876.



Consulate-General of the United States,
Canton, China, June 17th 1904.

Mr. Robert C. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Re Consular Invoice.

To Treasury
Aug 2/04

Aug 19/04
Done

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Mr. Kavanagh's affidavit
re certain commissions, &c. &c.



No. 376.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 17th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the affidavit of S. F. Kavarana, a Parsee merchant doing business in Canton, relating unfortunate omissions of certain deductible charges in Invoices of goods, mattings &c: forward by him to his Agents Messrs. Jamshed & Rustomji in New York per S. S. "Nubia." From my knowledge of Mr. Kavarana, I feel satisfied that the omissions were not made for the purpose of cheating or defrauding, and that the excuse which he offers is a truthful one. I therefore take the liberty of asking you to transmit the said affidavit with accompanying Invoices to the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury, so that justice may be done.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

angli

CONSULAR BUREAU.
PLEASE REPORT.

N.H.D.P.

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1904

File

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, June 19th, 1904.

Hon. Herbert H. D. Pierce,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your desire, expressed during your recent unexpected visit to and inspection of this Consulate General, I have the honor to present the following suggestions looking to the establishment of Consulates at different points in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kwaichow, for the purpose of facilitating American trade and Commerce in South China. Those Provinces and part of Fokhien are within my jurisdiction as Consul General, and have an estimated population of 120,000,000 and a territory of over 300,000 square miles in area. Whilst our export and import trade in Canton and its vicinity, under intelligent direction and persistent energetic exploitation, has increased almost twelve-fold within the past four years, it is a matter of deep regret that we have scarcely done more than hold our own in some other sections of South China, such as Swatow, Pakhoi, Kiungchau, ^{Hainan} ~~Hamen~~, Wuchow, and Yunnan-fu. In some of those places we have not kept pari passu with the Commercial progress of such emulous trade rivals as Great Britain and Germany, solely because of the want of an able and energetic American Consular representative at those places, a man with business instincts, through whose persistent and intelligent work the American flag and American interests would be ⁱⁿ material evidence everywhere throughout his Consular District, and as far beyond it as his ability could push them.

The British idea that it pays for that nation to own its Consulates in South China has been proved, by actual experience, to be so eminently accurate and trustworthy that I also

recommend it to your serious consideration. Apart from strong commercial and other considerations, the fact that a Consul has his own home (or habitat) helps him wonderfully in keeping up his physical condition, especially in sections in South China that are notoriously unhealthy, such as Canton, Pakhoi, Wuhow, Tsenchow-fu, and Yunnan-fu. In all of them fevers abound; and the Bubonic plague, Asiatic Cholera, and small-pox have their regular seasons of deadly visitation.

With regard to the establishment of Consulates my recommendations as to districts are as follows:

1. District of Kiungchow and Pakhoi, to reside at Kiungchow --- South Kwangtung. Kiungchow, 41,000 population. Imports --- Cotton goods, grey and white shirtings; cambrics, lawns muslins, cotton flannels, towels, blankets, iron-nail rod, beans, aniline dyes, flour, kerosine oil, rice. Exports --- Betel-nuts, cuttle-fish, eggs, glue, grass-cloth, ground-nut cake, hemp, Sesamum seed.

Pakhoi, population 20,000. Imports --- same as Kiungchow, besides, watches and clocks, lamps, mirrors, needles, wax. Exports --- Leaf tobacco, white and brown sugar, cuttle-fish, liquid indigo, feathers, cow and buffalo (caribon) hides, dried and salt fish. Island of Haiman, principal port of which is Hoihow, estimated population 500,000. Kiungchow is its seat of Government. French and British have handsome Consulates in Hoihow, the population of which is about 30,000. Imports and Exports same as Kiungchow. Extensive gold deposits at Southern end of the island, mined only by the aborigines, who pay a yearly tribute in Virgin gold.

2. District of Swatow, including ^{or} Name Island, Swatow, ^{or} built at the mouth of the River Han, North-eastern border of Kwangtung; salubrious; ^u population of about 40,000; is the shipping port for the city of Cha'o-chow-fu, seat of the local Government 38 miles inland, and of San Ho Pa, which is situated 45 miles further up the River Han; has a handsome British Con-

sulate. Imports --- Shirts and sheetings grey, white and plain, drills, jeans, white, dyed and printed cambrics, lawns and muslins, cotton flannel, blankets, nail rods, wire nails, wire, lead in bars and pigs, tin slabs, plain tinned plates, coal, aniline dyes, flour, hemp, kerosine oil, white and refined sugar, tobacco leaf, black tea, sesamum seed, samshu, bean, ground-nut and wood oils, bean cake, black, white, green and yellow beans, silk piece goods, native cotton yarns. Exports --- Chinaware, native cloth (nankeens), fresh Gunny and hemp bags, coarse, cockles, eggs, fans, feathers, firecrackers and fire-works, potato and rice flour, garlic, coarse and fine grass-cloth, ground-nuts, hemp twine and thread, liquid indigo, iron-ware, joss-sticks, molasses, ground-nut oil, first and second qualities of paper, joss paper, dried persimmons, pottery, samshu, boiled and dried rice, white and brown sugar, black and green tea, tobacco, dried and salted vegetables vermicelli and macaroni, silk piece goods, straw matting.

3. District of Wuchow, Province of Kwangsi, built on the West River, has handsome British Consulate and large compound; is the natural distributing trade centre between Canton and the British Colony of Hong Kong, and the fertile provinces of Kwai-chow, Yunnan, Kwangsi and part of Kwangtung; has population of over 60,000. This district embraces a field well worthy of cultivation, where an able and tactful Consular officer could influence, in time, abundant and highly remunerative trade connections for American manufacturers and merchants, exporters and importers. From it he could control part of the North River "trade-ports," or ports of call, and all ports of all kinds on the West River. On the latter are three open Ports, Wuchow, Samshui, population of about 11,000, and Kongmoon population about 20,000. There are five Ports of Call, open officially since 1897 for passenger and cargo (or freight) traffic: Shiu Hing, population 20,000; Tak Hing, 10,000; Pak Tau Hau, 7,000; Lo Ting Hau, 17,500 and Do Sing, 26,000. Besides these there are ten ports or

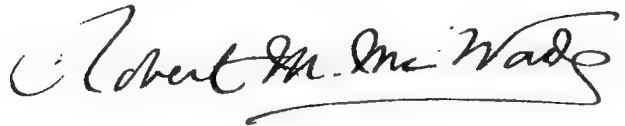
landing stages where foreign light draught steamships and launches can land or receive native or other passengers, but not freight. These are: Yung Ki (Jung-Chi) 9,000; Mah-Ning (Ma-ning) 26,000; Kau Kong (Chiu-Chiang) 22,500; Ku Low (Ku-Lao) 16,000; Wing On (Yung-An) 19,000; How Lik (how-Li) 25,000; Luk Po (Loo Po) 26,000; Yuet Sing (yueh-Ch-'eng) 18,000; Luk To (Loo-To) 6,000; and Fung Chuen (Feng-Ch'uan) 19,000. From Wuchow all passengers and freight are transported in launches, and junks, which are consigned to Tsen-Chow-Fu, Manning, Kweilin, and other large towns in the interior. At a large and populous village, called Lin Tan, below Wuchow, and about 30 miles inland, reached by junks and sampans, and at Lo Ting Chow, near-by, are produced the excellent grass mattings of varied and fanciful fast colorings and designs which find ready markets in the United States and England. In fact several New York and Philadelphia, as well as Boston and Chicago firms get nearly all their beautiful mattings here. At Luk Pu our importers can get fine black tea, and coarser as well, which make a good blend. At Shiu Hing are hills of beautiful white marble and at Yuet Sing granite and marble hills waiting for American investors and quarrymen. The principal imports of this section are: Perfumeries, plain and fancy soaps, kerosine oil, cigarettes, wax, watches, clocks, lamps and burners, grey plain white brocaded figured and dyed shirtings, white cambrics and muslins, chintzes and plain cotton prints, Turkey red shirtings; cotton flannel, plain, dyed and printed; cotton and woolen blankets, towels and towelings, cotton yarns, plain and brocaded silk piece goods; tobacco; flour nail rods, wire nails, wire; white alum, aniline dyes, india-rubber shoes, Exports --- Aniseed, tea, marble, granite, pearl barley, caribon (cattle), coal, feathers, firewood, glue; raw hemp, cow and buffalo (caribon) hides; liquid indigo, lard, leather, Medicines aniseed, cassia, ground-nut, tea and wood oils; paper; poultry;

melon seeds; raw white silk; white and brown sugars; tin.

For your further information concerning the actual geographical position of the foregoing "Consular Districts" I enclosed maps with each "District" plainly noted in red and blue ink.

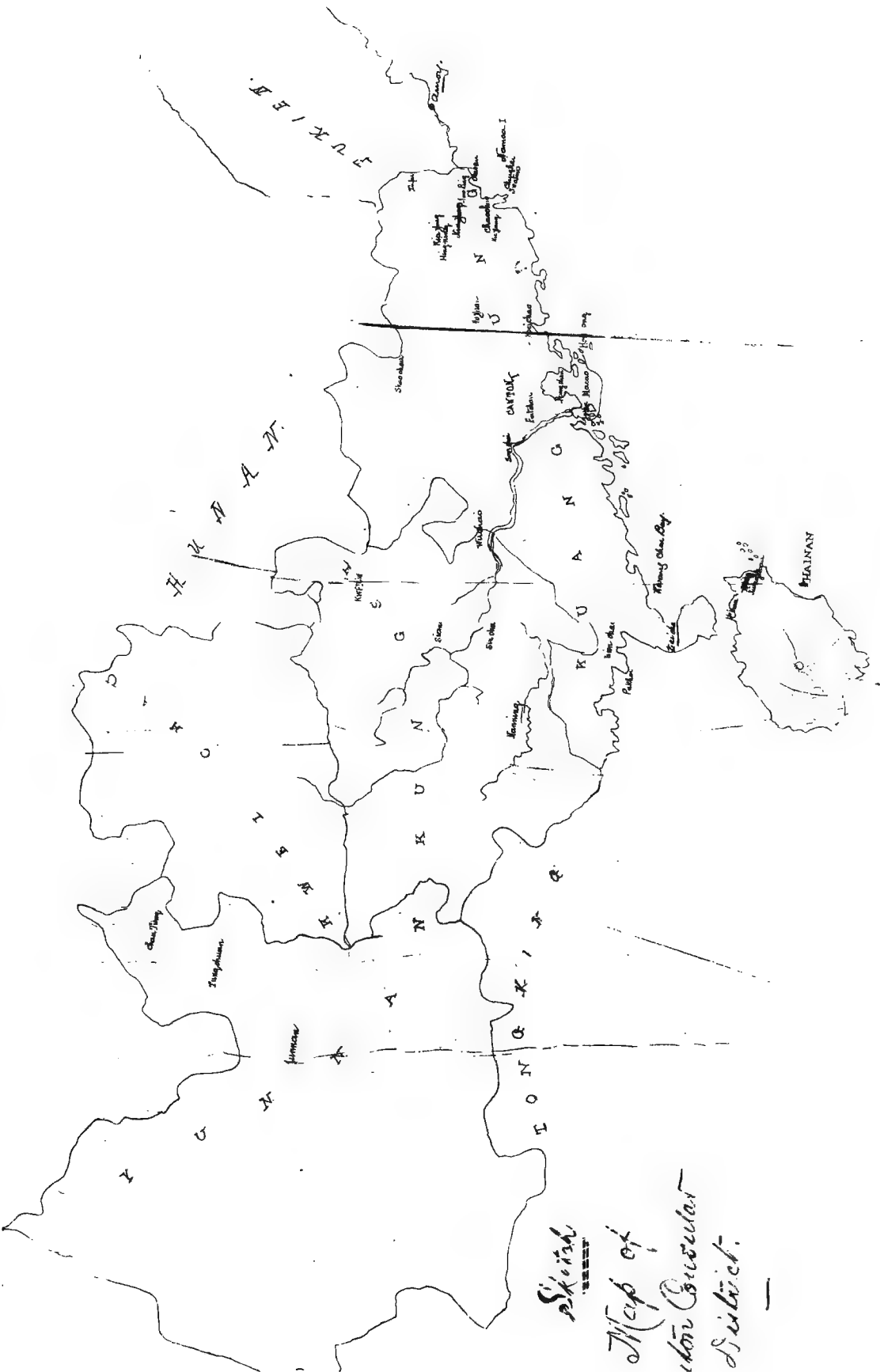
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

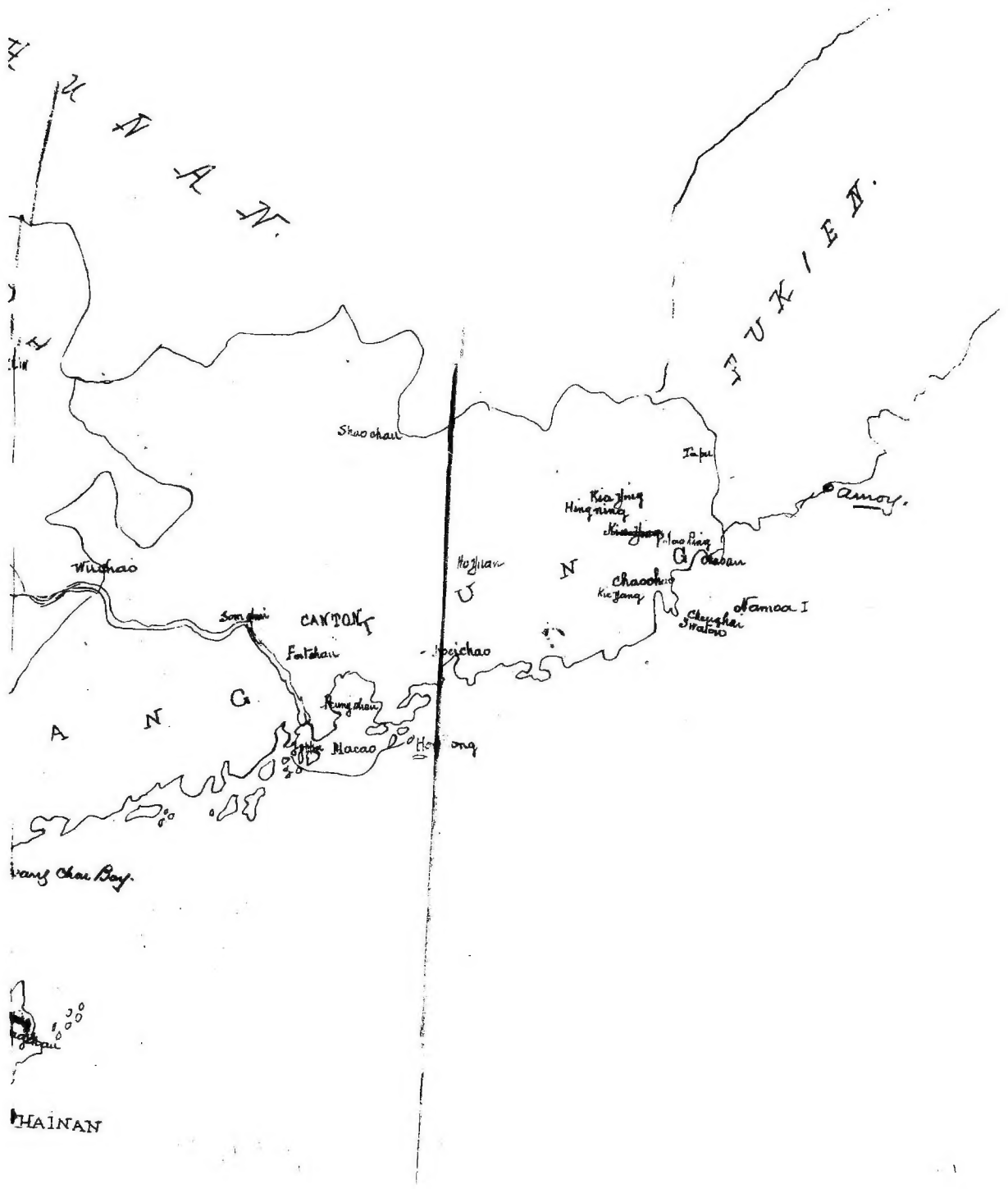
U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.





地图局部(1)



地图局部(2)

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No. 877



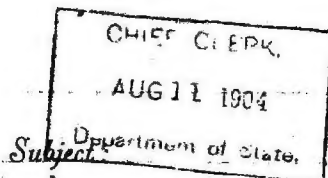
Consulate-General of the United States

Canton, China,

June 29 1904.

Mr. *A. M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.



Circular Letters,

*Encs to Mrs
Aug 12/04
File*

Abstract of Contents.

No. 376

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 29th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions in communication of 9th 5 dated March 5th 1904, I have the honor to enclose herewith, two circular letters from Messrs. Arnold & Karberg, & Co. of Canton, China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McRae
U.S. Consul General.

Two enclosures.

